THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,590. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1871.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

A.—WILL SEE THE TWO BLACK DOMINOES TO-night at the Grand Duchess Ball, as promised. PERSEVERANCE.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHANNA HARRINGTON, John Harrington and Mary Harney, who came to this country, about ten years ago, from Waterford county, Ireland; supposed to be in Boston. Any information will be thankfully received by Mary's sister, BRIDGET HARNEY, care of Mr. James Hunt, No. 1 William street, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF A LADY, WHO LEFT her home the 1st of February; height 5 feet 4 inches, sandy complexion; dressed in black. Any information will be thankfully received at 518 East Fourteenth street, in the store. Philadelphia papers please copy.

MISS C. S. REMOVED FROM 61 TO 159 SAME STREET.

MISSING.—THOMAS CANNON, OF JERSEY CITY; was last seen in New York city at five o'clock Tuesday afternoon. He is a large size man, weighing about 200 lbs., aged thirty-six years. His friends are satisfied some accident has befallen him. Any information as to his whereabouts would afford relief to his bereaved family and the informer amply rewarded by leaving such information at C. C. WILSON & CO.'S, 82 Washington street, New York.

NORWICH—"E——'S LITTLE PET"—SEND ADDRESS to my old address; in town. 123D HYMN.

TWO CHILDREN FOR ADOPTION.—ONE THREE years old. Call at 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

WILL THE EXPRESSMAN THAT BROUGHT THE trunks from the Erie depot belonging to Maude Decker please deliver them at Mrs. Kate Heath's at once?

"8TH AVENUE CAR, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, ABOUT 5:30."—The gentleman who stood directly in front of the young lady and got out at Thirty-eighth street is desirous of making her acquaintance. Address R. S. CLARK, Herald office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A1.—FRAGRANT AS THE LILY OF THE VALLEY IS the aroma of BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, the most exquisite of all hair-dressings; removes every vestige of dandruff and scurf and makes the hair thick, soft and glossy. Principal office, 374 Pearl street, New York. BARRY'S safe Hair Dye, the only preparation for coloring the hair and whiskers; contains no lead nor zinc. Perfectly safe. Try it.

A—A.—BUREAU OF LIFE INSURANCE, NO. 100 Broadway, New York. S. G. GOODRICH.
Applications received, insurance effected, information given and general business attended to.

NEW YORK, January, 1871.
The undersigned take pleasure in commending Mr. S. G. GOODRICH and the BUREAU OF LIFE INSURANCE which he has established at No. 100 Broadway to all persons who may wish to procure life insurance policies or gain valuable information in regard to the various companies.
The companies have increased so rapidly and the plans of insurance are so diversified that we believe persons wishing to insure will be glad to avail themselves of reliable information and aid in so important a matter. Mr. Goodrich has had large experience in the business, and having confidence in his ability and integrity we commend him as a desirable party to consult and transact business with.

W. C. Langley & Co.	W. E. Dodge.
Wm. A. Wheelock, President Central National Bank.	F. H. Cossitt.
Martin & Smith.	Robbins & Appleton.
Babcock Brothers & Co.	Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.
Charles G. Landon.	P. Van Volkenburgh & Co.
G. B. Booth, Bradford, England.	Samuel McLean & Co.
	Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.
James L. Little & Co.	Marville W. Cooper.
J. & J. Stuart & Co.	J. Pierpont Morgan.
Thomas Eakin & Co.	James Bishop.
Cyrus W. Field.	Henry Clews.
B. F. Butler, New York.	Samuel Holmes.
Chas. J. Martin, President Home Fire Insurance Co.	Lee, Tweedy & Co. (John R. Ford).
H. B. Claflin.	J. C. Plant, President First National Bank, Macon, Ga.
A. R. Wetmore.	F. B. Cooley, Hartford, Conn.
Wm. Brenton Greene.	Henry A. Perkins, President Hartford Bank.
W. M. Halsted.	

A.—ROYAL HAVANA AND KENTUCKY TICKETS Information given. J. CLUTE, 206 Broadway.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 29—FEBRUARY 8, 1871.
46, 54, 59, 13, 19, 71, 8, 39, 75, 18, 2, 25, 21.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 66—FEBRUARY 8, 1871.
47, 18, 6, 22, 12, 58, 29, 74, 46, 59, 54, 52.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 16—FEBRUARY 8, 1871.
77, 2, 42, 35, 27, 33, 74, 54, 12, 25, 7, 21, 56.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 168—FEBRUARY 8, 1871.
54, 42, 29, 39, 75, 52, 41, 61, 44, 9, 58, 53.
Information furnished and circulars sent in above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker. 216 Broadway, 183 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

A.—A.—"WILMINGTON, N. C., LOTTERY."
CLASS 269—DRAWN AT 12 M., FEBRUARY 8, 1871.
45, 57, 16, 50, 74, 28, 15, 38, 62, 56, 4, 22.
CLASS 270—DRAWN AT 5 P. M., FEBRUARY 8, 1871.
32, 53, 2, 11, 54, 52, 10, 37, 22, 56, 44.
Information furnished at 270 Greenwich street, New York. W. H. GERKEN & CO., Managers.

HO FOR THE DIAMOND FIELDS OF SOUTH Africa!—The ship LITTELTON will be despatched from pier 16 East river, for Cape of Good Hope, on February 13; has fine accommodations for passengers, and those wishing to go should secure passage without delay, as another chance may not offer for some time. Full information may be had of ISAAC TAYLOR, 40 Broadway, room 22.

STAMMERING POSITIVELY CURED BY PROFESSOR WESTON, at parlor No. 9 St. Nicholas Hotel; best city references given; also proprietors of the house.

TO THE PUBLIC.

On the 24th January we advised Messrs. J. L. Robertson & Co., agents of our intention publicly to decline to act as commissioners to superintend the drawing of the tickets in the diamond gift concerts, because it was not in our power to give personal assurances that the diamonds advertised were deposited in safe hands in New York, were genuine and would be delivered to the proper parties on our order.

They proposed to satisfy us on all these points, and we deferred publication of the notice. They have satisfied us that the diamonds are in the possession of one of the largest diamond houses in the world (in New York) and are genuine, but have not yet been enabled to make us absolutely certain that they will in any event remain subject to our control. Hence the sale of tickets has been suspended for the time until that certainly can be had.

We shall not act as commissioners unless all moneys paid for tickets and the forthcoming of the diamonds are amply secured.
ALBERT PIKE.
JOHN E. WARD.

TOWN OF WEST FARMS—TAX NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that I have received the assessment rolls for the West Farms tax district, and that I will be at my office in said town on and after the 11th day of January, 1871, from 9 until 4 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the tax of said district.
E. D. HAMILTON, Receiver of Taxes.

TOWN OF NEWTOWN.—NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS. The collector of taxes for the town of Newtown will attend at the office of George Andrews, No. 9 Chambers street, New York, on Friday, January 20, 1871, from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., and on each succeeding Friday in the month of February for the purpose of receiving taxes for the year 1870.
OLIVER CROOKS, Collector.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, No. 8 City Hall, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1871.
The Joint Committee of the Common Council have determined upon the following arrangements for the reception of the Irish exiles on
THURSDAY, FEB. 9, 1871.
The arrangements of the procession are announced to be as follows:—

FIRST DIVISION
will form on Fifteenth street, right on east side of Third avenue, under command of Colonel Kavanagh.
Police.
Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.
Company A, First Battalion, N. J. N. G.
Officers Irish Brigade.
Veteran Association Corcoran Legion.
Officers Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers.
Montgomery Guard, Elizabeth, N. J. S. N. G.
GRAND MARSHAL,
Brigadier General WILLIAM M. TWEED, Jr.
AIDS.
Captain Eugene Durnin.
Colonel J. Townsend Connolly.
Major Patrick H. Keenan.
Major Lowell Purdy, Jr.
General S. P. Spear.
Captain M. O'Grady.
M. F. Dowley.
Edward L. Carey.
Colonel John R. Fellows.
Algernon S. Sullivan.
Major Matthew Patton.
Colonel Judson Jarvis.
Captain John R. Dolan.
Captain John W. Crump.
Major James Donohue.
Captain A. J. Fullerton.
SECOND DIVISION,
on Irving place—right resting on Fourteenth street.
Colonel J. W. BYRON, Marshal.
Troop K, First regiment cavalry, Captain Daw.
IRISH EXILES IN CARRIAGES.
Mayors of New York and other Cities.
Ex-Mayors of New York and other Cities.
Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms.
Board of Assistant Aldermen, preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms.
Attaches of both Boards.
City Departments and Attaches.
County Government.
Special Committee of Tammany Society.
Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood.
Emmet Guard,
United Irishmen, Colonel Hanley, Marshal.
Legion of St. Patrick.
Fenian Brotherhood, Anthony A. Griffin, Marshal.
THIRD DIVISION
will form on Second avenue, right resting on north side of Fifteenth street.
JAMES REILLY, Marshal.
Patrick McGuinn, } Aids.
Peter Kane, }
Ancient Order of Hibernians of New York, twenty-one societies.
Patrick Campbell and Timothy Darcy, Marshals.
A. O. H., Westchester county; Dennis Keenan, Marshal.
A. O. H., Hoboken; James J. Finn, Marshal.
Longshoremen's U. P. Society; Edward Buckley, Marshal.
Benevolent Society St. Vincent de Paul, Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn; Philip J. Smith, Marshal.
St. James' R. C. T. A. B. Society, John Gillegan, Marshal.
Immaculate Conception T. A. B. Society, David Magnan, Marshal.
Y. M. St. James R. C. T. A. B. Society, Thomas Hanley, Marshal.
St. Gabriel's R. C. T. A. B. Society, John Finnessy, Marshal.
St. Columbus R. C. T. A. B. Society, Michael Dunn, Marshal.
St. Mary's R. C. T. A. B. Society, Patrick Meehan, Marshal.
Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B., Parent Society, Wm. Wiley, Marshal.
Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B., branch 1, Thomas Healy, Marshal.
Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B., branch 2, John Close, Marshal.
Young Men's Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B. Society, branch 1, Michael N. Lamb, Marshal.
Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, branch 3, Patrick McCarthy, Marshal.
Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, branch 5, John O'Reilly, Marshal.
Father Mathew T. A. B. Society No. 2, of Brooklyn.
Convention of Irish Societies of Kings county, composed of 21 Societies of Ancient Order of Hibernians, and 13 Temperance and Benevolent Societies, John Norton, Marshal.
FOURTH DIVISION,
on First avenue, right resting on north side Fifteenth street.
JAMES DALY, Marshal.
P. H. Speiman, }
William N. Hinton, } Aids.
Thomas Tracy, }
James Murray, }
Father Mathew T. A. B. Societies, 26 in number.
FIFTH DIVISION,
on Rutherford place, between Second and Third avenues, right resting on Fifteenth street.
JOHN RIORDEN, Marshal.
Thomas Collins, }
John Duane, }
Edward Coppers, } Aids.
Cornelius Mahony, }
Knights of St. Patrick.
St. Patrick P. U. A. B. Society.
Friends of Freedom—John J. Mangin.
National Association—John Legin.
SIXTH DIVISION,
COLORED.
Livingston place, between First and Second avenues, right resting on Fifteenth street.
Marshals to be selected by the Societies of the Division.
Societies of Colored Citizens.
Marshals of divisions will report to the Grand Marshal at headquarters, Tammany Hall, at one o'clock P. M.
Marshals of the various societies will see that their societies are in the places assigned them by the Marshal of their division by half-past one P. M., sharp.
At two o'clock precisely the head of the column will move, passing down Third avenue, Bowery and Chatham street to the City Hall, where they will be reviewed by Mayor A. O. Hall, thence up Broadway to Fourteenth street, to Fifth avenue, to Thirty-fourth street and dismissed.
In passing the Worth Monument the procession will be reviewed by the Exiles.
No Division or Society will leave the column until its arrival at the point of dismissal.
Marshals will see that Societies march eight men abreast.
Aids to the Grand Marshal are requested to meet at Tammany Hall at 12 o'clock.
Alderman JAMES G. DYMOND,
Alderman BERNARD O'NEIL,
Alderman JAMES IRVING,
Alderman GEORGE MITCHELL,
Alderman EDWARD WELSH,
Assistant Alderman JOHN HAMPSON,
Assistant Alderman THOMAS MULLIGAN,
Assistant Alderman ISAAC ROBINSON,
Assistant Alderman JOHN REILLY,
Assistant Alderman MICHAEL HEALY,
Committee of Arrangements.
JOHN HARDY, Secretary.
Brig. Gen. WM. M. TWEED, Jr., Grand Marshal.
Capt. EUGENE DURNIN, Chief Aid.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, Sixth avenue, corner of Forty third street, on Tuesday, February 14, 1871, from 12 to 1 P. M.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. Prizes cashed; information given; circulars sent. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street; box 4,685 New York Post office.

$2,500 FOR $1. FOR WHOLE TICKET; HALF, 50c.; quarter, 25c.—Royal Havana Lottery. Supplementary; determined by the drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information address LUTHY & CO., 240 Greenwich street.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY draws on the 11th. Wholes, $32 currency; shares in proportion; Kentucky, $1 to $10, at BALEY & CO.'S old established office, 174 Broadway, one door above Maiden lane. 12½ cents commission allowed. Send for circulars.

$330,000 GOLD WILL BE DRAWN IN THE Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba February 11. Tickets, $32; shares in proportion. Kentucky and Havana prizes cashed. Circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall street. Post office box 4,264.

$330,000 GOLD WILL BE DRAWN IN THE Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, Feb. 11. Tickets $32; shares in proportion. Kentucky, from $1 to $10.
JOSEPH BATES,
194 Broadway, upstairs, room No. 4.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

THE WRITING ON THE WALL.

A

TELEGRAM CARTOON

TO-MORROW.

THE TELEGRAM
is the smallest,
is the best and
has the largest circulation
of all the Evening Papers.

THE TELEGRAM
is now the leading
Evening Newspaper
all over the city,
and contains the entire News of to-day.

THE TELEGRAM
gives the News first,
gives the News truly,
never misses a sensation,
and always reliable.

THE TELEGRAM
contains all the
Balls, Parties
and Theatrical Reports
of last night.

THE TELEGRAM
is sold by all the
Stands, Dealers and Newsboys;
is read by everybody,
and sent everywhere for 50c. a month.

THE TELEGRAM.
OFFICE.
97 NASSAU STREET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW York.—Henry J. Cullen and Henry A. Stoll, as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Matilda Smith, deceased, plaintiffs, against William E. Smith and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made and entered in the above entitled action, on the 29th day of December, 1869, and the order modifying the same, bearing date the 11th day of January, 1871, I, the subscriber, the referee named in said judgment, will expose to sale at public auction, on Monday, the 20th day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the city of New York, through Roberts & Merwin, real estate auctioneers, the premises known as No. 703 Broadway, in the city of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows:—Commencing at a point on the easterly side of Broadway, distant one hundred and twenty three feet and four inches northerly from the intersection of the northerly line of Fourth street with the easterly line of Broadway, and running thence easterly and parallel with the northerly line of Fourth street, one hundred and thirty seven feet and six inches; thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of Broadway, twenty five feet; thence westerly and parallel with the northerly line of Fourth street, one hundred and thirty-seven feet and six inches, to the easterly line of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the easterly line of Broadway to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed by Jonathan I. Coddington and wife to Matilda Smith, by deed dated March 25, 1827, and recorded in the Register's office in the city of New York, on the 31st day of March, 1827, in the liber 216 of conveyances, at page 242.
JAMES H. COLLMAN, Referee.
T. W. BIRD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated New York, January 30, 1871.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S.

Monday morning
display,
10,000 yards
best quality
Gros Grain
Sash Ribbons,
all fine colors,
seven inches wide,
66 cents a yard.
Monday morning
will open
20,000 yards
finest quality
Dotted Swiss
Muslins for
19 cents a yard,
worth 60 cents.
Monday morning,
1,000 English
Toilet Quilts,
11-4 full size,
At $2 15,
worth $4 50.
1,000 pieces fine
English Percales,
18 cents a yard.
Very fine
Victoria Lawns,
Swiss Muslins,
and a general
stock of
Housekeeping
Goods at
very popular
prices.
Laces,
Embroideries,
Ribbons,
French Flowers,
Feathers,
Neckties and Bows,
Silks and Satins,
Velvets,
Velvet Ribbons,
White Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Theatrical Goods,
Ballet Hosiery, &c.
Fancy Goods,
French and American
Clocks,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs
Corsets
Hosiery and Gloves,
Small Wares,
Soaps, Perfumery,
Trimmings,
Buttons and Fringes,
Cotton, Alpaca and
Silk Umbrellas,
Carved Goods,
Plaited Wire
Baskets,
Bird Cages,
Kid Gloves,
Underwear,
Bronzes,
Jet Jewelry,
Paris Jewelry,
Books,
Books,
All the Popular
Magazines
of the day.
Initial Paper
and a great
variety of
Goods not
mentioned here.
All best quality
at popular prices.
The largest Fancy
Dry Goods Store in
the city.

Also, now opening,
A first class stock of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of every description, including all the novelties, at popular prices.
R. H. MACY,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

Parasols now open.
Straw Goods.
All the New Styles
Will be opened
this week.
R. H. MACY,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

100 Dozen Ladies' fine Balbriggan Hose,
far below the regular prices.
Closing job lots in Children's Underwear at very low prices.
R. H. MACY,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

Kid Gloves.
Our 86 cent Ladies' Kid Gloves are Warranted Equal to any dollar kid glove in the city.
R. H. MACY,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

Our English ½ Hose, which
we sell regularly at 25 cents,
are as good as can be bought
at any other store
in New York at 37½ cents.
R. H. MACY,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

RECEPTION AND VISITING BONNETS.—AN ELEGANT assortment of the most recherche styles, in all the new colors. Flowers for balls branched to order.
MADAME DE LACY,
932½ Broadway, near Nineteenth street, east side.

TASSELS, FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS, DRESS BUTTONS, Ornaments, &c., manufactured for the wholesale trade. Also manufactures supplied with materials for cash or exchanged. FREDERICK MAYNARD, 109 Liberty st.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM YACHT JAMES, NOW lying at the first landing, Staten Island. For particulars apply to THOMAS ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, Whitehall slip, pier 1, East river, New York.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT DRAUGHT SIDEWHEEL Freight Boat, an Inland Freight Propeller and four Tugboats; all in good order; will be sold reasonable.
H. G. McKENNEY, 108 Wall street.

FOR SALE—IN GOOD ORDER, THE FOLLOWING Sails from a schooner yacht:—Mainsail, Foresail, Jib, Flying Jib, Jib Topsail, Hemp Maintopsail, Maintopmast Staysail. Can be seen at WILSON'S sail loft, corner South and Roosevelt streets.

PARTIES IN WANT OF STEAM YACHT ENGINES call on WARD & STANTON, 32 John street.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—RICH AND ELEGANT designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, OF THE latest imported patterns; Monuments, Headstones, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, steam marble works, 134 and 136 Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS, 211 TO 223 West Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments and Headstones, original new designs, in great varieties; cheapest in the city.

FINANCIAL.

A SUM OF $10,000 TO LOAN ON VACANT LOTS. Also $7,000 to loan on Improved Property. Apply immediately to JOHN S. PIERCE, 105 Broadway, corner Pine street.

A.—$500,000, IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND UPWARDS, TO loan on improved property, in this city or its immediate vicinity. No bonus required. Prompt payments.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A $4,000 FIRST MORTGAGE ON PROPERTY WORTH $10,000, located just outside of Brooklyn city line. For sale by W. R. SMITH, 23 Nassau street, room 18.

A.—EXECUTORS' FUNDS TO LOAN.—ONE SUM OF $100,000 and one of $50,000; also $500,000 to loan, in sums to suit, or to buy mortgages.
C. J. CLARKE, 102 Broadway.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.
$1,200,000 six per cent Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the city of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,00,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.
WILLIAM KEYSER,
JOHN K. LONGWELL,
MOSES WIESENFELD,
Finance Committee.

FIRST MORTGAGES CASHED OR LOANS MADE ON good city or Brooklyn Property by an out of town Savings Bank; not over $20,000 to put out. Owners address, with full particulars, CASHIER, Herald office.

MONEY TO LOAN.—AS BROKERS WE HAVE SEVERAL large and small sums to loan on real estate in New York and Brooklyn.
CALLENDER & LAURENCE, 20 Pine street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PROPERTY IN CITY OR Westchester county. First and second mortgages wanted; principals only.
WALLACE BROTHERS, 63 William st., room 15.

MONEY TO INVEST IN FIRST MORTGAGES OF New York and Long Island Farms. Apply at 33 Wall street, room 14, up stairs.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE ON well located Real Estate in this city or vicinity; Improved Property, Stores or Dwellings preferred; none but first class applications will be entertained; no bonus required; principals only. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 160 Broadway.

MONEY LOANED PROMPTLY—SUMS $10,000 TO $100, on bond and mortgage, personal property, securities, commercial paper, government salaries, furniture, general merchandise. Second mortgages cashed. JAMES CAGNEY, Auctioneer, Real Estate Agent and Loan Broker, 515 Washington street.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 4, 1871.
Public notice is hereby given that books will be opened on the 6th day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved January 20, 1871.
The places at which subscriptions may be made and the names of the authorized agents of the government will be announced hereafter. The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds, namely:—
First. Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent per annum.
Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent per annum.
Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent per annum.
Subscribers to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:—
First. Subscribers for equal amounts of each class of bonds.
Second. Subscribers for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.
Third. Subscribers for five per cent bonds.
When a subscription is made the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent of the amount thereof, to be accounted for by the government when the bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as five-twenty bonds, at their par value. The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds.
The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any assistant treasurer or designated depositary of the government.
The bonds of the several classes aforesaid and the interest thereon are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under state, municipal or local authority.
After maturity the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.
GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SECOND MORTGAGES CASHED IN ANY AMOUNT, from $1,000 to $50,000, at usual discount.
WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, 5½ Pine street.

1871.—THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

Organized 1845. | Charter perpetual.

Balance as per statement, Jan. 1, 1870			$18,439,096 59
Received for premiums during the year 1870	$5,604,427 84		
Received for interest during the year 1870	1,252,357 82		
Received for annuities during the year 1870	1,751 37		
Total Receipts for 1870		$6,858,547 04	
Paid Claims by Death	$1,897,676 68		
Paid Endowments	19,050 00		
Paid Surrendered Policies	241,332 57		
Paid Advertising and Printing	64,421 08		
Paid Contingent Expenses	54,194 82		
Paid Postage and Exchange	10,174 56		
Paid Taxes and Internal Revenue	93,415 97		
Paid Commissions to Agents	437,758 99		
Paid Physicians' Fees	25,234 19		
Paid Annuities	1,831 07		
Paid Return Premiums	1,719,205 23		
		$4,084,819 43	
			$2,773,727 56
			$21,212,723 95

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$643,309 91	
Real estate	143,159 24	
United States securities	1,551,450 00	
State, city and county bonds	4,574,863 60	
Bonds and mortgages	7,425,844 50	
Loans on policies in force	6,775,892 97	
Loans on scrip	1,469 17	
Due for premiums in course of transmission	97,446 76	
		$21,212,723 95
Interest due and accrued	$54,170 43	
Deferred quarterly and semi-annual premiums	80,375 43	
Premiums due, not yet received, on issues principally of November and December	615,237 91	
		$799,804 57
Total assets, January 1, 1871		$21,912,528 53

The dividend of return premiums declared by the directors in 1870 will be paid to the assured as their premiums fall due in 1871, in conformity with the rules of the company.
The dividend of return premiums to be paid in 1872 will be apportioned during the year, upon the equitably adjusted percentage plan lately adopted by the company.
DIRECTORS.

Lewis C. Grover.	Randall H. Greene.	Josiah O. Low.
Henry McFarlan.	I. H. Frothingham.	Joseph A. Halsey.
Charles S. Macknet.	Marcus L. Ward.	H. N. Congar.
A. S. Snelling.	Nehemiah Perry.	Oscar L. Baldwin.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.
H. N. CONGAR, Vice President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Treasurer.
SAMUEL H. LLOYD,
State Agent Eastern District of New York,
137 Broadway, New York.

$183,000 (TRUST FUNDS) TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage or improved property, in sums to suit. Mortgages purchased.
H. C. DEXTER, No. 9 Broad street.

$200,000 TO LOAN—ON MORTGAGES, IN SUMS to suit, on property improved or good vacant lots; Leasehold and Second Mortgages wanted.
HINMAN & SON, 22 Pine street.

$325,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on Real Estate in this city, Brooklyn or in Westchester county. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, 62 Wall street.

$100,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED WESTCHESTER county, New York or Brooklyn property; sums to suit; no bonus required.
C. E. WILLIS, Mohawk Insurance Co., 155 Broadway.

$750,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED PROPERTY in New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Westchester county. Principals only need apply.
E. H. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

SAFE, WEIGHING MACHINE AND COPYING PRESS wanted.—Second hand Safe, about 24x24; Machine 1,500 to 2,500 pounds. Address box 2,728 Post office.

SECRETARY OR PARLOR WRITING DESK WANTED—Black walnut, in good order and cheap; state price and where to be seen. Address M. A. S., box 109 Herald office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, ABOUT 50 FEET OF 6-inch Cast Iron Pipe, flanged. Address P. W., box 102 Herald office.

WANTED—A LOT OF DINING ROOM FIXTURES, Tables, Chairs, Crockery, Glassware, Silverware, Steam Table, &c. Apply at Libby Hotel, 34 Warren street.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND SCREW PRESS; PLATEN, 22x42. Address, stating particulars, box 2,419 New York Post office.

WANTED—A HORIZONTAL TUBULAR BOILER, about 20 horse power; must be in perfect condition. Apply to or address CUMMINS & LOCKWOOD, 234 Pearl st.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The Mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, February 11, 1871, will close at this office on Wednesday at 12 M., on Thursday at 12 M., and on Saturday at 7:30 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

INMAN LINE
for Queenstown and Liverpool.—Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Feb. 11, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Feb. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK (via Halifax).Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$75	STEERAGE	$30
to London	80	to London	35
to Halifax, N. S.	20	to Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
PEREIRE, Daure..........Saturday, February 25
LAFAYETTE, Roussan..........Saturday, March —
Note.—The Pereire will sail direct for Bordeaux.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY for BREMEN.
The steamship DONAU, Captain G. Ernst, will sail on Saturday, February 11, from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.
To be followed by the steamship HERMANN, Captain G. Reichmann, on Saturday, February 18.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin..........$120
Second cabin..........72
Steerage..........35
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
CALEDONIA....Sat., Feb. 11	IOWA..........Wed., Feb. 8
ANGLIA..........Sat., Feb. 18	ISMAILIA.....Wed., Feb. 15
AUSTRALIA....Sat., Feb. 25	TROJAN.......Wed., March 1
COLUMBIA......Sat., March 4	DORIAN.......Wed., March 15
INDIA..........Sat., March 11	TYRIAN.......Wed., March 29
EUROPA......Sat., March 18	DACIAN........Wed., April 5

and every Saturday and alternate Wednesday thereafter, from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Cunard Line.
BATAVIA..........Thursday, 9th February.
TRIPOLI..........Thursday, 11th February.
Cabin passage, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships
Between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork harbor.

CHINA........Wed., Feb. 8	CALABRIA...Thurs., Feb. 23
BATAVIA....Thurs., Feb. 9	CUBA........Wed., March 1
TRIPOLI.......Sat., Feb. 11	SIBERIA....Thurs., March 2
ALGERIA.....Wed., Feb. 15	RUSSIA.......Wed., March 8
SAMARIA....Thurs., Feb. 16	PARTHIA...Thurs., March 9
ABYSSINIA....Wed., Feb. 22	

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin..........$130, gold | Second Cabin..........$80, gold
First Cabin, to Paris..........145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin..........$80, gold | Steerage..........$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
NEVADA, Green..........Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Williams..........Feb. 22, at 8 A. M.
From Pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S Iron mail steamship
THURINGIA,
Captain H. Ehlers, will sail on Tuesday, Feb. 14 1871, at 2 P. M., for
HAMBURG,
taking passengers from New York to Hamburg.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $34, gold; payable in United States gold.
The SILESIA will sail Feb. 28, 1871.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARDS & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PENNSYLVANIA, Lawson....Saturday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M.
ITALY, Grogan..........Saturday, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $25, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE
Oceanic Steam Navigation Company's
Line of new Steamers between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork, Ireland.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the Old Country can now obtain tickets. Steerage (prepaid) $32.
Other rates as low as any first class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London; or at the company's offices, 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, 41 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through line to
California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.
according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
on 4th and 22d of each month,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
February 22—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. Gray, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. Parker.
Departure of 22d every month will touch at San Jose, Guatemala and Punta Arenas.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, February 18.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, February 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

BERMUDA MAIL.
The steamship PERIT, Captain Gardiner, will be despatched to Hamilton, taking freight for St. Georges, on Thursday, February 2, at 4 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. WEBB, 54 Exchange place.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East river, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Timmerman..........Friday, Feb. 17
CLEOPATRA, Capt. Phillips, for freight..........Monday, Feb. 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. Deaken..........Thursday, March 2
CLEOPATRA, Capt. Phillips, for freight...Tuesday, March 12
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The sidewheel steamship
HAVANA,
Captain Pendleton,
will leave pier 17 East river,
on Saturday, February 11, at 3 P. M.
For freight apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams (via Nassau)....Feb. 9
COLUMBIA, Captain L. Van Sice..........Feb. 16
MISSOURI, Captain J. R. Edwards (via Nassau)....Feb. 23
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS, TOUCHING at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The steamship CLYDE, Captain Kennedy, at pier 20 East river, will leave on Saturday, February 11.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson, R. R. R. and C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Captain S. L. Clapp, will leave pier No. 9 North river on Saturday, Feb. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

NOTICE.—FIRST CLASS STEAMSHIP LEAVES every Saturday for Galveston, Texas, and for New Orleans. Passage to the above ports reduced. For passage apply to M. DOHERTY, 11 Broadway.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
SOUTHERN LINE.
The steamship
LODONA, Captain H. R. Hovey,
will leave pier 20 East river, Saturday, February 11, at 3 P. M.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
153 Maiden lane, New York.
The steamer BIENVILLE will follow from pier 36 North river.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
WESTERN METROPOLIS,
on Saturday, Feb. 11.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, steamship NIAGARA, on Thursday, February 9, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
187 Greenwich street, corner Dey.

FLORIDA AND GULF LINE,
via
Fernandina and Florida Railroad.
The first class steamship ASHLAND will sail from pier 28 North river on Saturday, February 11.
Travellers to Florida by this route have the advantage of a direct line connecting with the steamer for St. Augustine and all points on St. John's river.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES HAND, Agent, 119 Wall street.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS AND SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
sailing from pier No. 5 North river at 3 P. M. every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday.
The first class sidewheel steamship
SOUTH CAROLINA, Captain J. T. Beckett,
will sail on Thursday, February 9.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For local freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., 83 Broadway.
For through freight tariff and rates apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway,
entrance on Thomas street.
The steamship MANHATTAN will follow and sail on Saturday, February 11.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

NORTH AND NORTHEAST
TO THE
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
AIR LINE.
NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS.
THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD
will be completed March 20, 1871, and extend from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Meridian, Miss., and, with its connections, form the shortest all rail route from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Lynchburg and Chattanooga to Meridian, Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Shreveport, Galveston and all points in the Southwest.
Arrangements are now being perfected with connecting roads, North and South, to run passengers trains at the rate of 25 miles per hour, making the trip from New York to New Orleans in 62 hours. Two daily through passenger trains will be run each way, making close connections at Chattanooga for all points South and West. Only one change of cars between New York and New Orleans and no change south of Lynchburg.
Through tickets for all points North and South will be on sale at the principal railroad ticket offices.
Connecting lines are requested to put tickets on sale via one line for all points that can be reached.
A despatch through freight line will be organized, giving quick time and low rates for freight.
Through bills of lading issued to the principal cities, North and South.
Claims for loss and damage promptly adjusted.
For further information apply to
J. C. STANTON, General Superintendent; or
WILLIAM KEAVY, General Freight and Ticket Agent, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Office of the Company in New York, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall street.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A FIRST CLASS STEAMBOAT AND BUSINESS FOR sale.—The subscribers offer for sale the Walter Brett, with or without their business; has been running the past four years between Fishkill Landing and New York; earnings for 1870 about $50,000. The boat is in perfect order, and for freight and passenger business is excelled by none; economical in fuel, 24 state rooms, newly furnished, eight years old, draft water about 4½ feet, copper bottomed, engine 38 inch cylinder, 10 feet stroke; also the lease of her present Wharf, foot of Spring street, having five years to run from 1st June next. If not sold at private sale will on Thursday, Feb. 16, be sold at auction, at 12 o'clock M., on board the boat at her wharf at Spring street, where she may be seen previous to that time. Reason for selling senior partner wishes to retire from business. For further particulars inquire at the office of the subscriber, at Fishkill Landing, N. Y.
WALTER BRETT & CO.

A GOOD BUSINESS CAN BE BOUGHT FOR $2,500—To the right kind of a man, with about $5,000, can make a handsome profit; a staple business; satisfactory reasons given for selling; none but responsible parties need apply. Inquire of M. TYNAN, 227 Railroad avenue, Newark, N. J.

ALABAMA AND GEORGIA.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT to visit the South would like to secure some business to pay expenses. Address, to-day, THE SOUTH, Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS, OLD ESTABLISHED REAL ESTATE House in New York city desires to form a connection with some good firm in Brooklyn. Address C. B. A., Herald office.

A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS WILL SECURE A part interest in a valuable patented article, as partner; will be in use all over the States. Address L. L., box 140 Herald office.

ANY PARTY WISHING BUSINESS AND HAVING $3,000 cash may enter into an agreeable enterprise that will clear more than $60,000 this winter. For particulars address J. ELLIOT, station E.

A HELPER WANTED—WITH SMALL CAPITAL, TO take half interest in a safe, easy business, where each can realize $75 weekly, without risk. 229 Spring street, basement.

A FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE HOUSE IN NEW York desires to form a business connection with some German real estate firm in Hoboken; also want a German, well acquainted with property in city and vicinity, to take charge of German department. Address, B. L. P., Herald office.

A LADY OR GENTLEMAN CAN PURCHASE FOR $1,000 an Intelligence Office of good repute and several years established, clearing regularly over $1,300 per year; well patronized by nice girls, hotels and families. Address V., box 291 Herald office.

IN A GOOD SUBSTANTIAL PIANO BUSINESS, DESIRING to enlarge, a partner with $5,000; $10,000 will be accepted. Address PIANO, box 123 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—$10,000 TO $20,000 CASH CAPITAL required; business established; pleasant and very profitable. Address WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Newburg, N. Y.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL ESTABLISHED light manufacturing business in successful operation; can be largely increased; small capital required. 53 Fulton street, room No. 5.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—ANY ONE WISHING TO invest in first class a long established Fancy Goods Business in the best location on Broadway, with lease and cheap rent, can purchase stock and fixtures at a bargain. For particulars address INVESTMENT, box 112 Herald office.

SMALL CAPITAL, NO RISK.—FOR SALE, A FIRST class Tea, Coffee and Spice Establishment comprising three stores; rents very low; cash sales over the counter about $1,000 per week, besides a good jobbing trade; the stock can be turned every 10 or 14 days, thus requiring little or no capital; the principal store is fitted up in the best New York style; fixtures new; handsome Chinese paintings, &c.; will be sold cheap, separately or together, with or without the Stock, the owner being obliged to leave at an early date for another city. Address, with real name to save time, TEAS, box 3,941 Post office, New York.

TERRITORY FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST PATENTS in the United States.—A safe investment. Those desiring further information please call and examine the article at 176 Broadway, room 25, from 10 to 4 o'clock during the week.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.—THE PROPRIETOR of a handsome Mineral Spring Property, comprising new and spacious Hotel Buildings, furnished with every requisite; extensive grounds; springs, several in number, celebrated for their valuable medicinal qualities; surroundings of great natural beauty; of many acres, and a large and increasing summer patronage, would arrange with competent parties, having capital, and establish a permanent Health Institution or Water Cure. Address S. H., No. 7 Beekman street, room 17.

VIRGINIA MERCHANT, RESIDENT HERE ONE year, sees opening for profitable investment of small or large capital. Experienced in cotton, tobacco, grain, flour and general produce. Understands German. Security given. D. BRANCH, 55 West Twelfth street.

WANTED—SMART MEN, WITH CASH CAPITAL OF $1,000 to $5,000, to manufacture a staple article, that pays 100 per cent, used by all families. Those meaning business call and investigate at 25 Broadway, room No. 8.

$2,000.—PARTNER WANTED, FOR A LEGITIMATE cash paying business; "indispensable," "monopoly secured;" large profits. Call at 119 Nassau street, up stairs.

$3,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER IN AN OLD established iron foundry and hoopmaking shop; well established and doing a good business. Partner now retiring has three-quarter interest to dispose of. Address H. J. W., Herald office.

$25,000.—SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED IN AN established and profitable importing and jobbing business; capital wanted to extend the business. None but principals need address, with real name, CAPITAL, box 1,250 Post office.

$100,000 WILL PURCHASE THE ENTIRE Right to three different Patent Medicines

extensively used for four years with unparalleled success,

having performed the most astonishing cures on record—of such as
Scrofula, General Debility, Cancers,
Liver Diseases, Catarrh, Loss of Vitality,
all Impurities of the Blood, White Swellings,
Dropsy and Kidney Diseases,
Rheumatism, Neuralgia and
Heart Diseases, &c., &c.,
all of which they will cure inside of thirty days.
A truly paying business can have an opportunity of testing the above by making the most of suitable cases. If I do not cure them within the above time I will forfeit the $100,000.
Dr. T. P. THORPE,
Temple of Health, 66 West Twenty-fourth street.

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THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Queen Victoria Opens the Adjourned Session of the English Legislature.

Royal Cortege from the Palace to the Robing Room.

Reception by the People, the Peers and the Commons.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

History of the Eight Parliaments of Her Majesty.

WORK OF THE PRESENT SESSION.

Special Exhibit of the Condition of the British Empire.

The Army, the Navy, the Revenue, the Banks, Taxation, Debts, Pauperism, Emigration and the Irish Crisis.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria will open the adjourned session of the British Parliament—the eighth of her reign—in London to-day, February 9.

Emerging from a home retirement which she has maintained persistently and almost invariably during some few years past—and which has become irksome to many of the distinguished personages who serve "near" her throne, and particularly disagreeable to the good citizens of the national metropolis—the Queen will appear before her people in a royal cortège of state and proceed from Buckingham Palace to the hall of St. Stephen, where she will discharge one of the most important functions which appertains to her position—the constitutional assemblage of a united Legislature freely elected by her subjects.

The Royal Cortege.

The cavalcade will be preceded by a detachment of the mounted Guards (Horse Guards, blue), by heralds, pursuivants and trumpeters, and escorted by a squadron of light dragoons and a number of gentlemen-at-arms.

Then will come carriages conveying the great officers of State.

Next the State carriage, conveying the Queen, attended by the Mistress of the Robes.

Other vehicles, conveying "her Majesty's tiring women," will follow.

The British People.

The people of London—the populace, or hard-fisted toilers, who support the throne of Britain on their broad shoulders—will turn out in great numbers. The indications are that they will be moved, to a very considerable extent at least, by a feeling of curiosity merely, a desire to see the pageant as it passes, and that those outbursts of public enthusiasm with which her Majesty has been greeted on similar occasions during the early years of her reign will be—from some cause or other—wanting, it may be withheld purposely from a royal lady who certainly maintains all her excellence of character, with every one of those agreeable domestic attributes which tended to render the earlier years of her sovereignty so peculiarly remarkable and really brilliant.

The materialistic home exigencies of the British democracy, the pressing fireside questions of how to live and whence to feed the children, the world-wide economic problem of how can we be governed most cheaply, remain before the eyes of the English people for solution, and, as is very well known, when "John Bull" has become engaged in his daybook and ledger calculations, when he is footing up the "totals of the whole"—as it was expressed by the late Mr. Joseph Hume—he does not wish to be disturbed, ay, even by the reflected gleam of the sheen of the sword of State as it flashes near the dusty windows of "The Office" in Threadneedle street or Mincing lane. Mr "Bull" tends, indeed, more and more, and every day, to the realization of that condition of feeling toward the crown which was years since expressed by his greatest national poet in the words:—

> If God don't bless our king of kings
> I doubt if men will linger;
> Methinks I hear a little bird which sings
> The people by and by will be the stronger.

In the Parliament House.

British loyalism will be the predominant feeling, however, and her Majesty the Queen will alight at the new house of Parliament amid cheers and shouts of "the Queen! God bless her!"

Here Queen Victoria will be received by the members of the Cabinet, the Premier, Right Honorable G. E. Gladstone; Earl Granville, Lord Hatherly, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lowe, Earl de Grey and Ripon; Lord Halifax, Lord Kimberly; Right Honorables Messrs. Cardwell and Childers and the Marquis of Hartington, with many of her "right trusty cousins and counsellors" from Ireland and Scotland who have not seats at the council board.

In the Robing Room.

The Queen will retire to the Robing Room immediately. Great preparations have been going on for some time past within the houses of Parliament, and the Queen's Robing Room, which has been in course of construction for the last five years, has just been completed. The statues and paintings were encased in canvas while the minor decorations were proceeding, and the architect lately received orders to complete the arrangements as speedily as possible. This intimation it was which first led the subordinate authorities to believe that her Majesty would open the Parliament in person, and the magnificent new Robing Room will thus be first used upon this occasion.

On the Throne.

Advancing from the Robing Room the Queen, preceded by the sword of State and mace bearers, will ascend the throne in the House of Lords.

The Usher of the Black Rod will summon the members of the House of Commons to attend at the bar of the Lords.

Seating herself the Lord Chancellor of England will approach and hand to her Majesty, in the name of the Cabinet,

The Royal Speech.

The Queen, in this speech, will thank the members of both houses of Parliament for their dutiful and loyal attendance.

She will assure my lords and gentlemen that the Crown maintains peaceful relations with all foreign countries, and receives assurances of the good will of their governments towards the throne.

A deplorable war is still maintained by the neighboring Powers of the North German empire and France. Her Majesty's government did their utmost to prevent it at first, and, since the declaration of hostilities and our proclamation of neutrality, have lent their influence to prevent its extension. Nothing would have given more satisfaction to her Majesty's government than to contribute in any manner to an honorable and permanent peace. Offers of mediation or of good offices were made, and a conference for the attainment of peace, but at which one of the belligerents was not represented, has held session in London, with the approbation of the Crown.

The Queen still hopes that satisfactory results will come from this conference.

Questions of State which had their origin during the progress of the civil war in America are still pending for settlement between the governments of England and the United States. The Crown will use every effort to secure an honorable and equitable adjustment of all matters which affect the relations which exist between the two countries.

My lords and gentlemen are informed that the Queen has contracted a marriage between her daughter, the Princess Louise, and the Most Noble the Marquis of Lorne, and fervently trusts that the union will be productive of much happiness to the august parties.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons are thanked for the liberality with which the supplies necessary for the support of the Crown have been voted.

The estimates of the present service have been prepared with a due regard to economy and will be submitted for consideration.

Among the items will be found charges for dowry of £30,000, and an annuity of £6,000, to the Princess Louise.

Amnesty has been extended to persons convicted of treasonable practices in Ireland, on certain conditions of exile from the realm.

The operation of the Irish Land Reform bill before the courts is satisfactory in obtaining money compensations for outgoing tenants.

Crime and outrage still prevail to a considerable extent in Ireland, and measures of exceptional legislation may be again required for their repression.

Bills for the further reducton of taxation, for the promotion of public education, for the improvement of prison discipline, the better taking of the polls at Parliamentary elections, the extension of trade and the more effectual government of the colonies will be submitted to Parliament.

My lords and gentlemen are again thanked and the Divine blessing invoked on their proceedings.

The Queen Retires.

Queen Victoria having retired to the Robing Room the session of Parliament will be formally declared open "for the despatch of business."

Her Majesty will return to the palace, the cortége observing the same order of procession as it did on its route to the House of Parliament.

Queen Victoria's Parliaments.

The present assemblage is, as we have said, an adjourned session of the eighth Parliament of Victoria.

The history of the meetings reads from the first as follows, viz:—

The first Parliament of Queen Victoria met on the 15th of November, 1837. The Right Hon. James Abercromby was re-elected Speaker without opposition. On the 6th of May, 1839, he resigned, and on the 27th of May the House proceeded to a new election. The Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre, member for Hants North, was proposed by Mr. Handley, and seconded by Dr. Lushington. The Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, member for the University of Cambridge, was proposed by Mr. Wynn, and seconded by Mr. Wilson Patten. The division was as follows:—

Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre (lib.)	317
Right Hon. Henry Goulburn (con.)	299

A vote of "no confidence" in the Ministry having been carried by a majority of one, in the month of May, 1841, this Parliament was dissolved on the 22d of June, having lasted three years, seven months and seven days.

The second Parliament of Queen Victoria met on the 19th of August, 1841. The Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre was proposed as Speaker by Lord Worsley, seconded by Edward Buller, and elected without opposition. This Parliament was dissolved on the 23d of July, 1847, having lasted five years, eleven months and four days.

The third Parliament of Queen Victoria met on the 18th of November, 1847. The Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre was proposed for Speaker by Lord Seymour, seconded by Mr. John Abel Smith, and elected without opposition. A change of ministry having taken place in February, 1852, this Parliament, in fulfilment of a pledge then given by the new ministers, was dissolved on the 1st of July, 1852, having lasted four years, seven months and twelve days.

The fourth Parliament of Queen Victoria met on the 4th of November, 1852. The Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre was proposed for Speaker by Mr. Robert Palmer, seconded by Lord Robert Grosvenor and elected without opposition. This Parliament was dissolved on the 20th of March, 1857, having lasted four years, four months and sixteen days.

The fifth Parliament met on the 7th of May, 1857. The Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison, member for Nottinghamshire North, was proposed for Speaker by Lord Harry Vane, seconded by Mr. Thornely, and elected without opposition. This Parliament was dissolved on the 23d of April, 1859, having lasted one year, eleven months and sixteen days.

The sixth Parliament of Queen Victoria met on the 31st of May, 1859. The Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison, Member for Nottinghamshire North, was unanimously re-elected Speaker. This Parliament was dissolved on the 4th of July, 1865, having lasted six years, one month and three days.

The seventh Parliament of Queen Victoria met on the 1st of February, 1866. The Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison was proposed for Speaker by Mr. Monsell, seconded by Earl Grosvenor, and for the third time unanimously re-elected.

The Eighth Parliament of Queen Victoria met on the 10th of December, 1868. The Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison was proposed for Speaker by Sir George Grey, Bart., seconded by the Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole, and for the fourth time unanimously re-elected.

Since the year 1826 no British Parliament has approached its extreme limit. The shortest was that elected in 1830, which only lasted five months and twenty-six days; the longest was that elected in 1831, which existed sixteen years, eight months and sixteen days.

Constitution of the Present Parliament.

Many changes have occurred in the *personnel* of the present Parliament since its first assemblage and during the recess. The mortality in the ranks of the peerage during 1870 has been considerably less than in the course of 1869, when the deaths of thirty-two lords, spiritual and temporal, were recorded. During the past year one bishop and eighteen temporal peers died, as follows:—The Earl of Onslow, ninety-three years of age; the Bishop of Chichester, eighty-four; the Marquis of Headfort, eighty-three; the Earl of Roden, eighty-one; the Marquis of Cholmondeley, seventy-eight; Earl Howe, seventy-four; Lord Tenterden, seventy-four; Viscount Middleton, seventy-two; the Earl of Clarendon, seventy; Lord Auckland, seventy; the Marquis of Hertford, seventy; Lord Henniker, sixty-nine; the Earl of Haddington, sixty-three; Lord Hawke, sixty-seven; the Marquis of Ailsa, fifty-four; Lord Byron, fifty-two; Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, forty-eight; the Marquis of Lothian, thirty-eight; the Earl of Aberdeen, twenty-eight.

It will be seen that both the hereditary Grand Chamberlains of England, the Marquis of Cholmondeley and Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, were removed by death. The title of the latter peer is at present in abeyance, while the successors to the earldom of Onslow and the barony of Byron are minors.

In the House of Commons the seats which were vacant and have been filled by election (exclusive of those constituencies in which elections have been rendered void for corrupt practices) are Westmoreland, Meath, through the death of Mr. Corbally; Newry, through the death of Mr. Kirk, and Durham, through the acceptance of office of Mr. Davison. The liberal gains during 1870 have been at Bridgnorth, Dublin, Nottingham and Norwich. The conservatives have won seats in Brecon, Colchester, Isle of Wight, Shrewsbury, Southwark and West Surrey. In this calculation the late Mr. Briscoe is re-reckoned as a liberal, although he was elected and voted in opposition to the Irish Church policy of Mr. Gladstone.

There were thirty-three elections during the past year, and of these twenty-two were contested.

Legislative Work.

There are 275 private bills for consideration by committees of the houses of Parliament during the session, of which twenty-six are connected with Ireland. This is a great improvement on the legislative business of England.

The measures which will be submitted to the British Parliament for debate will be of a very wide range of scope and of the very highest importance in their intent and consequences. They treat of and affect every interest which goes to constitute the essential life and safeguards of a nation—finance, revenue, the army, the navy, emigration, banks, and so forth.

Passing thus in anticipatory review, we come to consider the condition of

The National Revenue and Expenditure of Britain.

The latest return issued by the Queen's Treasury shows that the actual receipts in the exchequer for the period from the 1st of April to 31st December, 1870, were £40,440,159, as compared with £39,605,487, and were comprised as follows:—Customs, £15,264,000; excise, £15,427,000; stamps, £6,595,000; taxes, £814,000; income tax, £1,676,000; Post Office, £3,450,000; telegraphs, £400,000; crown lands, £255,000; miscellaneous, £2,523,159.

The payments in the same period amounted to £52,734,367, as follows:—Interest of debt, £18,480,298; other charges on consolidated fund, £1,589,744; supply services voted by Parliament, £20,148,909; telegraph service, £270,000; advances under various acts issued from the exchequer, £1,014,796; exchequer bonds, bills, &c., paid off, £690,000; exchequer bonds paid off out of surplus income, £25,590; surplus income applied to reduce debt, exclusive of £500,000 applied to repay bank advances for deficiency, £2,464,520.

The growth and partial diminution of the national debt are shown by the following figures:—

Year.	Reign.	
1689	—Accession of William III	£664,263
1702	—Accession of Anne	12,767,225
1714	—Accession of George I	36,175,460
1727	—Accession of George II	52,523,523
1760	—Accession of George III	102,014,018
1820	—Accession of George IV	834,900,960
1830	—Accession of William IV	784,803,997
1837	—Accession of Victoria	787,529,114

Adding £560,800,867, expended on civil service, the total expenditure was £4,149,341,084, being an excess over the income of £345,769,128. An examination of the details shows that while war, war debt and preparations for war absorbed about six-sevenths of the entire expenditure, nearly two-thirds of the revenue to meet it has been derived from customs and excise duties.

Commerce.

The progress in the foreign trade of Britain during the last twenty-nine years is thus shown:—

Before and after Peel's tariff reforms—

	Imports.	Exports.
1840	£62,004,000	£110,128,716
1859	152,389,053	115,821,092
Increase	£90,385,023	£5,692,376

Before and after French commercial treaty—

	Imports.	Exports.
1860	£210,530,873	£164,521,351
1868	295,428,967	237,106,325
Increase	£84,898,094	£72,584,974

The Army.

The following are the principal features of the British army estimates to be submitted to Parliament for the year:—

The total amount of the estimate for 1870-71 is £12,975,000, which, compared with that for 1869-70 (£14,111,000), leaves a net decrease of £1,136,000. This is effected chiefly by the reduction of the numbers of the regular army from 125,529 men to 113,221, or 12,308 fewer. The items of decrease are as follows:—Regular army, £480,590; militia and inspection of reserve forces, £50,200; yeomanry cavalry, £7,300; volunteer corps, £1,600; control establishments, £49,100; works and buildings, £179,800; establishments for military education, £18,900, and miscellaneous, £13,200. The decrease in the number of men is effected by a general system of reduction, the principal items being—Infantry of the line, 5,711 men; depots (infantry), 1,080, and artillery, 1,901 men. The British forces in India, of all ranks, will be 62,963, as against 63,707 last year, a decrease of 614.

The votes proposed to be taken are as follows:—

RECAPITULATION.

1870 and 1871—Effective services	£10,573,200
Non-effective	2,296,800
1869 and 1870—Effective services	11,929,100
Non-effective	2,132,300
Net decrease	1,136,000

According to the estimates accepted by Parliament England has now:—

Troops of the line	179,000
Army reserve, class 1	3,000
Army reserve, class 2	20,000
Militia	134,037
Yeomanry cavalry	17,108
Volunteers	136,281
Volunteer artillery	33,843
Total	523,239

With the exception of some 90,000 troops of the line serving in India or on other stations abroad the whole of this enormous force is at home and available, as far as its organization permits, for the defence of the United Kingdom.

The Navy.

The British navy estimates for the year 1870-71 represent a net decrease of £746,111, the total expenditure estimated for being £9,250,530, as compared with £9,996,641 for the last financial year. The increases occur under the following heads—viz., in the scientific branch to the extent of £5,974; in medical establishments, £2,973; marine divisions, £1,556, being total increases for the effective service of £10,503. The largest item of decrease of £300,897 occurs on the vote for steam machinery *and ships built by contract*. The next reduction is to the extent of £207,652 on the vote for dock and naval yards at home and abroad. There are also decreases of £203,411 on the vote for victuals and clothing for the marines, and of £69,622 on the wages to seamen and marines. Against these reductions is placed an augmentation of the vote for half and retired pay, amounting to £58,869; of £65,938 on military pensions and allowances, and £64,568 on civil pensions and allowances.

Wealth of the Nation.

An English financial authority writing on this subject during the past month—January, 1871—says:—

The plethora of capital just now is exceedingly heavy, in consequence of the payment of numerous dividends of various kinds, and the total for the present month is upwards of £20,000,000, as thus:—Dividends on English government stocks, £5,700,000; Australian, Canadian and Indian government loans, £1,500,000; English railway debentures, £1,750,000; foreign government loans, £8,820,000; English joint stock banks, mines and miscellaneous shares, say £1,000,000. The following is an approximate estimate of the dealings which take place on the Stock Exchange:—British government stock, £800,000,000; British possessions and colonies—namely, India, Canada and Australia—£180,000,000; French government, £540,000,000; other European States, £600,000,000; South America, £65,000,000; North America, £430,000,000; Central America and West Indies, £34,000,000, together making a total so far of government debts dealt in here of £1,850,000,000. There are, besides our railway stocks of £550,000,000, banks, telegraphs, mines and various miscellaneous shares, the total of which it is impossible to give an approximate figure of at this moment, but it is considerable. Necessarily all this wealth is not held in this country, but by far the greater portion is, and such investments are constantly increasing. During the past year £61,000,000 of loans were placed on this market, besides £17,000,000 for joint stock enterprise, and fresh creations are ready to come forward at the earliest possible period. They comprise:—Russian railways, £10,000,000; Spain, £6,000,000. It may here be observed that the estimated amount of surplus capital required to be invested annually in England is £200,000,000, of which one moiety is generally absorbed in the new loans and joint stock enterprise; the remaining half represents the rise in the value of land, house property, stocks and shares of every kind, and in the extension of commerce. Sufficient is thus shown to indicate not only the cause of the present abundance of money, but the wealth of the country and the sources of its absorption.

As a further illustration of the extent of our Stock Exchange transactions the bankers' clearing for the twenty-four settling days in the past and two preceding years reached as follows:—1870, £634,914,000; 1869, £564,935,000; 1868, £523,549,000. Next, as regards the trade and commerce of the country, the bankers' clearings on the "fourth" of the month in each of the three past years gives the following totals:—1870, £176,127,000; 1869, £169,722,000; 1868, £155,668,000; but, taking the whole range of the bankers' clearings for last year, exclusive of the Stock Exchange settlements, we reach a sum of £3,279,393,000 banking business alone. The total for 1869 was £3,051,457,000.

The Population.

A census of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom will be taken next April.

It is therefore proper that we should refer to the exodus of the people by emigration:—The total emigration in ships which left the Mersey during the year 1870 under government supervision was:—Under the act, 153,735 passengers, and not under the act, 9,297 passengers; total, 163,032. The number in 1869 was 172,731, so that there has been a decrease on the year of 9,699.

The number of ships that left the Mersey under the act in the month of December last was 27. Of these 25 were for the United States, with 505 cabin and 2,225 steerage passengers; one ship for Queensland, with 2 cabin and 223 steerage passengers, and one ship for the Cape of Good Hope with 10 cabin and 65 steerage passengers.

Besides there was an almost continued stream of emigrants from the ports of Ireland and Scotland.

Ireland—The Past and Present.

For the consideration of the Parliament will come the question of Ireland—prominent, persistent and difficult of treatment. In a mercantile point of view the year 1870 has been favorable for Ireland. The agricultural classes have been benefited by high prices for all descriptions of live stock, and there is no want of money in the country; credit is sound and bankruptcies and insolvencies are rare. Railway traffic, too, has increased in all directions, including the lines in the North.

The records of Irish crime for the past year will show a gratifying improvement. There are still, however, some exceptional districts, where the law continues to be set at defiance.

The amount of property returned to the relief of the poor in Ireland during the year ending 29th September last was £13,183,394, being £28,805 more than in the preceding year. The number of persons who received poor relief during the year ending 29th September last was 285,630, against 285,395 in the preceding twelve months.

An annual congress of national school teachers of Ireland has been held in Dublin. The principal design of those assembled was to press the government for an increase of the salaries of teachers, but incidentally matters of general educational importance were discussed. Mr. Vere Foster, the chairman, said there was a likelihood that "education in Ireland would now lag behind education in England. The incomes of the Irish teachers were scarcely one-half those of the English."

With the above exhibit of the national condition of Great Britain and Ireland as it appears at the moment of the opening of the session of Parliament, specially prepared for the information of the American nation, the HERALD leaves the good Queen Victoria with her Parliament and people to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

STADT.—"ANNE ELIZA."—A delicious little comedy under the above unprepossessing title was the attraction at this house last night. It is by Hermann Hersch, and portrays in a free, off-handed style the wooing of a soldier prince, which is conducted somewhat on military principles. This prince is in love with an apothecary's daughter, and, much to the horror and astonishment of his aristocratic mother, proposes marriage to the drug store heiress. While he is off to the war every means, fair and foul, is employed by the Princess to break off such a *mésalliance*, and she has just succeeded in persuading the young girl, Anne Eliza, of the enormity of her crime in daring to think of marriage with a live prince, when he unexpectedly puts in an appearance at the head of his troops (the war being over) and marries his sweetheart there and then. Madame Seebach's talents for comedy are by no means inferior to her tragic powers. She can catch the spirit of a scene, master a situation and mingle pathos and humor as deftly in a sunshiny piece of this kind as she queens it in Schiller, Goethe or Shakspeare. There was a world of *naïveté* and comic talent in her reading of her sweetheart's letter, in the third act, and her comments thereupon, which she illustrated to some purpose with the iron with which she was giving the last finishing touches to her father's shirt. Her emotion at the end of the fourth act, where she consents to give up the Prince, is not of the melodramatic, obtrusive kind, but has a quiet, earnest, heartfelt feeling about it that caused many eyes present to moisten involuntarily. Mlle. Veneta was a very dignified Princess, and Mr. Paetch an accommodating Apothecary. Harry framed his Mephistophelian face in the blonde wig of a French tutor, and Krans made a bold, dashing soldier prince. The comedy was received with unmistakable marks of approbation by the audience, as it deserved, and forms one of the most sparkling little gems in Mme. Seebach's extensive *répertoire*. "Tauschung auf Tauschung" will be presented to-night, for the fourth time, and "Love and Intrigue" on Friday.

Dramatic and Musical Notes.

"Saratoga" is underlined at the Globe, Boston.

Montaland and the Grand Opera House have parted.

"Saratoga" is in active preparation at the Park, Brooklyn.

The Russian Concert Troupe has unexpectedly turned up in Memphis.

Miss Annie Clarke is shortly to play Lady Audley at the Boston Museum.

Daly's "Flash of Lightning" is in rehearsal at the Royal Lyceum, Toronto.

"Saratoga" will exercise the risibilities of the Chicagoans at an early date.

John Jack's "Falstaff" is excessively liked by the good people of the Crescent City.

"Saratoga" will be continued at the Fifth Avenue until the public consent to its withdrawal.

Still they come! A new "Rip" has turned up in New England in the person of a John Murray.

Mrs. F. M. Bates commenced an engagement at the Oro Fino theatre, Portland, Oregon, on the 22d ult.

Janauschek will shortly appear in Indianapolis. She has become the chief favorite on the provincial stage.

Little Leona Cavender is trying "Minnie's Luck" this week at the venerable Opera House de Bar in St. Louis.

Rose and Harry Watkins repeated "The One Bright Spot" at Charleston, S. C., on Monday. They are favorites there.

Mrs. Jarley, who it would seem has fallen heir to Artemus Ward's wax figures, is exhibiting them with considerable success.

Miss Rose Evans, an Australian actress, restores the legitimate to the California theatre, San Francisco, once more, after a month of spectacle and ballet.

A musician lately advertised to give instructions in music "from first principles to thoroughbore." An interview between the teacher and proof reader has probably taken place ere this.

That rollicking son of Erin, Barney Williams, with his accomplished wife, is charming the distant New Jerseyites and making some of his pretty little speeches at the fall of the curtain.

The English Opera Combination play next week in Baltimore. The young American *prima donna*, Miss Fannie Goodwin, is fast making a permanent reputation as one of the chief attractions of the troupe.

The real name of the late Peter Richings was Peter Richings Paget. His father was an admiral in the British navy. The resemblance of Mr. Richings to George Washington was so remarkable that he sat to Sully, the painter, when he painted the Father of his Country.

ANOTHER HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAR HAUL.

A Young Druggist of Philadelphia Victimizes Fifteen Philadelphia Banks—Forged Paper on the Market—A Victim of Stock Gambling.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8, 1871.

The sensation attendant on the Kensington Bank robbery has not subsided ere financial circles of Philadelphia receive another shock. The forger stood high socially, and had no other cause to induce him to commit the rash deed than stock gambling, and the rock that has wrecked so many others did not spare him.

EATON REAKIRT,

a young man, a member of the firm of John Reakirt & Son and Janney, Reakirt & Co., wholesale druggists, corner of Third and Callowhill streets, presented a note of $7,000, purporting to be from the firm of Russell & Landis, wholesale druggists, for discount, at the Bank of North America, about a week since. He handed the note to one of the clerks and said he would call for the money in a few minutes. In looking over the note the cashier noticed that the date was 1870, instead of 1871, as it should be. Without for a moment thinking there was anything wrong he sent it to Mr. Reakirt's place of business, but Reakirt "was not in." Suspicion was then aroused, and the note was sent to Russell & Landis. No member of the firm was in at the time, and the bookkeeper proceeded to the residence of Mr. David C. Landis and informed him that a note for $7,000 had been sent from the Bank of North America in consequence of a discrepancy in the date, and asked Mr. Landis if he knew anything about it. Mr. Landis soon ascertained that the firm had no such note out. An examination, however, revealed that the note was a perfect *fac simile* of the bookkeeper's style of making notes, and that the signature of Mr. George F. Russell, senior member of the firm was excellently *forged*.

AS THE BANK HAD NOT PAID

anything on the note it was determined to hush the matter up. Out of sympathy for young Reakirt's father and family it was settled; but certain facts leaked out which led to an examination by other banks of some of the notes presented by Reakirt, and the astounding discovery was made that

ABOUT FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

of forged notes on Russell & Landis had been negotiated by Reakirt and loans made thereon by the Girard National, $8,000; the Tradesmen's National, $4,900; the Commercial National, $4,300; the People's Bank, $4,900, and so the "old thing kept working" until added discoveries fixed the whole amount at over

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

It was not known until yesterday that the amount had reached the above figure, and even now it is rumored that some notes have been negotiated at New York by false representations on the part of young Reakirt. If so, the amount will be still greater.

STOCK GAMBLING

has been a passion with Reakirt for some months. He has been dealing principally in "Reading." The sensation attendant on a sudden collapse in these securities a few weeks ago is now believed to have been produced by the manipulations of Reakirt's brokers, and at the same time an immense amount of that stock was purchased by these brokers. It has gone still lower since that through the influence of coal strikes, and Reakirt has lost heavily.

HIS FATHER HAS ALREADY PAID

about forty thousand dollars as a settlement of some of the forged notes, and offers to surrender his private estate, which, it is believed, will bring about seventy-five per cent of the amount involved in the forgeries. Young Reakirt owned a lead works at Wilmington, Del., but they would not bring more than five or six thousand dollars. Some of the banks have expressed a willingness to settle for a return of the money, while two of the number victimized have expressed a determination to prosecute Reakirt to the full extent of the law.

He was seen on the street yesterday, but cannot be found to-day. Chief Kelso, of New York, is on the lookout for him in that city, while all the detectives are on the alert here. It is believed that he cannot possibly escape. Your correspondent

INTERVIEWED REAKIRT'S COUNSEL

this morning. That gentleman expresses himself much surprised that Reakirt did not call on him as soon as he was discovered. He said, "I do not regard Reakirt so much a knave as a fool. I have often noticed that he acted eccentrically; I believe he is insane." It may be questioned by some whether it is not rather early in the day to put in a plea of insanity. It is generally customary to wait until a man is arraigned for trial. Some men are fortunate to possess a very zealous counsel. Mr. Reakirt may be one of those men. The forgery is being discussed at all the banks and clubs, and Police Headquarters is thronged by anxious reporters after the latest phase of the great forgery.

DEATH BEFORE DISHONOR.

Suicide of a Convict in the Tombs Prison.

He Hangs Himself in His Cell—A Legacy of Hate—Letters of the Deceased—Inquest on the Body—Recital of the Circumstances Attending His Incarceration—His Letter to the Herald Giving His Connection with the Whole Affair.

At an early hour yesterday morning the officials at the Tombs Prison were thrown into a state of great excitement and consternation in consequence of a report that one of the prisoners had committed suicide. Everybody questioned everybody else as to who the man could be, but nothing definite could be ascertained until Warden Stacom came to the rescue. It was then ascertained that the unfortunate individual was Samuel S. Stevens, of Belfast, Me. The story in connection with this man's incarceration is as follows:—On the 19th of October, 1869, Stevens came on to New York from Belfast with one George W. Buckmar, of that place, with a view of purchasing some United States bonds. He was introduced to Buckmar previously by Axwell Hayford, the Mayor of Belfast, the latter telling Buckmar that Stevens would be of great use to him in negotiating some bonds of the Moosehead Railroad Company, of which Hayford was the President. It was, moreover, alleged that Mayor Hayford had entrusted Buckmar with a large amount of the bonds, to negotiate them in New York at the rate of eighty cents on the dollar for United States securities. The manner in which the business was done, at least as stated on the trial of Stevens, subsequently seemed to reflect somewhat upon the Mayor; but eventually the Assistant District Attorney declared that no imputation could be attached to him. Buckmar and Stevens both took up quarters at the Astor House, and on the 21st of October, 1869, the former gave the latter

$6,000 IN DRAFTS AND CHECKS,

desiring him to get the cash for them from the National Trust Company, 336 Broadway. This he did, and handed in the full amount. Buckmar stated that he put this money, with $2,500 additional, into a satchel in his room, and put it on the table, near his bed. Being sick he was then confined to his room in the hotel, and Stevens came in, after he had handed in the money, and sat talking with him upon various subjects, part of which referred to their immediate business in New York. After Stevens had been in conversation some time he said:—"Buckmar, this exchange of bonds business has slipped up," and became greatly excited about

THE PURCHASE OF SOME STOLEN BONDS

he had intended making at fifty cents on the dollar. Buckmar then left his room to go to another part of the building, leaving Stevens in the room where the satchel containing the money was lying, and when he returned he stated he shook hands with Stevens, bolted and locked his door, but immediately afterwards discovered that his satchel had been opened and his money gone. Samuel Stevens left the city and was arrested on the 1st of February, 1870, at Quincy, Ill., on

A REQUISITION FROM GOVERNOR HOFFMAN.

He was taken to Chicago, and when his trunk was searched five bonds of the Belfast city stock, each of the denomination of $500, were found therein. At the trial a Maine lawyer denied that he had stolen the money, but that it was handed to him by mutual contract, and said that Mayor Hayford, Buckmar and Munroe Young (Buckmar's son-in-law) were conspirators, designing against Stevens, whose family connections were highly respectable and whose name had hitherto remained untarnished.

The deceased was formerly in business in Maine, St. Louis, Wisconsin and Chicago, and at the time he came to New York he had $3,000 in gold with him. It was alleged that he once tried to leave Belfast nailed up in a dry goods box, but this was vehemently denied.

His trial on the charge of stealing the $8,500 occupied two days in the Court of General Sessions—viz., 21st and 22d December, 1870. After the jury had returned a verdict of guilty he was remanded to the Tombs to await sentence, where he has since remained.

BEING A MASON OF GOOD STANDING,

well known to many persons in this city, he was constantly visited by members of the fraternity. In fact, the Warden observed that he was constantly receiving visits from persons of the highest respectability in this city. Stevens was an intelligent, good looking man of five feet nine inches in height, a thick set, well developed frame, dark complexion and having a *heavy beard and mustache*. During the time he was confined in the Tombs he was melancholy and dejected, constantly reiterating the statement concerning his innocence of the charge for which he was convicted. He sometimes complained that the cell was too close, and said that as he was a very nervous man the confinement, combined with a scarcity of pure air, was driving him mad. In consequence of this application he was allowed to have the inner door of his cell open during the day and night both, a favor that is not granted except under extraordinary circumstances.

Yesterday he was to have been arraigned for sentence. Stevens, however, who possessed a very sensitive nature, secretly determined that he would not suffer

THE IGNOMINY OF INCARCERATION IN THE STATES PRISON,

and accordingly resolved on self-destruction as the only remedy to relieve himself from that lasting disgrace on his good name. On Tuesday evening Mr. Stevens appeared better than usual, and so expressed himself to Deputy Keeper Bailey, who had a brief converation with him. Nothing more was seen of Stevens till one o'clock yesterday morning, when Night Keeper Orr, in going his rounds among the prisoners to see that all was right, according to custom, peeped into his cell and was startled by seeing a white cloth hanging against the inner door. Mr. Orr cried out to his associate (Kennedy), saying "There is something wrong here." In a few moments the door was opened and

STEVENS WAS FOUND DEAD,

he having hung himself to the top of the cell door by means of a strip from a sheet on his bed, which he had torn for the purpose. After securing the strip around his neck Stevens, as he could not suspend himself, sunk to the floor, and his weight so tightened the apology for a rope as to produce strangulation. When found Stevens apparently had been dead for two hours or more. On searching the cell occupied by deceased were found, among other things, a letter addressed to Warden Stacom and another directed to Bailey, deputy keeper. It will be seen by perusing the letter to the Warden that in

HIS DYING STATEMENT

he protests his entire innocence of the charge of which he had been convicted.

TOMBS, Feb. 7, 1871.

MR. WARDEN STACOM, City Prison, New York:—

DEAR SIR—Before another morning dawns I shall have gone on that journey from which no traveller returns that we have any authentic account of. My brain for the last ten days has been under fearful excitement, and I came to the resolve to put an end to an existence which has become most miserable for having been convicted on a false charge by Andrew Hayford, Mayor of Belfast, Me., and George W. Buckman, of the same city, and Munroe Young, of Ellsworth, Me. I say now, as I hope soon to appear before my God, that there was not one word of truth in the evidence, so help me Almighty God. They will get the reward, and on their heads rests the blood of an innocent man. Please have me sent to my daughter, who is at No. 241 West Forty-third street, in as quiet a way as possible without coffin, and telegraph to W. H. McGready, of Bangor, of the affair, and publish this short notice in the city papers, and oblige yours, truly, SAM. S. STEVENS.

Also deliver all my things to my friends as above.

On the border of a copy of the HERALD deceased had written a postscript, in which he says:—"Sooner than suffer imprisonment for a crime of which I am not guilty I will die."

LETTER TO MR. BAILEY.

MR. BAILEY—If anything befalls me in this place I want you to send to my friends, 241 West Forty-third street, to come for me. Please deliver all my things to them—two blankets, two pillows, two comforters, one shawl, valise, overcoat. Mr. Tilley will know. I thank you kindly, kindly for your uniform kindness to me, and also thanks to Mr. D. Dwyer, who has always been kind to me. Yours, kindly,
S. S. STEVENS.

THE INQUEST.

During yesterday afternoon Coroner Keenan, with his deputy, called at the Tombs for the purpose of holding an inquest over the remains of Mr. Stevens, and there found a daughter of deceased, a male friend from Bangor, Me., besides a lady, an intimate friend of the family, living in West Forty-third street.

THE TESTIMONY

of Warden Stacom and Deputy Keeper Bailey was taken, but threw no new light on the matter, owing to the absence of night keepers. The investigation was not concluded, but will be finished to-day. Coroner Keenan, however, gave a certificate of death, and last evening the daughter of deceased took the remains, which were last night sent on to Bangor for interment. The Coroner also gave the sorrowing daughter possession of all the money, letters, clothing and other effects left by her father. The friends of Stevens who were at the Tombs seemed positive of his innocence and declared he was

THE VICTIM OF A BASE CONSPIRACY

entered into by parties for the purpose of screening themselves from exposure and punishment. Mr. Stevens was fifty-seven years of age and a native of Maine. He has left a widow, two sons and a daughter.

On Monday last he sent the following communication to a friend in Forty-third street:—

TOMBS, Feb. 6, 1871.

DEAR FRIEND—If anything happens to me in this awful place I want you to telegraph to my folks, and also to hand over my body. Have the kindness to take the enclosed to the HERALD. I thank you for all your kindness to me. God bless you. Your friend, S. S. STEVENS.

From the communication referred to in the above letter, it will be seen that as early as the 24th of December last Stevens contemplated the step he has taken to his own destruction. He was constantly in a state of nervous excitement, and the wardens assert that there was a marked difference in his actions of late. They considered he considered the ignominy of the whole affair had deranged his mind.

HIS LAST STATEMENT.

TOMBS, NEW YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

SIR—I saw your article in Friday's HERALD, headed in glaring capitals, "A Mayor Vindicated." By whom? By the District Attorney, who put himself as a witness before the jury and solemnly told them that he knew "Axel Hayford, Mayor of Belfast, and Geo. W. Buckner and Monroe Young stood as high in the community in which they live as any three men in the United States." The jury believed him and the perjured testimony of Buckmar and Young, and hence convicted me. I pronounce the testimony of Buckmar and Young false from beginning to end and without one word of truth in it. So help me Almighty God, whom I expect soon to appear before. There is not one man in ten in the community where Buckmore and Young reside, but which are satisfied that they perjured themselves to convict me. "Murder will out," and these perjured villains will yet meet their just desert. There are six persons living, viz.:—Axel Hayford, George W. Buckmore, Manson Young and Mr. Chamberlin, son-in-law of Buckmore. George W. Young, of Boston, and his reported wife, who know that I have been convicted on the most foul and unmitigated perjury. The facts of the case are these:—That Axle Hayford, knowing by many similar transactions with me for a long series of years, that I knew parties in New York of whom stolen United States bonds and greenbacks could be obtained, he wrote and telegraphed me at Bangor in October 1869 to come to Belfast. I went there and stopped at his house three days, and the matter was fully discussed and arranged between us. He said that his friends Mouser, Young, George W. Buckman and Chamberlain would make up a purse of $10,000 to invest in the speculation, and it was arranged that I was to have $2,000 as the the Belfast City bonds for my share in the speculation, and that one of the parties should accompany me to New York to bring back the bonds and greenbacks; and on the 14th day of October I received a telegraphic despatch from Buckman to meet him at Wild's Hotel, Boston. I did meet him there. He said that he had come on as agent for the parties whom Hayford had spoken to me about, and that he had $8,500 in drafts and currency, and $2,500 in City of Belfast bonds; that Mr. Haybud had put in $2,500 cash and $2,500 in bonds; Munroe Young, $2,500 cash; Chamberlain, $2,500 cash, and Winthrop $2,500, making—reckoning the bonds at $2 250—$10,700. We came to New York together, and put up at the Astor House. Mr. Buckmar then paid me $6,000 in cashier's checks and drafts and closed them to me, and paid me $3,500 in currency and the Belfast city bonds, for which I was to pay him in United States bonds and greenbacks at fifty cents on the dollar, according to a memorandum he gave me, and which was exhibited to the jury in the court on the trial. I never paid back the money I got on the draft and then stole it afterwards. His story of keeping the money in his satchel is too preposterous to be believed by any intelligent man for a moment. No man is so careless of his money as to carry it thus. My version of this case is corroborated by Hayford telling Buckmar to get me to assist me in negotiating the bonds. Neither of us were persons that a city or railroad would select to negotiate their bonds for them. I did not fulfil my contract with them for the good reason that I had a long account to file as an offset to this $10,000, which was honestly due to me from them for balance due me for like and similar speculations, from which they have made large sums. Neither Monroe Young, George W. Buckman or Axle Hyford have got an honest dollar. They have made more than half they now possess out of $50 and $100 counterfeit greenbacks. They all have been extensive dealers in all manner of counterfeits for over twenty years. This many of their neighbors have been aware of. I have repeatedly offered to have out our whole matter to men—I to choose one and they one, if they could not agree to pick a third—and abide by their reward, but they did not do it. I would rather be in my place than theirs with the awful crime of perjury resting on my soul. God will visit them with hell-fire torments in this world if he does not in the world to come.

By giving the above an insertion in your widely circulated paper you will oblige an injured, innocent and condemned man.
S. S. STEVENS.

BEECHER ON HAPPINESS.

Lecture at Plymouth Church.

Plymouth church was partially filled last night by people who were anxious to know what Mr. Beecher had to say about happiness. The famous preacher (who, by the way, is not so interesting at lecturing as at sermonizing) made his appearance with his hair brushed to a secular and anti-Beecherian state of smoothness, and seating himself at the side of the platform waited meekly to be introduced, after the orthodox manner of lecturers. This necessary ceremony over, he proceeded to say that what an organ is in a vast cathedral under the hands of an ignorant player, that is the soul in this life. But the instrument was not made to be harsh. The soul was royally

MADE TO BE HAPPY.

The resources of man for happiness are great, and the product is great, but it is in no proportion to the causes that ought to produce this result.

Mr. Beecher does not belong to the grumblers who say that men are shams and women are men over again, only a little softer, yet he thinks that the art of happiness has never been well learned.

There is no chart that will direct surely to happiness. A lawyer without clients,

AN UNSETTLED MINISTER,

a sweet heiress waiting, like candy in a window, for a purchaser, will say that occupation is the secret of happiness; but the statesman and merchant, who have much more than they can do, think that leisure is the secret of happiness. The hygienist says, obey natural laws; but the healthy boy goes smashing like a cannon ball through circumstances (and woe to the natural laws), while his weaker companion falls at his side. Almost everybody stumbles over most of the natural laws before he finds out what they are. The normal happiness intended for man is too tame for most people. Men go out to find happiness, forgetting that it always depends upon themselves.

IT IS THE MAN

that carries the happiness to the circumstances. Happiness is the response of a faculty, and you will have no more happiness than you have the power to germinate in you. It is not the hand that makes the sound: it only provokes it in the string. Dissipation is the rising up of one's nature by excess, and there is such a thing as intellectual dissipation and religious, as well as the dissipation of the passions. There is a quality of nerve that predisposes to joy—another quality that predisposes to sorrow. Some men secrete sugar, others secrete acid.

BLESSED ARE THE SACCHARINE!

Happiness is received in proportion as we have sensibility, and not excitability. Men have only excitement from their original nature, but happiness from the higher parts of their being. It is the nervous system that distinguishes men from brutes, yet there is nothing that men are so perilously ignorant of as of the nerves. The peculiar folly of our age is the waste of nerve force. The stimulus of activity is too great for health. Good men are living too fast. Excitement is in the very air and each man is whirled along by the collective will. The loss of power to sleep is growing. Men play the hawk by day and the owl by night. Such men have a

CALL TO A LUNATIC ASYLUM

and they will make their own election sure. There are white, red and black dissipations—dissipation of the brain, the blood and of the lower passions. He who sins by the first will not die by the wine cup, but he will by the inkstand. How many men and women there are who have lost all cerebral health! The faces of women after they have passed middle life is one of the saddest sights I see. The faces of an audience are often like Dante's "Inferno," illustrated by Doré. After the nerves are sapped there is no happiness. In beleaguered cities men look well to their supplies, but brain and nerve forces are squandered. Life is set on too high a key. Men need toning down. It is not necessary that a man should crowd so much into the days, for happiness is not in proportion to the abundance of his goods.

The most dismal instruments of torture are

FASHIONABLE PARTIES.

They hinder rather than help social intercourse. Men hardly can be called human beings when they are dressed for a fashionable party. Only rich men, thank God! can afford them. Men at these parties have not seen food evidently for a long time by the way they lunge

RIGHT AND LEFT INTO THE EATABLES.

There is no real social good at a private house where the feeling of home is sacrificed. We should have parties so small, so frequent, so inexpensive, that we can get real social intercourse by them. Though there are a great many good sayings to prove that money does not make happiness, yet nobody believes them. It is other people's money that we despise, not our own. The men that rail at rich men are those

WHO HAVN'T GOT RICH YET.

Men are learning to use money better. More money is expended on the household. Men spend money on public institutions. As an institution religion has produced as much sorrow as joy; but the fruits of the spirit—love, peace, long suffering—produce great joy. As a life, a disposition, nothing gives so much here and promises so much hereafter as true and unfeigned religion.

THE VICTIMS OF WANT.

Assistance Still Pouring In.

The mention by the HERALD of the two cases of suffering and starvation—that of Mrs. Gertrude Slanes, at 144 Bleecker street, and of the veteran of 1812, Augustus L. Rashier, at 133 Suffolk street—has had the effect of bringing aid to them in most material form. In addition to the donations already noted Mr. A. G. Vanderpoel, No. 62 Broadway, acknowledges the receipt of five dollars from "Montauk" and two dollars "cash" for the benefit of the veteran Rashier. The sum of two dollars was received yesterday at the HERALD office for the veteran, and one dollar for Mrs. Slanes.

The ladies in charge of the Working Women's Protective Union desire to call attention to the case of Mrs. Miller, of 335 East Eleventh street, as being particularly worthy of attention from those charitably disposed, and they are waiting to receive any aid that may be tendered, at the office of the union, No. 38 Bleecker street.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Ravages of Smallpox at St. John—Commercial Bank Transactions.

ST. JOHN, Feb. 8, 1871.

Several cases of smallpox were reported yesterday. Two deaths have occurred. Great numbers are applying for vaccination. The supply of vaccine matter is entirely exhausted. A fresh supply is expected by the steamer this evening.

The report of the directors of the Commercial Bank shows that all the outstanding notes have been redeemed, and the assets are being rapidly realized.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 40

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—SARATOGA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RICHELIEU.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francais)—EDWIN FORREST AS KING LEAR.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—MONEY.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—HUNTED DOWN; OR, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—GRAND OPERATIC CARNIVAL.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SEE SAW—NECK AND NECK.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c.—LITTLE BO PEEP.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—TAEUSCHUNG AUF TAEUSCHUNG.

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE RED LIGHT.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITIES, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S AND KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—DR. COREY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, February 9, 1871.

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5—The British Parliament: Queen Victoria Opens the Adjourned Session of the English Legislature; Special Exhibit of the Condition of the British Empire—Amusements—Another Hundred Thousand Dollar Haul in Philadelphia—Death Before Dishonor: Suicide of a Convict in the Tombs Prison—Lecture by Henry Ward Beecher on "Happiness"—The Victims of Want—Ravages of Smallpox at St. John, N. B.
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12—Advertisements.

JAMAICA.—By special telegram from the HERALD's correspondent at Kingston, Ja., we hear of the arrival there of the British North American fleet from Barbados, bringing General Munroe, who, after an inspection, will make Kingston his headquarters. The black troops are all to be removed from Jamaica and white ones substituted, John Bull not feeling confidence in the former to carry out the strong measures that are to be enforced against the squatters. It has taken England a long time to discover that negro troops are not always to be depended upon.

SCHLESWIG STILL RESTIVE.—We are informed by cable telegram from Berlin that the members from Schleswig who have seats in the Prussian Parliamentary Diet prefer to resign their representation sooner than take the oath of constitutional allegiance to the imperial crown of Germany. Schleswig and Schleswig-Holstein are difficult subjects to treat; difficult, indeed, to comprehend. The late Lord Palmerston once said to a friend:—"I have known only two persons in my life who understood the Schleswig-Holstein question—another gentleman and myself. The other man is dead; I have forgotten it." The Schleswig question contains a germ of secession, the inciting cause to a movement north from Prussia. In this view it may become dangerous to the peace of Europe in the future.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT, THE QUEEN AND THE PEOPLE.—Queen Victoria will open the adjourned session of the eighth Parliament of her reign to-day. Her Majesty will proceed to the House of Lords and read her speech from the throne in person. This part of the ceremonial, which always anticipates a busy session of the English Legislature, has been wanting on the part of the Queen during the past few years. The British people were displeased by the omission. Her Majesty, acting under the advice of her Ministers, has determined to repair her apparent *lapsus* of duty. She will consequently journey to St. Stephen's in state. In view of the importance and very varied character and bearing of the subjects which the legislators of Great Britain will be called on to debate during their sittings, we have prepared a special exhibit of the present condition of the British empire; its means of defence and offence; its income revenue, disbursements, taxes, debts, population, emigration, and so forth. The state of the army and navy is shown forth particularly, as is also the question of Ireland—the most difficult, perhaps, of all in the way of a peaceable and beneficial solution for the united nation.

The Railway and Telegraph Despotisms.

The great American republic is at this moment in a far more precarious condition than any of the civilized nations of Europe, because, under the mask of democratic formulas and boasts of liberty and equality, it is overshadowed by corporations, monopolies and oligarchies of accumulated wealth such as never existed under the universal suffrage imperialism of the Emperor Napoleon.

This gigantic cause of disintegration has already grown so omnipotent that railway and telegraph corporations actually control Legislatures and the balance of political power. The representatives of the people being the interested tools of these corporations, the people abdicate their sovereignty and are only freemen in name. In fact, they are the mere slaves of a handful of oligarchs who monopolize railroads, telegraphs and vast landed property, embracing a wider domain than was ever possessed by the feudal lords of Europe. If this condition of things is really permitted to go on and grow history will say that the Americans only abolished African slavery to erect on its ruins a species of slavery of far more hideous proportions, considering that its victims comprise the large body of the enlightened American people and not merely a number of benighted negroes. If this state of things is allowed to go on with impunity the newly fledged African, Irish and German voters, as well as the great bulk of the native American population, will only live and toil to enjoy nominal political privileges for the purpose of making richer the rich corporations, and thus consolidating the power of an oligarchy of wealth which threatens to become an *imperium in imperio* and to destroy in reality, if not in name, republican institutions.

The demoralization of the public service, the demagoguery of professional politicians, the total absence of sincerity and integrity in Congressmen and office-holders, the frauds which daily come to the surface and which are but pebbles to those not discovered, the want of ability and firmness in dealing with the international and commercial interests of the country—all these evils are to be traced to the fact that the State is overpowered by grasping individuals, and that while howling dervises prate about the universal suffrage of the negro, the Chinaman, the Irishmen and the German, the American people stand on this very day on the brink of serfdom, the abject slaves of railroad and telegraph corporations and moneyed oligarchs.

In old feudal days the serf was a serf without being mystified with the idea that he was a freeman. But in these modern days the arts of hypocrisy come to the assistance of oppression. The American is allowed to toy with the bauble of suffrage; but it must be exercised in favor of corporated oligarchies, as witness the orders issued to the serfs of Erie and the power exercised in this State by the Central, in New Jersey by the Camden and Amboy, in Pennsylvania by the Cameronian railroads, more arbitrary than was ever enforced by a European landlord. The struggling masses on the other side of the ocean come to our shores under the delusion that they will find here liberty, education and the means of subsistence; but those who come here in the future will find the public lands of the West monopolized by railway corporations, and the Legislatures upon whose action their liberties and property depend the mere tools of rings and corporations.

In view of these facts the humanitarian aspirations which seemed to have animated the champions of negro emancipation can only be regarded as a tribute which a scarred national conscience paid to the genius of humanity. But the platform of "moral ideas" of the abolitionists, "give universal suffrage to all classes and let them all shift for themselves," has been tested again and again in history and found a flimsy failure. The millions cannot shift for themselves. If not protected by superior minds they must inevitably be crushed in the strong grasp of corporate pelf and injustice. The negroes were never more helpless against their masters than are the bulk of the American people against railway and other corporations. It is no use for moral idea demagogues to tell the people that they have done their duty, that a bloody civil war has settled the question of negro slavery and universal suffrage, and that now they may be permitted to enjoy the luxury of their victory and the conquest of the spoils. If it turns out that the violent abolition of slavery in one section was a mere bait for the enslavement of a whole people in another, these abolition Girondins may prove to be but the forerunners of the *sans culottes*, and they may bear in mind that if the American people have been goaded on to strife for the purpose of delivering from bondage a few million negroes they will not shrink from a deadlier war for the purpose of overthrowing the more gigantic bondage of corporations. This is the coming question before which the one whether Grant is in or out or Fish and Boutwell out and Morgan and Morton in dwarfs into insignificance. It is a question which must be met some day, and the sooner the better. Every day will strengthen more and more the despotisms of corporations and rivet the chains more tightly round the neck of the toiling masses. It is for the American people to decide whether it is to be met promptly and peaceably or whether a war is to come, as it assuredly must, against the grasping, mercenary oligarchs who buy up Legislatures to obtain charters for all manner of corporated iniquities.

There is but one remedy. Already in England, where public opinion is more imperative in in its command than here, the government has been compelled to take charge of the telegraph system of the country, and notwithstanding the obstacles thrown in the way at first the system now works with a satisfaction and success beyond all expectation. In the next session of Parliament a bill will be introduced placing the railroads in Ireland under the direction of the government, and this will doubtless be followed by a similar measure for England and Scotland. Let our government imitate the example and take control of our railroad and telegraph systems here.

The handing over of such large interests to the dominion of government is not without its evils, but as between the evil of placing the material interests of the people at the mercy of grasping, irresponsible individuals, as in Erie, or of increasing the central power of the government by investing it with the control of those interests, the latter evil is far the less. The government must to some extent be responsible to public opinion, and its controlling powers can be so efficaciously hemmed in as to neutralize the danger of excessive centralization. That individuals, whether high or low, official or private, cannot be trusted with the manipulation of mammoth corporate interests, has been proved so abundantly in the demoralization of the financial and political machinery, is so patent that the American people must insist, sooner or later, on a total change.

Let the statesman, then, who wishes to catch the question of the future and wear the garland, stand forth. Those of our public men who will quickly take up this question and transfer the control of our railways and telegraphs to that of the national government will acquire claims to the gratitude of the people and preserve our constitution from a canker which is sapping its very core.

A More Hopeful Prospect for France.

Although at the present writing we have had no intelligence concerning the elections held in France yesterday, the despatches published this morning are of such pacific tenor that we feel hopeful that the voting was free and the voters unrestricted by any arbitrary decrees. The removal or resignation of Gambetta and the appointment of Arago in his place, as Minister of the Interior, are significant events. They show that the Paris government is determined to enforce its authority throughout France, and, unless the Reds resort to violence to attain their ends, we are sanguine that the result of the firmness exhibited by M. Favre and his colleagues will be beneficial to their unhappy country and conducive of peace. It really matters very little whether Gambetta resigned or was removed. Sufficient it is that France is rid of him as a ruler. He is a pestiferous demagogue, whose violence is only equalled by his lack of real administrative talent. It remains to be seen whether he and his colleagues of the Bordeaux delegation will acquiesce in the appointment of Arago and the policy of the Paris authorities. Our correspondent at Bordeaux, from whose special despatch we have derived a knowledge of the change of Ministers commented on, says nothing about the manifestation of any discontent or the outcropping of any spirit of opposition to Arago; hence we are left to infer that to the military and the people alike the retirement of Gambetta is a satisfactory event.

With such gratifying intelligence to begin with we are prepared for the further information that the general desire in France is for peace. It may be doubted if the French are anxious for "peace at any price," as the London *Times* concludes. No great nation, however sorely pressed by a victorious enemy, will accept any terms rather than continue a struggle. Nevertheless we coincide in the belief that if the German terms are not absolutely outrageous they will be promptly accepted by the French. France has certainly nothing to gain and everything to lose by a resumption and prolongation of hostilities. She must soon be, if she is not already, pecuniarily exhausted. Further destruction of her manufactories and continued paralyzation of her agriculture and commerce must, in a very few months longer, place her as prostrate financially as she is physically at the present moment. Nothing, then, remains which wisdom and prudence can dictate but a speedy close of the war upon the best attainable conditions.

That the French people fully appreciate the gravity and the dangers of their situation our despatches, published this morning, imply. Rabid orators in Paris, Lyons and the other cities, fit representatives of the worst classes of France, who have nothing to lose by the continuation of the war and the extension of its horrors over all parts of the country, make a great deal of noise, but they speak only for a faction and not for the masses. The voices of the thoughtful are for peace. The provincial press, we are told, is generally for peace. And if, as we trust was the case—as M. Favre and his colleagues declared should be, and as M. Hendle, the new Prefect of the Department du Nord, in assuming the duties of his office, reaffirmed would be, the elections held yesterday were uninfluenced by electoral disqualifications or political terrorism, we feel satisfied that members were chosen who will give the much-needed boon to France.

But how is peace to be made? It is evident that the time from the meeting of the National Assembly to the expiration of the armistice is too short for the conclusion of a treaty. M. Favre is reported to have demanded an extension of the armistice, and his demand is said to be backed by England. Bismarck should, and doubtless will, grant an extension if it will result in peace. The Assembly should be given time to deliberate and decide. And if a majority of its members evince a spirit favorable to an ending of the war it will be the duty of the Germans to meet them halfway on the road to renewed amity and friendship.

The President and Collector Murphy.

We have the mysterious despatch from Washington that Collector Murphy had a long interview with the President yesterday at the White House. A long interview? What could it be about? It is not the season of the year for a cosey talk between the President and the Collector on the delights of the surf, the latest arrivals of distinguished butterflies and of fast horses at Long Branch. Nor do we imagine that Murphy on this visit was called to Washington to assist in making a new Cabinet. We apprehend that the Collector has had other fish to fry. We daresay that this long interview was taken up by the Collector in explaining the mysterious petition of those thirty-five Protestant clergymen of Brooklyn for the appointment of Mr. Silas B. Dutcher as Collector of this port. Perhaps, too, Mr. Murphy may have been called to Washington to explain why he attempted the foolish experiment of cutting out Tammany Hall in the reception of the Fenian exiles, thus exposing the weakness of the administration in regard to the Irish democratic vote. But whatever the object or subject of that long interview between the President and our honest Collector, we have no doubt it ended to the satisfaction of Murphy in removing all his fears concerning the mysterious petition of those Protestant parsons for Dutcher.

The Fishery Question and the Alabama Claims—Effect of a Manly Foreign Policy.

The settlement of our diplomatic questions with Great Britain seems to be immediately upon us. Our Washington correspondent states that the formal proposition to grant all rights to American fishermen in Canadian waters demanded by our government is now on its way here, among the despatches of a Queen's messenger, due here in the Cunard steamer next Saturday. Full powers, it is also understood, are to be given Minister Thornton to make such representations to our government as will lead to an early and satisfactory adjustment of the Alabama claims. The particulars of the latter adjustment are not touched upon, but that they will be full of concessions to the United States is evident from the spirit in which England enters upon them. It is said that her expressions of regard are so overpowering as to seriously embarrass our government in deciding upon the matter. From the nettle danger which the claims have heretofore engendered both Powers have thus plucked the flower safety. It is satisfactory to observe that, amid all the avalanche of diplomatic courtesy with which polished England has overwhelmed her ruder cousin, we have held stoutly to our rights and stuck firmly to our original demands. In the advocacy of our rights regarding the fishery question we have, indeed, gone rather beyond the routine etiquette that prevails in old fogy diplomacy, and, striking into new paths of our own hewing, have advanced our notions upon the subject, not through our bookworm of a Minister at St. James alone, but upon the stump, in the fiery language of Ben Butler before a congregation of Gloucester fishermen, and among Congressmen in the potent official tones of the President's Message. That diplomatic negotiations carried on in this way should have called forth so prompt and pleasant a response from Great Britain is highly gratifying to our national pride and fully satisfactory to our national interests. It is stated that some concessions were asked of us in return for the full grant of rights to our fishermen, but that none would be allowed, and thereupon the concessions of England were made unconditionally. The President is about to send a message to Congress which will more freely explain all the negotiations that have been carried on in the matter, and set the whole question more completely before the American people. In the proposed adjustment of the Alabama claims there can be no doubt that our authorities will act as firmly and freely as they have in the settlement of the fishery question—allowing many unimportant concessions, doubtless, to an honest and anxious debtor, but yielding no jot or tittle of right to diplomatic palavering.

The London Conference.

We print this morning a cable despatch which informs us that the London Conference met on Tuesday last and adjourned. The despatch also informs us that at the meeting, which represented all the cosignatories to the Paris Treaty of 1856, except France, the expression of feeling was such that the entire Eastern question difficulty may be regarded as settled.

This is well, so far as it goes. It is impossible, however, to close our eyes to the fact that the Eastern question is, after all, a paltry affair in presence of the graver questions of the hour. At the first meeting of the Conference, if report speaks truth, Lord Granville had his revenge upon Prince Gortchakoff. At the suggestion of Lord Granville all the Powers represented signed a note expressly repudiating the right of any single Power to retreat from the treaty without the previous consent of the cosignatories or a majority of them. This note is sufficient rebuke to the Russian bounce and sufficient vindication of international morality. Gortchakoff may swallow his leek, and Granville may enjoy his triumph, just as they please.

As we said above, new questions make the Black Sea question very small indeed. France is in a chaotic state—so chaotic that Bismarck may require some help before he can afford to allow his master to return in triumph to Berlin. The restoring of France to herself and the rectification of boundaries make up a task too big for Germany alone to dispose of. Then there is the Papal difficulty. Europe cannot have peace until Pio Nono and his Minister, Antonelli, are satisfied. All the Catholics all the world over are prepared to undertake another crusade rather than that the Holy See shall be despoiled of its patrimony. In addition to all this it must be remembered that France is still, amid all her misfortunes, a great European unit, and that the work of this Conference cannot be considered finished until France finds her place and expresses her opinion. We take it, therefore, that the London Conference has much work yet before it. If it should be insisted upon that the London Conference must dissolve when the Black Sea question is settled the necessity is created for another conference in London or elsewhere to consider and solve the other outstanding questions. The year 1871 revives the memory of 1814. We shall not be sorry if the great Powers agree, and secure for the world a peace as enduring as that which followed the Vienna conferences of 1814–1815.

THE EXTENSION OF THE ARMISTICE.—The news of this morning goes to show that France cannot go through an election crisis, hold her Assembly and discuss peace terms in the time prescribed by the armistice. More time must be had. It is not our opinion that Count Bismarck will object to an extension of the armistice term. France is gradually recovering her reason, and if a request is preferred in a proper way the Germans will only be too glad to extend the armistice, so as to bring about a peace settlement which all the world, Germany and France not excepted, ardently desire.

IS BARON BEUST PREMIER OF AUSTRIA?—The press news despatches from Vienna, by the cable, leave us in doubt whether Baron Beust is really Premier of Austria, whether the Emperor Francis Joseph has changed his Cabinet, or whether the ministerial reorganization, which has evidently taken place, applies merely to the Austro-Hungarian Council in Pesth. The subject is one of great importance just at present, and should be stated with resolution.

General Grant and the New German Empire—A Capital Hit.

The President, in a special message to Congress, has recommended that the salaries of our Minister and Secretary of Legation at Berlin be respectively increased to the same amounts allowed to those at London and Paris, or, in other words, that we officially recognize the new empire of Germany as a first class Power, ranking with England and France. The fact is fixed, the case is very clear, and in our diplomatic recognition henceforth of Berlin we can give that imperial capital no secondary place. So we entertain no doubt of the increase of Minister Bancroft's salary as a logical necessity resulting from the unification of Germany. His present salary as Minister to the kingdom of Prussia is twelve thousand dollars; his future salary as Minister to the empire of Germany must be seventeen thousand five hundred dollars—a clear gain to our Minister's pocket of five thousand five hundred dollars from the increased dignities and responsibilities of his position.

Mr. Bancroft, as a logical historian, will thoroughly comprehend the convincing argument of General Grant in favor of this proposed addition of five thousand five hundred dollars to Mr. Bancroft's salary. According to the real position of united Germany among the great Powers his salary ought to be raised to at least twenty thousand dollars; but still, in advancing it to that of our Ministers respectively at London and Paris, it simplifies the diplomatic question, and it will do. And mark the convincing argument of General Grant on the subject. He says that this union of the German States, in many respects resembling our Union, "cannot fail to touch deeply the sympathies of the people of the United States;" that this German union is due "to the long continued and persistent efforts of the German people of twenty-four States;" that the local governments of the States are preserved and that the empire strengthens them all against their enemies; that the aspiration cherished for ages among the unnaturally divided German family is now happily attained in the new confederation of thirty-four millions of Germans, and that "the bringing of great masses of thoughtful and free people under a single government must tend to make governments what alone they should be—the representatives of the will and the organizations of the power of the people."

All this is very good; but General Grant has something more to say in his warm admiration of Germany and the Germans. He says "that the relations of the United States with Germany are intimate and cordial;" that the commercial intercourse between the two countries is extensive and increasing, and that "the large number of residents and citizens in the United States of German extraction, and the continued flow of emigration thence into this country have produced an intimacy of personal and political intercourse approaching, if not equal to, that with the country from which the founders of our government derived their origin." From all these considerations General Grant thinks our Minister at Berlin should stand as high in his official boots as our Minister at London. And we think so too. Nor can we suppose that there will be any difficulty in Congress in adding, for the reasons assigned, five thousand five hundred dollars to the compensation of Mr. Bancroft. It will be doing the handsome thing at a very small expense after all. According to the scale upon which Tammany does the handsome thing for her high dignitaries fifty thousand dollars to Bancroft, and a big diamond and a service of plate of ten thousand dollars in value would, be about the figure for a handsome official recognition of the new empire of Germany.

But as Congress bestows all its big plums, rich perquisites and fat jobs upon the railway land-grabbers, claim agents such as Chorpenning and other lobby jobbers, while our federal government officials who are honest are half starved, we don't ask more than the proposed addition of five thousand five hundred to the salary of our Minister at Berlin. And we think the simple proposition from General Grant to Congress would have been enough without the stump speech embodied in his recommendation. Why, then, this stump speech? We suspect it is designed as a flank movement upon Carl Schurz and other republican bolters who have been and are tampering with the German vote out West to the prejudice of General Grant, looking to the next Presidency. And we think this message a good move to head off Schurz and these other Western bolters and to rally our Germanic fellow citizens around General Grant's administration. We suspect that, having vainly tried through Collector Murphy to get round to the blind side of our Irish citizens in our last November election, General Grant has resolved upon holding fast to the Germans, no matter what our Irish lovers of France may think of his admiration of the German empire. Democratic critics may say that this message very plainly shows that General Grant is up for another term, and that when he makes a good hit for Buncombe he intends to make it. But what can they do against such a capital hit as this, in view of the fact that the Germans, more than ever heretofore, are henceforth going to be in this country, as at home, a power to be respected? That is the question.

SOUTH AMERICA AND THE ISTHMUS.—By telegram from Kingston we have two days' later intelligence, forwarded by the HERALD's special correspondent at Panama. The revolution in Colombia is making rapid strides, the insurgent forces having been successful in the State of Boyaca. The prospect of war between Peru and Bolivia becomes stronger, and the former government is taking active measures for defence. The revolution in Bolivia is over, its closing scene being a hard-fought battle, with great slaughter. The President escaped to Peru.

HAYTI.—The HERALD's telegram from its correspondent at Jamaica describes the speeches at a reception given by the President of Hayti in celebration of the sixty-eighth anniversary of their independence. Mr. Bassett, the United States Minister, spoke on behalf of the diplomatic corps, and then the President replied and said any amount of sweet things about our country. This is pleasant in view of the prospect of annexing St. Domingo, which little affair will be sure to end by swallowing Hayti also.

Congress—Negro Equality in Common Schools—The Brooklyn Navy Yard—National Education.

The Senate had before it yesterday a bill for the establishment of a common school system of education in the District of Columbia, in which bill there is a provision that there shall be no distinction made on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, in the admission of children to the schools or in their mode of education or treatment. Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, a member of the District Committee, and himself the president of an educational institution, moved to strike out that provision, as one which would only produce the failure of the whole system; but Mr. Sumner, caring nothing for consequences, and stimulated only by his theories of negro equality, resisted the proposition, and had for an ally the colored Senator from Mississippi, who avowed naively that he had no prejudice against the white race, and that, consequently, there should be no prejudice against the blacks. As there are public schools in the District of Columbia specially set apart for colored children we cannot see the propriety of endeavoring to break up that arrangement and to put in practice a compulsory system of equality between white and colored children, which can only result in driving the former entirely from the public schools. No decision on the question was reached yesterday.

In the House a bill for the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard was reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, and was discussed during the morning hour. Amendments were offered, and are still pending, extending its application to the navy yards of Charlestown, Mass., and Kittery, Me., and also making it applicable to all the navy yards in the United States. The arguments against the maintenance of navy yards are that experience in this country, and in England and France, has proved that ships can be built cheaper, better and quicker at private ship yards, under contract, than they can be at the navy yards; that, in this country, mechanics are employed or dismissed at the navy yards for political reasons, and that the best way to encourage the shipbuilding interest is to have the work of the government performed at private yards, under contract. These reasons have great weight, and will probably result in the passage of the bill.

The chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, apparently stimulated by his success in exposing and defeating the Chorpenning fraud, has made another move against the Postmaster General, in procuring authority for his committee to send for persons and papers and to prosecute an inquiry into the facts connected with the cancellation of Demsey & O'Toole's contract for supplying stamps and envelopes to the Post Office Department. It is charged that the contract was cancelled without just cause, and for the purpose of allowing higher rates to other parties.

A bill for the organization of bands of Texan Rangers, to guard the frontiers of that State against Indian depredations, was briefly discussed in the House and was summarily disposed of by being laid upon the table, its opponents representing that the objects were to furnish employment to some of the estimable youths of that region who had nothing else to do; also to involve the United States in a war with Mexico; and that the quiet people there would have more to apprehend from the Rangers than from the Indians.

The House passed a joint resolution, introduced by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit duties on imported articles of merchandise donated and actually sold in fairs for the benefit of the destitute and wounded citizens of France. We presume that, in conformity with the principle established in the resolution providing for national vessels to carry supplies for the destitute people of both France and Germany, this resolution will be amended in the Senate by making it apply also to goods donated by German fairs.

Several hours of yesterday's session in the House were consumed in the debate on the bill to establish a system of national education. It went over till to-day without action.

The Late Outrageous Doings at West Point and at Harvard.

Massachusetts sets itself up pre-eminently as the State where law and order are maintained with the utmost strictness. Let it, then, give an example to all other States by at once and forever repressing such violations of the common law as the late outrageous doings at Harvard University, which the college faculty seem to be unable or unwilling to punish. We published yesterday a full account of atrocities committed by undiscovered undergraduates of Harvard, who have carried the barbarous practice of "hazing" to an undeniably criminal degree, notwithstanding the mild decision of President Eliot, who pronounces their act "a reckless college prank," adding:—"The perpetrators had no intention of really hurting anybody or doing any harm to the building. They committed a wanton, stupid outrage, but not a crime." Nevertheless, their attempt to blow up with gunpowder one of the college buildings, wherein four Freshmen were sleeping, comes directly within the provisions of a statute which, as President Eliot himself admits, makes the blowing up of an inhabited building a special offence, and the legal penalty may be very severe—even twenty years in the State Prison. We are glad to be assured that "the whole college condemned the act." We are fully aware of the extensive obligations which the community owes to the high moral and intellectual influences of the ancient seat of learning at Cambridge. But when we hear of such outrageous doings as those to which we have alluded we cannot refrain from expressing the universal public opinion that if the college faculty is impotent either to discover or to punish the guilty perpetrators, the Legislature of Massachusetts is bound, as we have intimated, to give to the Legislature of every other State the example of direct and effective interference for the purpose of rendering the inmates of all colleges as amenable to the common law as everybody is outside of college walls.

For similar reasons we hold that if the professors at West Point are incompetent to enforce the discipline which alone can prevent

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or punish almost equally outrageous doings at the Military Academy, Congress is bound to correct the evil by the sharpest censure of the faculty and the severest punishment of those pupils who, under pretext of whatever provocation, undertake to inflict the penalties of "Lynch law" upon their comrades. At the same time, if the charge against the latter that they were guilty of the disgraceful and unpardonable offence of lying should be proved, we cannot consider them entitled to being restored to the privileges which they may have forfeited by conduct unbecoming gentlemen aspiring to the distinction of officers in the United States Army.

Brutal collegians should nowhere have "rights" which Massachusetts is "bound to respect" above those accorded by it to the prize fighters whom it justly imprisons. The laws of every State should be rigidly enforced alike on those within and on those outside of college walls. And Congress should see to it that the cadets at West Point be henceforth subjected to discipline so strict as to render impossible a repetition of the scenes which have lately disgraced the Military Academy.

Since the above lines were written we have received from the War Department at Washington official news of the disastrous conflagration at West Point on Sunday morning. It is but just to say that the commendations of Lieutenant Colonel Upton upon the gallant conduct of the cadets, as well as of the men, on this occasion, attest a better state of discipline at the Academy than the recent insubordinate behavior of the majority of one of the classes might have led us to anticipate. It will not be unfair to count among "extenuating circumstances" the manly conduct of the cadets at the fire on Sunday morning.

REVICTUALLING PARIS.—Some idea may be formed of the enormous quantity of food required to feed a city of two millions of inhabitants when it is remembered that although Paris surrendered twelve days ago apprehensions still exist that the people will be reduced to actual starvation. The work of revictualling the city progresses very slowly. It will only be by an exhibition of the greatest possible energy that terrible suffering will be prevented. And it may be safely said that for several months to come Paris must depend entirely upon food brought from foreign countries for the sustenance of her population. All the provincial departments accessible to the French capital have been so ravaged by the contending armies that their inhabitants must also be fed by food drawn from foreign sources. Such are the conclusions drawn from the contents of our cable despatches. It will thus be seen that the most distressing necessity still exists, the aiding in the removal of which should be prompt by the charitable of New York and the United States generally.

WHERE IS THE TENNESSEE?

What Has Become of the St. Domingo Commission?

On the 17th of last month the United States steam frigate Tennessee sailed from her anchorage off Staten Island for St. Domingo. Since that time nothing has been heard of her.

The Tennessee was a new ship, of large tonnage and admirable construction; well commanded, officered and manned, and in every respect was one of the stanchest and most seaworthy vessels in the navy of the United States. Besides her officers and crew she had on board the three Commissioners to St. Domingo, their secretaries and numerous invited guests, who wished to inspect the country that Uncle Sam desires to make part and parcel of his territory.

It is now twenty-three days since she took her departure from this harbor, and up to this time she has not been reported as having arrived at her destination, nor has she been reported as being seen or spoken. We have dates from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 8th inst.; from Havana of the same date, and from Port au Prince, Hayti, as late as the 4th, but nothing is said of the Tennessee. She was going out under steam, and being a fast ship, and carrying all the canvas allowed to a vessel of her tonnage, she should have, especially at this season of the year, when northerly winds prevail, have made the passage in six or seven days. We should have heard of her before this time, even if the passage had been under sail alone.

Of course it is not in our power to state the reason of the delay. There are many things that might occur to prolong her passage—disabled machinery, spars and rigging carried away, loss of sails, and many other ills that ships are heir to, and with a new ship and comparatively green crew any or all of those named are not impossible. That anything serious has taken place we very much doubt. Vessels like the Tennessee are not very apt to burn up like tinder, or sink suddenly out of sight. There is too much precaution used for the first and they are too well constructed for the last. Hence we feel assured that, although something may have occurred to prevent our hearing of her as soon as expected, there is no reasonable ground for supposing that she has been lost or sustained any serious mishap. A few days more will probably dispel all of the absurd rumors that were afloat yesterday.

Rumors and Reports in Washington Regarding the Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1871.

A rumor prevailed for some time at the Capitol today that the United States steamer Tennessee, which carried the St. Domingo Commissioners, had foundered at sea, and that all on board were lost. When the statement first became known the greatest excitement prevailed in both houses of Congress, and for some time business was partially suspended. Senators and members gathered in groups to discuss the question. The seaworthiness of the Tennessee was freely canvassed and many strange stories were related of the unfitness of the vessel for such a voyage. Telegrams were sent to New York to ascertain the truthfulness or falsity of the story, and answers were received that such a rumor prevailed in New York, but that it could not be traced to any reliable source. Inquiry at the Navy Department elicited the fact that no information concerning the Tennessee had been received by the Secretary of the Navy. The fact that the Tennessee has been twenty-three days out gave a certain currency to rumor, as it is stated that she should have made the trip in eight or ten days. It is supposed that her machinery may have broken down, and that she has been compelled to hoist sail.

The rumor that the Tennessee and its freight of St. Domingo Commissioners had been lost did not give the President the slightest uneasiness, as he considered it a canard when the information was first given to him. Until it was known, however, that nothing had been received at the Navy or State Departments, there was a good deal of anxiety on the part of the friends of the expedition. General Butler and Commissioner Pleasonton visited the Navy Department at half-past three to learn the latest particulars. Both wore sad countenances, while the jolly Secretary seated himself upon a table in his office and demonstrated to his visitors why the Tennessee could not founder. General Butler listened attentively, stroked his chin and rubbed his forehead, and finally gave the Secretary one of his quizzical looks, adding that he hoped it was just as he said, and left the building.

OUR FOREIGN DIPLOMACY.

Our International Differences with Great Britain.

The Fishery Question to be Settled at Once.

An Unconditional Concession of the Rights of American Fishermen in Canada.

An Immediate Settlement of the Alabama Claims.

Minister Thornton to be Fully Empowered to Arrange Them.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1871.

A Queen's messenger will arrive by the next Cunard steamer at New York, due on Saturday, bearing the formal proposition to adjust the fisheries question, as stated in Monday's HERALD. General Schenck is now merely waiting the arrival of this messenger, when his instructions will be finished and he will at once leave for England.

It is expected also that Sir Edward Thornton will receive by the messenger full powers to make such representations to our government as, it is believed, will lead to an early and satisfactory adjustment of the Alabama question. In the settlement of the fishery matter, the freedom of the fisheries is given without any conditions and apparently without consulting Canada.

It is evident that England is prepared to make all possible efforts to remove whatever difficulties exist between her and the United States. The condition of affairs in Europe is too menacing to admit of England having any difficulty with this country at the present time. In fact so overpowering has she become in her expressions of regard that the excess of friendship embarrasses our government. In the arrangement of the fishery question the British agents endeavored to induce our government to make some concessions, such as admitting colonial caught fish free or at a reduced duty. The effort, however, was a failure, as no conditions would be listened to.

When Sir John Rose left here last week for Canada, it was arranged that he and General Schenck would go to England in the same vessel. It is now supposed that General Schenck will be able to sail in the Cunard steamer which leaves New York next Wednesday.

It is understood that the President will soon send a special message to Congress on the fishery question. In it he will set forth the situation of the subject and the negotiations that have already taken place between this government and Great Britain. It is stated that the President in this message will show that Great Britain is willing to yield all the concessions desired, and is extremely anxious to settle the question upon terms advantageous to the United States.

THE LATEST WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Midnight.

The Question of the Removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard—Proposed Abolition of all the Navy Yards.

Mr. Scofield, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported to the House to-day a bill to provide for the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Mr. Ketcham, of New York, introduced a substitute, providing that the Secretary of the Navy, General William T. Sherman, Admiral D. D. Porter, Brigadier General A. A. Humphreys, Chief Engineer of the army, and Captain C. P. Patterson, of the Coast Survey, be constituted a board to inquire whether it is desirable and for the best interests of the government to sell the yard; and if in their judgment such sale shall be advisable the board shall recommend a suitable place in the State and near the city of New York, to which the works in the Brooklyn Navy Yard shall be transferred, the board to report the results of their investigation to Congress on or before the 15th of December, 1872. The substitute was ordered to be printed. The subject may come up again tomorrow. The whole New York delegation, with one exception, is in favor of the substitute. General Slocum advocated the abolition of all government yards and the encouragement of private shipbuilding interests.

Appropriations for Public Buildings.

The Secretary of the Treasury made an argument before the Committee on Appropriations to-day in favor of an appropriation sufficient to finish all the public buildings upon which work has been commenced. The committee requested him to write a letter, setting forth his views, and stating how much money it will require to carry out his suggestions.

Dilitiness at the Attorney General's Office.

Great complaint is made by parties having business before the Attorney General at the delay in having it transacted. It is said that he has cases which should have been attended to last summer, which will not be reached for some time. The delay is owing to the absence of the Attorney General, in consequence of the condition of his health.

The New York Collectorship.

The presence here of Collector Murphy, of New York, who left for home to-night, has revived discussion about the political perplexities in New York and the probability of a change in the Collectorship. Murphy avowedly came to the capital upon business connected, not with the Custom House, but with the emigration question. He had a conference with the President to-day, and it is evident that there is something serious beneath the surface. It is said that the management of affairs in New York is not in accordance with the wishes of the people, and that the President has around him people who endeavor to prevent him seeing matters in their proper light. Senator Conkling sticks to Mr. Murphy, and they still strive to make the President believe that their friends are the only friends which the administration has in New York.

THE COTTON TRADE.

Cargoes of Cotton Arrived in Liverpool February 8.

Vessel.	From.	Day of Sailing.	No. Bales.
Steamship Sidonian	Savannah	Jan. 18	2,387
Ship Merom	Savannah	Dec. 30	3,562
Ship Waverley	N. Orleans	Dec. 9	2,187
Ship Sarah Bignell	New York	Jan. 11	713
Ship Australian	Mobile	Jan. 7 (about)	3,600
Ship Centaur	Mobile	Dec. 31 (about)	3,200
Bark La Plata	N. Orleans	Dec. 19 (about)	1,500
Total bales			19,049

GAMBETTA OVERTHROWN.

Herald Special Report from Bordeaux.

Emmanuel Arago Appointed Minister of the Interior.

Resignation or Removal of Gambetta.

Sketch of Arago's Life and Services.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 8, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Bordeaux, dated to-day. Your correspondent says:—

GAMBETTA'S SUCCESSOR.

The Paris Government of National Defence has at last acted with decision. A decree published to-day and dated on the 6th inst. appoints M. Emmanuel Arago Minister of the Interior, in place of M. Leon Gambetta. It is not known whether Gambetta resigned or was removed. His retirement, however, puts an end to the programme of the extremists, and removes the political disqualifications put upon the Orleans and Bonaparte princes and the imperialist officeholders.

Sketch of M. Emmanuel Arago.

The successor of M. Gambetta has long held a prominent position in French politics and literature. A member of a family distinguished for ability and learning, he gave early evidence of talent, writing creditable verses while a mere boy. For some years after leaving college he devoted himself to literature, publishing his "La Demande en Mariage, ou le Jésuite Retourné" (1830); "La Nuit de Nöel, ou les Superstitions" (1832); "Mademoiselle Aïssé" (1833); "Un Antécédent" (1834); "Un Grand Orateur" (1837), and other works. Meantime he had applied himself to the study of law, and in 1837 was admitted to the bar. Soon after he entered into politics as a member of the radical party, and in 1839 was one of the counsel for the defence of Martin Bernard and Barbès.

M. Arago took an active part in the famous events which led to the overthrow of the Orleans dynasty in 1848 and the establishment of the republic. Penetrating into the Chamber of Deputies on the memorable 24th of February, he mounted the steps of the tribune, loudly protesting against the proposition for a regency, and proclaiming the déchéance of the Orleans family. Three days later, Louis Philippe having been dethroned, he was sent to Lyons with the title of "Commissaire Général de la République." His administration of the affairs of Lyons was eminently successful, although he was the subject of much vehement abuse. He endeavored, though vainly, to reconcile parties, and so gained ill will.

Elected a member of the Constituent Assembly from the Pyrenées Orientales, he appeared at intervals in his seat and made repusation as an orator. A few weeks later he was sent to Berlin as Minister Plenipotentiary, but after the election of Napoleon in December resigned and returned to Paris. In the Legislative Assembly he generally voted with the Mountain, and in his speeches consistently defended the republican constitution. The *coup d'état* of December 2 met with opposition from him, and on its successful accomplishment he retired from political life and confined his attention to the practice of his profession.

The revolution of September last caused M. Arago to emerge from his retirement. He became one of the members of the self-appointed provisional government, and remained in Paris during the siege of that city. His appointment as successor of Gambetta will doubtless give general satisfaction. Moderate in his political views, and (at least in the past) always ready to bow to the will of the people, he will doubtless, if permitted by the red republicans to perform the duties of his office, make the elections free expressions of popular sentiment.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Paris Longing for Peace at Any Price.

An Extension of the Armistice Demanded by Favre.

ENGLAND SUSTAINING THE DEMAND.

Consequences of a Resumpton of Hostilities.

Formidable Preparations to Overrun France.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 8, 1871.

I am enabled to inform the readers of the HERALD that the London *Times* of to-day, in an editorial upon the situation in France, says that all the information received from Paris indicates a longing for peace at any price.

AN EXTENSION OF THE ARMISTICE DEMANDED.

The Brussels correspondent of the London *Telegram* says that Odo Russell, the British representative at Versailles, has been instructed to sustain the demand made by M. Favre for an extension of the armistice. Its prolongation is expected.

CONSEQUENCES OF A RESUMPTION OF HOSTILITIES.

The London *Daily News* says the Parisians will vote to-day in entire dependence upon the good faith of the Germans. It is impossible to complete negotiations for peace between the meeting of the National Assembly and the 19th, when the armistice expires, and when fighting may be resumed. "It is said," continues the *News*, "that the German preparations to overrun the whole of France, in that event, are of the most formidable character."

THE FRENCH IN AFRICA.

Revolutionary Insurrection in Algeria.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 8, 1871.

Le Français asserted yesterday that an insurrection had broken out in the province of Constantine, Algeria, against the authority of the French republic.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

A Cry for Peace from the Provinces.

Appointment of a New Prefect of the Nord.

He Proclaims Liberty for All in the Elections.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 8, 1871.

I have received news for the NEW YORK HERALD to the effect that the French provincial press generally urge peace.

FREE ELECTIONS.

M. Hendle, secretary of Jules Favre, has been appointed Prefect of the Department of the Nord. On assuming his office at Lille to-day he issued a proclamation insisting on liberty for all parties in the elections to vote for whom they please, and declaring that the nation, steeped in misfortune, can be regenerated by liberty.

PARIS.

The German Army to Enter the City on the 19th of February.

PROVISIONS ARRIVING FROM LONDON

The Supply on Hand Still Small.

An American Victim to the Bombardment.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 8, 1871.

From information received I am enabled to inform the NEW YORK HERALD that the German army will enter Paris on the 19th inst.

ARRIVAL OF PROVISIONS FROM LONDON.

Fifty railway wagons laden with provisions entered Paris on the 3d, all bearing the inscription, "London gifts to Paris."

PROVISIONS STILL AT A LOW EBB.

A correspondent writes from Versailles, February 5, that fresh restrictions are contemplated by the German commanders in consequence of the influx of Parisians into Versailles. Provisions in Paris are still at a low ebb. There is not sufficient flour to last until the 8th.

AN AMERICAN KILLED DURING THE BOMBARDMENT.

Charles M. Swager, of Louisville, Ky., died in Paris on the 2d inst., from a wound inflicted by a shell fired during the bombardment.

GENERAL REPORTS.

Resignation of a French Commissioner.

Escape of a Division of Clinchart's Army.

Most of Burgundy Occupied by the Germans.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1871.

I have advices from France for the NEW YORK HERALD to the effect that M. Carnot, Commissioner for the defence of Normandy, has resigned.

ESCAPE OF A FRENCH DIVISION.

A despatch from Brussels, dated yesterday, states that the *Indépendance Belge* has a telegram from Lyons which says that General Cremer, with one of the divisions of the French Army of the East, has effected a retreat from Pontarlier to Gex, but was obliged to spike and abandon forty guns to the Prussians.

WAR NOTES.

The Prussians, under General Von der Tann, occupy the most of Burgundy.

General Pellissier on the 5th inst. evacuated Lous le Saulnier.

GERMANY.

Imperial Finance—Treasury Bonds.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Feb. 8, 1871.

During the session of the Prussian Diet to-day the Minister of Finance introduced in the Diet a bill authorizing a government credit of fifty millions of thalers, six millions thereof to be in Treasury bonds, payable on the 1st of July next.

The Minister, in the course of his remarks, ascribed the necessity for this credit "to the fact that the new empire is yet without constitutional representation."

Treasury Decree of Increase of the Loan.

BERLIN, Feb. 8, 1871.

An imperial decree has appeared increasing the amount of the issue of the July loan of Germany from 80,000,000 to 105,000,000 thalers.

Trade to the Pacific.

LONDON, Feb. 8, 1871.

The North German steamship Wilhelm, the first vessel of a new line, is announced to sail from Bremen for Asplawall on the 10th of March.

THE SCHLESWIG QUESTION.

Parliamentary Secession from Prussia.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Feb. 8, 1871.

During the session of the Prussian Diet to-day, and after the reception of the draft of the imperial plan of finance, it was stated in the House that the members for North Schleswig preferred to resign to secure the consummation of the imperial union.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Herald Special Report from Panama.

Progress of War and Revolution.

TERRIBLE FIGHTING IN BOLIVIA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

KINGSTON, Ja., Feb. 8, 1871.

I send you the report from the HERALD'S special correspondent at Panama, three days later, detailing the progress of the revolution in Colombia and Bolivia, and giving information respecting other matters of interest in Central and South America:—

PANAMA, Feb. 5, 1871.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

We have later intelligence from the interior, giving the information that the revolution in Boyaca is progressing favorably for the insurgents and rapidly assuming shape and importance. Perez has been defeated in his attempt to resist the rebels, and this success is certain to increase the numbers and power against him. That it will spread to other States—in fact, become general all over the republic—no one doubts.

The demand of the Colombian government for the sailors of her Majesty's steam frigate Zealous that were engaged in the recent riot at the island of Toboga, in the bay of Panama, has been acceded to, and the men have been given up for trial.

The diplomatic relations existing between Ecuador and Colombia are at present of a disagreeable character. The Ambassador of Ecuador at Peru denies the report, however, that his government contemplates hostilities against Colombia, and says that the misunderstanding is in a fair way of settlement. He also says that the people of Ecuador are in favor of peace.

PERU.

At the time of the sailing of the last steamer from Callao the difficulty between Peru and Bolivia had assumed a serious character. War was considered certain between these two republics. The Peruvian Senate has asked of the Cabinet Council, then in session, if all necessary measures had been taken to forcibly resist an invasion of Peruvian territory by the armies of Bolivia, and if the fortifications and other defences were armed and garrisoned. The reply was in the affirmative.

The Department of Foreign Affairs makes strong protest against the threat of invasion, and has announced the determination of Peru to resist, by all the means in its power, any violation of its territory.

The retreat of Malgarejo, the defeated President of Bolivia, to Peru, will further tend to complicate matters.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship Favorita was burned in the harbor of Callao on the 22d ult. Vessel and cargo were entirely destroyed, upon which there was no insurance.

There has been a revival of bull fights in Lima.

BOLIVIA.

The overthrow of the government and defeat of its forces by Morales, the insurgent chief, is confirmed. The President, at the head of 1,200 men, attacked Morales in La Paz, where the latter had fortified himself, having an army of 3,000 whites and 8,000 Indians. The battle was fought on the 14th of January, and the conflict was a most desperate one, the slaughter being frightful. Morales fired the city, and by a desperate charge threw the attacking party into confusion. The forces of Malgarejo being weary and much outnumbered broke and fled, Malgarejo with them, and he succeeded in escaping over the frontier into Peru. Three hundred dead and nine hundred wounded were found on the field of battle.

The city was very badly damaged by the fire, and after the battle was ended the Indians plundered it, committing the most horrible outrages. Morales, the successful leader of the revolutionary party, assumes the reins of government, and will hold them until the meeting of the Convention.

CHILE.

The Chilean government has approved of the bill establishing the Playanegra Coal Company.

The government loan of $4,000,000, in bonds of $1,000 each, has been placed on the market. Twenty per cent is made payable at an early date, and the remaining eighty per cent within six years. The interest on the loan is six per cent per annum.

CUBA.

Arrival of the Flagship Severn at Havana.

HAVANA, Feb. 8, 1871.

The United States steamer Severn, with Admiral Lee on board, arrived to-day at noon. All well. She will sail for Key West.

THE QUESTION OF THE EAST.

The Difficulty Said to be Settled by the London Conference.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 8, 1871.

I am enabled to report to the HERALD by cable the important fact that the Eastern question conference met again to-day, with representatives in attendance from all the contiguous Powers except France.

Upon its adjournment assurances were given out "that a pacific solution of the entire Eastern question had been assured."

JAMAICA.

Herald Special Report from Kingston.

Arrival of the British Squadron with Troops.

THE PRESIDENT OF HAYTI'S RECEPTION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 8, 1871.

The long expected British North American fleet, under the command of Admiral Farnshawe, has at last arrived, bringing General Munroe from Barbados, who comes on a tour of inspection and to command the post, making this place his headquarters.

The black troops are all to be withdrawn from the island and whites are to take their place, because of Governor Roberts having reported to the home government that he cannot depend upon the former to carry out the law against the squatters, who have been giving much trouble, and who will have to be removed by force.

THE PRESIDENT OF HAYTI'S RECEPTION.

At a reception lately given by the President of Hayti in celebration of the sixty-eighth anniversary of their independence the United States Minister, Mr. Bassett, spoke on behalf of the diplomatic corps. The President replied, saying that he felt extremely touched at the expression of good will toward himself and Hayti, coming as it did from a descendant of the African race, who had the honor of representing the great republic of the United States. He hoped that friendly relations would continue with foreign Powers, particularly with the government of the United States, and that he entertained the firm belief that only under the shadow of peace could prosperity to the institutions of a free people be properly developed. He concluded by wishing prosperity to the President of the United States, and union and liberty to the people of all nations.

The Dacia continues to grapple for the cable. The weather is favorable for operations.

IRELAND'S WANTS.

Cardinal Cullen on the National Exigencies.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 8, 1871.

His Eminence Cardinal Paul Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin, attended a municipal banquet given by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of that city in the Mansion House yesterday.

During his after dinner speech Cardinal Cullen said:—"The Catholics of Ireland claimed and expected to obtain their own university and public schools during the present session of the British Parliament."

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

FEBRUARY 9.

1869—James T. Brady, the eminent lawyer, died.
1851—Steamer Autocrat sunk by a collision on the Mississippi river; thirty lives lost.
1850—The Prince of Marignano assassinated at Rome by means of a torpedo enveloped in a nosegay and thrown into his carriage.
1744—Bloody battle between the English and the allied French and Spanish fleets off Toulon; the English defeated.
1555—Bishop Hooper burned at the stake for heresy, in Gloucester, England.....Dr. Rowland Taylor burned at the stake for heresy, at Hadleigh, England.

Died.

REILLY.—On Monday, February 6, after a long illness, MICHAEL REILLY, a native of Bundoran, county Donegal, Ireland, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his brother, Hugh Reilly, No. 128 Charlton street, corner Washington street.

Ballyshannon papers please copy.

(For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.)

A.—Phalon's New Perfume,
I LOVE YOU.
I LOVE YOU.
I LOVE YOU.
Sold by druggists and at 517 Broadway.

A.—Balls and Parties.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Gentlemen, at BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A.—Perfect Fitting Boots and Shoes, and warm Overshoes, cheap, at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A. A.—Royal Havana Supplementary.
Determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, &c., address McINTIRE, GREGORY & CO., at 316 Canal, 154 Chatham.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES.
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

An Elegant Hair Dressing.—Chemical Analysis has proved CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR to contain the only substance in the vegetable world known for restoring gray hair; stops its falling, increases its growth. Sold by druggists, hair dressing and fancy goods houses.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold" in its first stages; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. "BROWN'S Bronchial Troches" give sure and almost immediate relief. "The Troches" have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Attention is Called to the Sale of Valuable Property to be offered at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., this day (Thursday, February 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:—
Monroe and Cherry streets—19 Lots, each 20 feet by 103 feet.
Sixth avenue, No. 19—Four story attic and basement brick Store and Dwelling, 17.10x45; Lot 100 feet.
Cherry street, Nos. 316 and 318—Two three story attic and brick Houses, each 22.6 by about 49 feet; Lots 117 feet.
Full particulars at No. 3 Pine street.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory 16 Bond street.

Calvin Carr & Co.'s Galvanized Iron Cornice Machines, at 94 Beekman street, one week. Patent use.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Chapped Hands, Sore Lips, Chilblains Are cured by GILES' SUNFLOWER CREAM. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Depot 159 Sixth avenue, corner Thirteenth street.

Diamonds Bought and Sold.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
518 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Giles' Sun Flower Cream Cures all Skin Diseases, Old Sores, Burns, Scalds, Pimples, Piles, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.
Depot, WILLIAM M. GILES, 189 Sixth av., corner 13th st.

Mailed Free for 25 Cents.—Dr. Kahn's Lectures on Nervous Debility, Marriage, its obligations and impediments, and diseases arising from imprudence, with cases from actual practice. Address Secretary Dr. Kahn's Museum, 740 Broadway, New York.

Poverty, Misery and Distrust with Life come from the wrong use of the phrenological faculties. Examinations daily at 372 Broadway.

Pickhardt, First Class Furniture and Parlor Sofabed manufacturer, 189 Bleecker street, corner of Sullivan.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in gold. Information furnished. The highest price paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

Whitman's Jujubes for the Throat—They Are splendid. Sold at HUDNUT'S and other leading druggists'. 50c. a box.

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THE COURTS.

An Important Case in Bankruptcy—Violations of the Internal Revenue Law—Criminal Calendar in the Court of Oyer and Terminer—The Case of Purcell, the Homicide—Verdict Against an Insurance Company—Action for Slander—Liabilities of a Bailer—Sentences in the Court of General Sessions.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Cases Submitted Without Oral Argument—Constitutionality of the Cotton Tax.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1871.

No. 409. David Dows vs. The City of Chicago and Heald, Collector of Taxes—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—The question presented in this case is whether under the constitution of the State of Illinois, which prescribes uniformity in taxation, one class of property, to wit, the shares of banking associations, can be singled out and assessed by itself with reference to a different point of time from that to which all other property is referred for that purpose. By an act of the Legislature of the State such shares are to be assessed separately, without regard to other property, for taxation on the 1st of July of each year. The plaintiff in error maintains that the court below erred in sustaining the assessment, because it is in violation of the constitution. The defendant insists that the court was sustained in its ruling by the settled construction of the State constitution and laws by the State courts.

Nos. 61 and 62 present the same questions and are heard with this cause.

No. 85. Leon vs. Peynan and Two Other Cases, 88 and 92—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana.—In these cases the plaintiff in error was sued and judgment obtained against him, as security on a judicial bond, in each case given in the State court, for the forthcoming of a Spanish vessel which was seized by order of that court in suit against the owner or defendants in error, who claimed a lien and privilege on the vessel for seamen's wages. The master made no appearance, and judgment was against him by default. These suits were then commenced against the plaintiff in error as security. He objected that the actions were based on an admiralty bond in a proceeding *in rem*, over which the Court had no jurisdiction, and that the bond was taken *coram non judice*, and was void. The exception was overruled, and the writ of error is taken to the judgment rendered.

No. 227. Trebilcock, Administrator, &c., vs. Wilson—Error to the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa.—The question presented in this case is the legal tender question—the same as decided in Bronson vs. Phelps (7 Wall, 229), Butler vs. Horwitz (ib. 10, 258) and Hepburn vs. Griswold (8 Wall, 603). Counsel for the plaintiff in error relies on those decisions. Counsel for defendant in error says, after reference to the arguments and decisions in those cases:—"Whatever benefit the defendants in error may be entitled to under any further adjudication of this question in the cases now pending, we hope may be considered and awarded them in the examination of this case." It is submitted, however, that the court is without jurisdiction for technical reasons.

No. 5. William M. Farrington, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Bolfe S. Saunders—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of West Tennessee.—This is the reargument of this cause, the Court having so directed on account of the importance of the questions involved. The plaintiff in error was the owner of 150 bales of cotton, on which the tax of three cents per pound imposed by the internal revenue act of July, 1866, was levied. He refused to pay the tax, but finally did so under protest, in accordance with the practice in such cases under the customs revenue laws, to save the seizure of the cotton; and this suit was brought to recover back the sum paid, the plaintiff alleging that the tax is a violation of those provisions of the constitution which prohibit the laying of capitation or other direct taxes, unless in proportion to the census, and the laying of duties on articles exported from any State. The judgment below was in favor of the government, and writ of error was taken to this court. The plaintiff in error maintains that by the established law, as derived from the constitution, a tax on lands and houses and a capitation tax are direct. Taxes on specific articles of consumption or expense are indirect, and that an *ad valorem* tax on personal property, without reference to consumption, is of the same character as an *ad valorem* tax on land, both being direct. These conclusions are arrived at after an elaborate examination of the subject of taxation, and they are submitted to the Court as sufficient to show that the tax in question, levied as it is directly upon production, without reference to its use or consumption, is, in its nature, a *direct tax, which can be levied* only by the rule of apportionment. On the other branch of the argument it is insisted that cotton is an article produced for exportation, and cotton statistics are quoted to show the fact. From 1820 to 1864 three-fourths to five-sixths of the cotton raised in the United States was exported, and in the years 1855, 1866 and 1867 the exports were two-thirds to three-fourths. For the year ending June 30, 1867, 667,137,570 pounds, of the value of $202,807,910, were exported. Of the portion not exported from the United States it is asserted as a known fact that but an insignificant fraction is consumed in the States where the cotton is produced, the great bulk of it being exported to other States in the Union. It is contended that this is a legislative declaration that cotton shall not be exported without paying a tax, and that if the constitution can be defeated because the tax is not named an exportation tax, the admiration once felt for its power must be changed into contempt for its impotency. The same rules of interpretation must be applied to this restriction imposed upon the federal government as have uniformly been to the like restriction imposed on the States. While the former is prohibited from levying any tax or duty on articles exported, the latter are prohibited from levying any imposts or duty on imports or exports. The tax in this case has no precedent in the past action of the government and no warrant in the provisions of the constitution. If it can be maintained then all the objections made in the convention which the constitution in granting the taxing power admitted are fully realized, and all the arguments by which they were answered proved to be false. The Attorney General, on behalf of the government, maintains that the power of taxation is unlimited, and the extent of its exercise rests wholly in the discretion of the legislative branch of the government, except in these particulars specified in the constitution—that direct taxes shall be apportioned; that all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform, and no tax shall be laid on articles exported from any State. The tax objected to must, therefore, be plainly and clearly shown to be within the exception of the constitution or the objection cannot prevail. Every presumption is in favor of its validity. The tax here complained of is not a direct tax, being neither a tax on land nor a tax on slaves, or other capitation tax. The case of Hylton vs. the United States (3 Dall., 171) is cited as an authority as to the notion of a direct tax, in which it was held that a direct tax includes only such a tax as is in its nature capable of apportionment, without creating great inequality and injustice in the application. This tax on cotton is not capable of apportionment among the States, as required in the case of direct taxation, nor is it in any case a tax on land, but strictly and properly a duty laid upon a specific commodity or article of consumption. Nor is this a tax on exports, because it is laid alike on all cotton, whether exported or not, and without regard to exportation. Articles exported from any State, within the meaning of the constitution, are articles exported from any State to foreign countries. The distinction between an export duty and an excise is, that in the one case the tax can only attach upon the happening of a particular event—to wit, the exportation of the article on which it is laid—while in the other the tax may attach to the article generally and irrespective of the happening of such an event. Where a tax of the latter description is laid upon a commodity, whether grown or manufactured, while in the hands of the producer or manufacturer, and without regard to its future destination, its character certainly does not become changed into a tax of the former description by the mere fact that a part, or even the whole, of the article thus taxed is afterwards entered for export to a foreign country. That would make the legality of the tax depend not upon the circumstances to which it was adapted by the Legislature, and which existed at the time of its collection, but upon those subsequently transpiring at the mere will of individuals. In other words, the law imposing the taxes, though perfectly valid when it took effect upon the article taxed, would be rendered void by events happening after its purpose had been fully accomplished and its operation in reference to the article had altogether ceased. The principle, if admitted, would render of little avail all excise taxation upon articles of commerce. A State cannot tax imports in the hands of the importer, but can tax merchandise imported after it has passed out of the hands of the importer, or, if in his hands, after the packages are broken. On the same principle, Congress can tax, as a commodity, merchandise in the hands of its producer, which may afterwards be exported, the tax being paid upon the production, and not upon any person who may export any part of it, and in consequence of such exportation. The fact that more than half the cotton produced in the country is exported to a foreign country has nothing to do with the constitutionality of the law. If Congress cannot constitutionally lay a tax upon the production or manufacture of a commodity because more than one-half of it is exported, it cannot upon any commodity of which less than one-half is exported. The constitutionality of an act of Congress cannot depend upon the state of trade; and if Congress cannot constitutionally tax any commodity if some part of it is annually exported, it cannot lay any excise tax on commodities at all without providing for a drawback in case of exportation. Such a construction nullifies the power of Congress to lay excise taxes. The tax is an excise tax and is uniform throughout the United States. The fact that cotton or any other article is not produced or found alike in all parts of the country does not affect the question. There is no product of agriculture or manufacture which is found in all the States in quantities exactly proportionable to the population or anything else of all the State. It has been the opinion of Congress from the first, as would appear from its legislation, that taxes on personal property kept for use were excise taxes as much as on personal property made for sale, and that the tax upon such products as tobacco manufactured or made for sale was an excise tax.

P. Phillips, J. M. Carlisle, Pike & Johnson, Judge Sharkey, Judge Hughes, R. Topp, B. R. Curtis and William M. Evarts for the plaintiff in error. The Attorney General and assistant for the government.

The argument will occupy several days.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Important Question—Actions to Foreclose Mortgage on Bankrupt Property—An Assignee Loaning the Funds of a Bankrupt's Estate on Unsecured Notes Without the Authority of the Court—Register's Certificate and Judge Blatchford's Decision.

In the Matter of George Sanford Price, a Bankrupt.—This case is undergoing examination before Register Little, who has submitted to Judge Blatchford a certificate, setting forth the following facts, and asking his Honor's decision thereon:—

On the 8th of November, 1869, Stewart Young was appointed assignee of Price's estate, and an assignment of the bankrupt's estate was made to him. The estate consisted both of real and personal property, unencumbered by mortgages. Soon after the assignment the assignee entered on possession and sold all the assets of the estate for about $14,000, without any order from the Court, but has not yet delivered any deed of conveyance to the purchaser of the real estate. The assignee has received a considerable portion of the price, and still retains it in his possession, contrary to the rules of the court. Since the proceedings of the sale reached the hands of the assignee he has allowed an action to be commenced in the Supreme Court of the State of New York to foreclose a mortgage past due on the real estate of the bankrupt, which, at the time of the sale, he agreed to pay out of the proceeds thereof. Judgment was taken by default, and the property was advertised for sale. The person who holds this mortgage, before the action was brought and before the judgment had been obtained, offered to accept from the assignee a sum less than the principal secured thereby; but this compromise was refused. The assignee also suffered another judgment to be taken by default against him in the same court to recover the amount of a debt due from the bankrupt, secured by a chattel mortgage on his personal property, which had been sold by the assignee as part of the assets of the estate. Before this action was brought and before judgment was obtained, the holder of this mortgage also made an offer to compromise for a sum less than that secured by the mortgage. This offer, however, was refused. The assignee has also loaned the funds of the estate upon individual notes, without security and without authority from the Court, at six per cent per annum and paid interest, out of the estate at the rate of seven per cent per annum.

The Register's certificate further states that the assignee refuses to file or make any account whatever, as required by the rules of the court.

A SLAP AT THE ASSIGNEE—THE JUDGE ISSUES AN INJUNCTION.

Judge Blatchford, rendering his decision upon the above facts, says:—

The Register will forthwith have issued out of this court and served on the proper parties an injunction restraining the sale before named, advertised for February 11, 1871. He will also cause to be served on the assignee a copy of the foregoing paper, with a notice requiring said assignee to show cause before this court, on Saturday, February 11 instant, at eleven o'clock A. M., why he should not be removed from his trust. The Register will employ on behalf of the estate some proper counsel to represent the estate and the creditors in the matter.

In the case of Flatman & Co. vs. Theodore H. Vetterlein and Bernard Vetterlein, as reported in the HERALD of yesterday, the latter defendant's name should have been written Bernard Theodore Vetterlein, and not Bernard Vetterlein.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Collision Case—Decision.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Edward Hewlett, Owner of the Sloop N. Cobb, vs. The Ferryboat Lydia.—This was a collision case. The Judge has ordered a decree to be entered apportioning the damages equally between the two vessels.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Suits in Rem.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The United States vs. C. A. Peine.—This was an action brought for the condemnation of one case of imported cutlery from Solingen, on the ground that the entry at the Custom House of the value of the goods was below their real market value, and that they had been invoiced with the intent of defrauding the revenue of the United States. The cutlery was valued at 461 thalers. The case is still on.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

A Cigar Case.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Charles Rentz.—Detective Beatty arrested the defendant, who is a cigar manufacturer at 157 Bowery, on a charge of packing cigars in boxes that had been previously used and removing cigars from a manufactory without being branded, with intent to evade the payment of duty imposed by the Revenue law. He was held to bail in $2,000 to await an examination.

Charge of Passing Counterfeit Money.

John Renken, 56 Ludlow street, was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of having attempted to pass a twenty dollar counterfeit note of the Merchants' National Bank of New York on John Cline, 79 Chrystie street, in payment for a glass of Rhine wine.

Running an Illicit Distillery.

The United States vs. John Gaffney.—The defendant had been charged with carrying on the business of a whiskey distiller in Brooklyn without paying the special tax required by law. This proceeding forms part of those which have been taken by the revenue officers in connection with the recent raid on the distilleries in the neighborhood of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn. The defendant, it is alleged, fled to New York, where he was arrested upon a warrant issued by Commissioner Shields, who has now held him to await the action of the Grand Jury on the above charge. He is out on bail in the sum of $5,000.

Charge of Using Fraudulent Tobacco Stamps.

The United States vs. Joseph Scheider and Albert and Edward Scheider.—The defendants, who are tobacconists in the Bowery, had been charged with using the same tobacco stamps a second time. The case came up yesterday for the Commissioner's decision on the testimony already offered. Commissioner Shields reviewed the provisions of the seventy-first and seventy-second sections of the Internal Revenue law, under which the present charge was brought, and delivered an able judgment, holding that no evidence had been offered before him to show that the defendants had ever used tobacco stamps which had been previously used. He therefore ordered them to be discharged. Several members of the bar subsequently complimented the Commissioner on the ability and impartiality of his decision.

Payment of the Census Enumerators.

Receipts for the payment of the enumerators of the late census in the city of New York were yesterday received from Washington at Marshal Sharpe's office. When these papers are properly signed they will be returned to the Census Bureau and the money forwarded for distribution to the proper parties. The amount will reach about $60,000.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Arraignments, Pleas and Sentences.

Before Judge Sutherland.

A number of prisoners were arraigned to plead to the various indictments found against them. With three exceptions all plead not guilty.

SENTENCES.

Michael McCabe pleaded guilty to stealing cloth of the value of twenty-eight dollars, belonging to Joseph A. Ingraham. He was sentenced six months to the Penitentiary.

John Marshall pleaded guilty to the larceny of laces and received the same sentence.

REWARD OF VIRTUE.

Bridget O'Keefe plead guilty to stealing forty-eight dollars' worth of wearing apparel belonging to Mrs. Goodwin, in whose employ she was as servant.

"How old are you?" asked the Judge.

"Eighteen," she answered.

"Are you virtuous?"

"Yes."

"Temperate?"

"Yes."

"Well, as you are young and virtuous and temperate I'll send you one year to the Penitentiary," said the Judge.

"Thank your honor," replied Bridget, and she went away smiling.

The Walter Johnson Homicide.

A second application was made for a stay of proceedings in the case of John Thomas, colored, found guilty of murder in the second degree in killing on the 30th of December last Walter Johnson, also colored.

Mr. John A. Goodlett, argued the motion for the prisoner at good length. Mr. Garvin, District Attorney, opposed the motion.

The Judge reserved his decision.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Alleged Attempt to Procure a Divorce on Bogus Testimony.

Before Judge Barnard.

John C. Lom vs. Evaline M. Lom.—A motion was made to confirm the report of B. C. Beamish, referee, to consider the complaint of the ground of the incredibility of the principal witness, the action being brought for divorce upon the charge of adultery. It was also sought to compel the plaintiff to pay $1,000 counsel fees to the defendant's attorney. In the course of the argument it appeared that the plaintiff had been ordered to pay to his wife twenty dollars a month during the pending of the suit, but had not done so. A motion for attachment against the plaintiff for non-compliance with this order was also pending. The Judge confirmed the report of the referee, but reserved his decision as to counsel fee. Subsequently the defendant's attorney stated that the alimony had been paid, and the motion for attachment was withdrawn.

Decisions.

Eliza W. Smith vs. Arthur G. Smith.—Motion granted to set aside order and judgment.

Graham W. Sinclair vs. August Sinclair.—Motion dismissed, with ten dollars costs.

John Ross vs. John H. Butt et al.—Motion granted and receivers appointed.

McMillen vs. Rindskoff.—Motion granted on payment of ten dollars costs and disbursements of printing.

John Vogel et al. vs. John Dill et al.—Reference ordered.

Adams vs. The Mayor, &c., of New York.—Motion denied.

Van Bird et al. vs. Walker et al.—Motion granted upon payment of costs.

E. P. Cook vs. Arthur Taft.—Motion denied to change place of trial, and case referred to hear and determine.

Campbell vs. The Mayor, &c.—Reference ordered to hear and determine.

Mary A. Donahue vs. William H. Moore et al.—Referred to Judge Van Brunt to settle the case.

Loftus vs. Horst et al.—Motion denied.

Hartshorn et al. vs. Taylor.—Motion denied.

Lampley et al. vs. Clark.—Motion granted upon payment of all the costs of the action to date.

Daniel et al. vs. Brewster et al.—Motion denied.

Dinsmore vs. Adams.—Motion denied.

Van Bid et al. vs. Walker et al.—Motion granted on payment of trial fee, jurors' fees, disbursement and costs of this motion.

In the Matter of an Arbitration between National Railway and Trust Company vs. George L. Chapman et al.—Order granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Verdict Against an Insurance Company.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Nathan Gottburger vs. the North American Fire Insurance Company.—The plaintiff had a stock of goods in his store in Wilmington, N. C., insured for $5,250 in the defendants' company. The store and contents were burned and the defendants refused to pay the insurance, alleging that the place was set on fire and that most of the goods were removed before the burning, and hence the bringing of this suit. Considerable testimony was taken, lasting two days. The jury brought in a verdict for the whole amount.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Action on a Life Insurance Policy.

Before Judge Monell.

Elizabeth R. Coffee vs. The Home Life Insurance Company.—On the 15th of June, 1868, the husband of the plaintiff took out, in Cincinnati, a policy of life insurance for $5,000 in the company of the defendants. On the evening of the same day he took passage from Cincinnati on a steamboat for Louisville, and the next morning was found dead in his stateroom. The defendants refusing to pay the amount of the policy this suit was brought. The defence is that he committed suicide, which, according to a stipulation in their policies, makes the same void. His stomach was examined and some morphia unabsorbed, it is claimed, was found in it. One of the witnesses is Professor Doremus. For the prosecution it is claimed that death resulted from natural causes. The evidence showed that deceased had his life insured in other companies for $40,000, some of which had been paid in full and others settled. The case is still on.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

The Application for a New Trial of John Purcell, Convicted of Murder.

Before Judges Ingraham and Cardozo.

John Purcell, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The People, Defendants in Error.—On the evening of May 24, 1869, the plaintiff shot William Kiernan in Sheriff street, causing his death. On May 28, 1870, he was convicted of murder in the Court of General Sessions, with a recommendation to mercy. The circumstances of the killing and the trial are too well remembered to require repetition. There was a lengthy argument on the appeal for the reversal of judgment. It was urged that the evidence was insufficient to justify a verdict of murder in the first degree, and that justice required a new trial to be granted. It was also insisted that there were fatal errors in the charge of the Court to the jury. Against the appeal it was contended that the homicide was murder in the first degree and could not be regarded in any other light, and could not be construed into any degree of manslaughter. The Court reserved its decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

Before Judge Freedman.

Eugene Perry vs. James O'Brien.—Order granted.

James G. Fish vs. The Sixth Avenue Railroad Co.—Special sheriff's jury fees to be allowed.

Richard W. Lundy vs. William Hoffman.—Motion granted.

Nugent S. Ritter vs. Samuel Phillips et al.—Motion denied.

Nugent Ritter vs. Margaret Kulder.—Motion denied.

Margaret Moloney vs. James Scott et al.—Motion denied, without costs.

Before Judge Jones.

Julia Neuberger vs. The Erie Railway Co.—Case settled and ordered to be filed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Action for Slander.

Before Judge Loew and a jury.

Begerow vs. Hessels.—The plaintiff was employed by the defendants as a jeweller and diamond setter, and brought this action for damages on the ground that his employer had slandered him by charging him in terms with larceny of gold given to him in the prosecution of his work. The defendant brought forward witnesses to prove that plaintiff had been discharged from another jeweller's on the same charge: but no testimony was given which showed directly that any of the gold alleged to have been stolen was found in possession of the plaintiff, or that he was seen to take it. It did not appear that the alleged slander was uttered in the presence of any third party. The jury found a verdict for defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Robinson.

Thomson vs. Gilender.—Findings settled.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Brady vs. Brady.—See memorandum with clerk.

MARINE COURT—PART I.

Action on the Stability of a Bailer.

Before Judge Joachimsen.

Wardwell vs. Carnana et al.—This is an action brought to recover the sum of $500. The action is brought upon an undertaking by the defendants in a suit in the Supreme Court of Tyler W. Wardwell, the present plaintiff, against Stephen S. Carnana, one of the present defendants, in which the defendants in this action became bail in the sum of $500 for the delivery of certain property to the plaintiff if such delivery shall be adjudged, and for the payment to the plaintiff of such sum or sums of money as might for any cause be recovered against the defendant, Stephen S. Carnana, in that action. One of the defences is that this undertaking was obtained from the sureties by fraud.

DECISION.

Judge Joachimsen said:—Upon the evidence in this case I must entirely exonerate the plaintiff from even a shadow of suspicion that he, by any fraudulent manœuvre, induced, either directly or indirectly, the defendants in this action to become bail. The most that can be said is that the adviser of the defendants did not correctly advise them as to the liability which they assumed, and in that respect I cannot say that these defendants must be presumed to know the law and to have known the legal effect of their signatures to the paper to which they voluntarily became parties would necessarily be. As far as the defendant Wilson is concerned, he, according to his own testimony, signed this undertaking with a view of recovering from the Sheriff a deposit of $500 cash, which he had made in lieu of bail. In the action in the Supreme Court the defendant, Stephen S. Carnana, offered to allow judgment to be taken against him for the sum of $500. This was a legal and lawful mode of terminating the controversy in the Supreme Court recognized by statute, and to which the sureties cannot object. Upon this offer the Supreme Court directed a judgment, in conformity to law, for the recovery of the possession of the property described in the complaint in the Supreme Court, or, if possession of the same could not be had, the value thereof in the sum of $500, together with damages and costs, amounting in all to $574 64. It was for the Supreme Court to adjudicate, and they have adjudicated what the judgment should be which was to be entered upon the offer. The undertaking itself shows that the property claimed in the action had been concealed or removed or disposed of with intent that it should not be found or taken and to deprive the plaintiff of the benefit thereof, and therefore a judgment for the property was in terms merely a judgment to a purpose which it appears upon the undertaking the defendant had rendered ineffective in anticipation. I am bound to hold these defendants to the letter and spirit of the undertaking. They are entitled to a credit of seventy-five dollars, moneys received by the plaintiff on account of Stephen S. Carnana, and judgment must be ordered against them for $425, with costs and allowance of twenty-five dollars.

Decisions.

Before Judge Joachimsen.

Fredericks vs. Kuechbould.—Judgment for plaintiff for $251 06 and costs and $25 allowance.

Myers vs. McCaffell.—Judgment for defendant for costs and $15 allowance.

McDonald vs. Horta.—Judgment for plaintiff for $100 damages and costs.

Wardell vs. Carranna.—Judgment for plaintiff for $425 and costs and $25 allowance.

Leopold vs. Lange.—Judgment for plaintiff for $75 damages and $25 allowance.

McKenzie vs. Smith.—Judgment for defendant for costs and $10 allowance.

Wolf vs. Wolf.—Judgment for plaintiff for $93 28 and $25 allowance.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

PLEADS GUILTY TO ROBBERY IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

The first case disposed of yesterday was an indictment against John Costello, who, on the 17th of December, in company with another man, forcibly took from the possession of Simon O'Neill, at midnight, in Cherry street, a pocketbook containing fourteen dollars. The prisoner pleaded guilty to robbery in the first degree, and, on motion of Assistant District Attorney Sullivan, sentence was postponed till to-day.

ARRAIGNMENT OF VAN EETEN, THE ALLEGED FORGER.

Louis N. Van Eeton was arraigned at the bar, charged with forgery in the third degree. The indictment set forth that on the 12th of October, 1870, he counterfeited a check upon the National Park Bank for $77,500, purporting to be signed by Hallgarten & Co., with intent to defraud Barney, Fargo & Goddard. It will be remembered that last June Van Eeton was tried upon a similar charge, when the jury failed to agree. As soon as he got out on bail he left the city and was pursued by a detective officer through the Southern States and brought back to New York. The accused pleaded not guilty and the trial was set down for next Wednesday.

A FIENDISH OUTRAGE UPON A LITTLE GIRL—THE PERPETRATOR SENT TO THE STATE PRISON FOR TWENTY YEARS.

The attention of the jury was called for some hours to a charge preferred against a young man named Charles McDermott, who, as the prosecution claimed, on the 4th of January perpetrated an outrage upon Eliza J. Donohue, a little girl twelve years of age, at her parents' humble apartments in Fortieth street.

The charge was fully established, and the jury, without leaving their seats, returned a verdict of guilty.

Recorder Hackett, in passing sentence, said:—A more brutal case of outrage, or one more clearly proven, has never passed under my observation. I only regret that I am not at liberty under the law to sentence you to death, for that would be an appropriate penalty for the monstrous crime of which you have been convicted. I sentence you to the State Prison for twenty years at hard labor—the extreme penalty of the law. The words, manner and the sentence of the Court seemed actually to thrill the prisoner with the first consciousness of the enormity of the crime he had perpetrated. He was then removed to prison to await escort to the living tomb to which his own crimes have consigned him.

AN OLD STATE PRISON BIRD CAGED AGAIN.

John Dougherty, who pleaded guilty to grand larceny early in the week and was remanded for sentence until the Recorder inquires as to his previous, was brought up for sentence. The colloquy between the Recorder and the prisoner was very brief, but amusing. The prisoner admitted that he served a term of three years in the State Prison, and that last summer he pleaded guilty to petty larceny before Judge Bedford. Dougherty was sent to the State Prison for five years.

A POULTRY OFFENCE.

William Barley and Henry Russell were placed on trial charged with stealing two casks of turkeys on the 11th of January, the property of Henry E. Burr. As the case progressed Mr. Howe, their counsel, offered a plea of petty larceny, which was accepted by Assistant District Attorney Jerome, and the Recorded sentenced them to the Penitentiary for six months.

AN EXTENSIVE BURGLARY IN CHAMBERS STREET—ONE OF THE BURGLARS PLEADS GUILTY.

James Curran, by advice of his counsel, Mr. Howe, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. He was charged with burglariously entering the premises of Acker, Merrill & Co., 132 Chambers street, by forcing the cellar door with a "jimmy." Three thousand dollars' worth of cigars, which the complainants identified, were found upon the prisoner by a police officer, who arrested him in the street while he was driving a wagon. Curran was remanded for sentence. It is supposed that other parties were connected with him in committing the burglary.

PLEADS GUILTY.

Henry McCann, who on the 15th of January stole thirty-one dollars in money from Thomas McCaffrey, pleaded guilty to petty larceny and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

The following is the calendar for to-day:—The People vs. Minnie Davis, arson; Same vs. James D. Allen and Catharine Allen, burglary; Same vs. Harriet Perkins, false pretences; Same vs. Samuel Venton, grand larceny; Same vs. John Taylor, do.; Same vs. Kate Foley, do.; Same vs. Michael Fitzgerald, do.; Same vs. George Wilson, do.; Same vs. Marienne Dunseray, petit larceny.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo.—Opens at half-past ten A. M. Non-enumerated motions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1.—Held by Judge Sutherland.—Opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 64, 141, 27, 2799, 235, 61, 38, 25, 259, 269½, 41, 51, 59, 21, 77, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95. Part 2.—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 970½, 24, 1808, 522½, 202, 138, 226, 240, 244, 246, 250, 252½, 252, 256, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270½, 274.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Judge Ingraham.—Opens at half-past ten A. M.—Demurrers—Nos. 8, 10, 11, 17, 19, 23, 25. Issues of law and fact—Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Barnard.—Nos. 44, 128, 145, 163, 193, 221, 246.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Part 1.—Held by Judge Monell. Nos. 73, 275, 447, 39, 353, 471, 181, 345, 95, 487½, 453, 273, 461, 465, 215. Part 2.—Held by Judge Jones.—Nos. 570, 146, 596, 1172, 512, 350, 326, 318, 322, 256, 610, 614, 620, 622, 360.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1.—Held by Judge Loew.—Nos. 555, 537, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594. Part 2.—Held by Judge Daly.—Nos. 156, 538, 542, 547, 461, 63, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 576, 277. Part 3.—Held by Judge Larremore.—Equity cases—Nos. 60, 58, 4.

MARINE COURT.—Part 1.—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 4911, 4934, 4936, 4954, 5002, 5023, 5035, 5037, 5038, 5040, 5042, 5483, 5059, 5049, 5052, 5050, 5053. Part 2.—Held by Judge Shea.—Nos. 4963, 4872, 4874, 4975, 4977, 5008, 5698, 5604, 5027, 5032, 5033, 5034, 5043, 5044, 5046, 5047, 5045. Part 3.—Held by Judge Tracy.—Nos. 4095, 5114, 5575.

DANGERS OF "COASTING."

In Newark quite a number of serious accidents are reported from the youngsters' careless "coasting." The police have at length received instructions to put a stop to it. While a well known elderly citizen, Robert Steele, of No. 30 Baldwin street, was crossing the foot of Court street, a steep one, he was knocked down by some urchins, and injured so seriously that fears for his recovery are entertained. Singularly, the physician who attended him, Dr. James B. Culter, while returning from visiting him yesterday, slipped on the sidewalk in Baldwin street and hurt himself so that he had to be taken home in a sleigh. The doctor had just got over a very critical situation. In performing an operation on a patient some poisonous matter entered his hand through a pimple. For a time it was feared he would lose his hand.

Another elderly gentleman, Mr. Van Riper, of Bleecker street, between High and Plane, was knocked down by a sled and severely hurt.

Matthew Kilroy of No. 44 William street, broke his leg and dislocated his shoulder joint.

LOOK OUT FOR IMPOSTORS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK, }
OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER, }
NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1871. }

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

It having been reported at these headquarters that some persons are making collections for the relief of an injured fireman, the public are cautioned against any such impostors, and they will receive the thanks of this Department by having them promptly arrested. In this connection I would take occasion to say that the members of the department have never in one instance had any of their pay deducted when they have become sick or disabled in its service.

Respectfully, JOSEPH L. PERLEY, Chief Engineer.

NEW JERSEY ITEMS.

A coal famine is in prospect in Paterson. Stove coal is selling at eleven dollars per ton and nut size is not to be had, although some was expected by the railroad yesterday. Most of the shops and factories usually lay in enough in the fall to last through the winter. Consequently, the scarcity is most felt among private families, and generally those of the poorer classes. There are about 400 tons of coal used in Paterson per day.

A man giving his name as William Niblo was arrested on Tuesday night in Paterson, charged with setting fire to the barn of the Cedar Lawn Cemetery Company, which was consumed a few days ago. Niblo admits having set fire to the barn, saying that he slept in it during the night and was so cold in the morning that he set fire to the building to warm himself. He appears to be crazy on the subject of fires, saying it was his intention to burn all the barns in the city as soon as he could get a chance. On other matters, however, his conversation is rational enough, and, in fact, he indignantly denies any hints made as to his being of unsound mind. He was committed for trial.

A man named Edward Kenney was arrested yesterday in Paterson for committing an assault upon officer Harry Barkley, one of the sergeants of the police force. He was bailed to appear at court.

The Father Mathew Society of Englewood have hired a hall for their future meetings, and at the last meeting resolutions were passed thanking the liberal gentlemen of different persuasions who aided them in the good work. Among them is the Rev. Henry W. Beech.

SMUGGLING.

A Purser and Storekeeper of a European Steamer Charged with Smuggling—Scenes at the Examination.

There have come up of late several cases of smuggling in which the parties arrested were charged by the Custom House authorities with secretly conveying into this port from abroad valuable goods, such as laces, silks, velvets, diamonds and other dutiable articles, in violation of the revenue laws. Among the latest of these cases is that of Radcliffe, charged with smuggling a large quantity of valuable diamonds from London, whose examination is still pending before Commissioner Osborn. The present case is that of the United States against Andrew Wright and Robert Smith, officers of the steamer Europa, who are charged with having smuggled on board that vessel valuable laces and silks, and further charged with being, in connection with these smuggling transactions, in collusion with a firm doing business in Church street, as will be seen by the report of the proceedings taken before Commissioner Shields, as reported below. The lively tilt between counsel for the defendants and the principal witness for the prosecution will be found not the least interesting portion of the examination:—

The United States vs. Andrew Wright and Robert Smith.—Wright is purser and Smith storekeeper of the steamer Europa, and they are both charged with having smuggled into this country, on board the steamer mentioned, a large quantity of laces and silks. A concise but comprehensive account of the transaction appeared in the HERALD of Sunday.

The defendants were represented by Judge Stuart as counsel, Mr. A. H. Purdy appearing for the government.

TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

The first witness examined was James S. Chalker, special agent of the Treasury Department. He said:—I arrested the defendant, Wright, in New Jersey; I had a conversation with him; he was then in the custody of Chief Fowler, at the police station.

At this point counsel interposed for the purpose of seeing how far this evidence was admissible. In reply to the Judge, the witness said:—The defendant, Wright, knew I was an officer of the government; I told him so; did not give him to understand that he was under arrest on a charge of smuggling goods; had no conversation with him about counsel until the evening, but gave him to understand that if he told all he knew the government would be lenient; when I saw him in the police station I asked him, "Well, Captain, what is the matter?" he said there was nothing only a little trouble; I next saw the prisoners in the court before Commissioner Moorehead, to whom I was introduced by Chief Fowler; I showed the Commissioner my warrant, and then I had a conversation with him about the case in the presence of Chief Fowler; after this I told Wright that I thought I knew the party to whom the goods belonged; I wrote the name of the party on a piece of paper and showed it to him; "Yes," he says; "but you have not got the name of the street—Wilson & Gilligan, 153 Church street;" I had a further conversation with Wright on the subject coming over to New York.

To Judge Stuart—After coming from the police office to the boat at Jersey City I had another conversation with Wright; I asked him what he brought on the last trip and what those parties paid him, and whether they always paid him cash, and also said to him that the government were always disposed to be lenient to parties who in cases of this character told the truth.

Counsel for defendant objected to the testimony, because a confession as to smuggling could not be put in evidence until there was some proof given that an act of smuggling had been committed.

Mr. Purdy submitted that there was no threat or inducement implied in the language employed by Mr. Chalker to Wright.

Counsel—Did you at any time have any conversation with Wright to the effect that you would secure himself and wife employment?

Witness—I will not answer that question.

Counsel—You must answer; your manner is very arrogant, sir.

Witness—That's good.

Counsel—You must answer. Did you say to him, before you brought him before a magistrate, that you would get him a situation?

Witness—No; I did not.

Judge Stuart contended that there was an inducement held out to the prisoner, while under arrest, to make statements to Chalker.

The Commissioner left the question open for discussion for the present.

The witness, continuing—I asked Wright if he brought anything over on the previous trip; he said "No;" but he said he had brought a number of packages which contained silks and laces; I asked him what he was to receive for them; he said £2 a package; asked him who the goods were in charge of on the voyage; he said the storekeeper; asked him if he thought the storekeeper would be on board; he said he thought so; I went on board the steamer; found Smith, the storekeeper, who said he would not say much unless Wright would let him; Chief Fowler walked along with Wright and I walked with Smith to the court, when Wright said he thought they had better own up the whole thing.

Q. Did you not tell the prisoner (Wright) that it was not he that was wanted; that it was others; that if he told all he knew he could go to sea at once?

Witness—No; nothing in regard to going to sea.

Q. Don't qualify it. Did you say anything to him like this—that it was not he that was wanted, but others?

Witness—No.

Q. Did you give him to understand that if he afforded information at once about all he knew he would be permitted to go away to Europe?

Witness—No.

Q. Are you sure nothing of that kind was said between you or him?

Witness—Yes.

Judge Stuart—God help you; and I would not say that only for the information I have about the witness, whose memory I will prove to be the worst in the world.

Counsel then argued that the statement made by the witness Chalker to Wright was a threat, and should therefore be ruled out.

The Commissioner reserved his decision upon the point till Friday, to which day the case stands adjourned.

THE STORY OF THE LAMP.

How Two Young Girls Were Burned to Death in Brooklyn.

The funeral of Mary Hickey and Catharine O'Rorke took place from No. 11 Grand avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, in presence of a large concourse of mourning friends and relatives. Both young girls died of burns received on Sunday night last by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp. The testimony elicited by Fire Marshal Keady tells the

SAD STORY OF THE CATASTROPHE.

The affidavit of a neighbor, John Brennan, shows as follows:—I live in Grand avenue, near Washington; on Sunday night last, about six o'clock, I heard the cry of "fire," and was in my own house at the time; I ran into the street, and saw there was a fire in the house of Mr. Hickey, No. 11 Grand avenue; I met Catharine O'Rorke in the yard, enveloped in flames and screaming loudly for help; I took hold of her, tore the clothes off her, and gave her into the hands of her father, who had then arrived; she was fearfully burned; I then rushed into the house of Mr. Hickey, which was filled with fire and smoke and found Mary Hickey lying on the floor near the door also enveloped in flames and calling piteously for aid; her father was trying to put out the fire, but could not do so; I then got hold of her and pulled a portion of the clothing off, but her hoop skirt prevented me from tearing off her under garments; I persevered, however, until I removed nearly all her clothing and put the fire out; I carried her into a room and laid her on a bed and rubbed some sweet oil over her; when she could talk I asked her how the accident occurred and she told me that it was caused by the lamp falling from the stem on the stove; that the oil took fire and spread in all directions and over her clothes; I then left her in charge of some ladies who were present, and she lingered along in great agony until about noon, when she died; Catharine O'Rorke lingered in great pain until Monday evening, when she, too, expired; I was badly burned myself, as was also Mr. Hickey, father of Mary Hickey, in our efforts to suppress the flames and save the poor girls.

FARMERS AS PRODUCE BROKERS.

The Long Island farmers have been anxiously awaiting the decision of the Revenue Department regarding their liability to taxation as produce brokers. The decision was received by John O'Donnell, Jr., yesterday. The commissioner holds that farmers do come within the meaning of the law, and must be taxed accordingly. He evidently takes an incorrect view of the argument submitted by Mr. O'Donnell. Under the same argument Mr. Delano relieved farmers from liability. Commissioner Pleasonton holds that while farmers do not sell their produce from any fixed stall or stand, they sell it from their wagons which are kept standing in one place as long as the owner of the property will permit. Collector Van Wyck will therefore proceed and collect the tax. An appeal is to be taken, and a protracted litigation is inevitable.

THE KILLING OF LOUIS DASH.

Coroner Young yesterday morning took some further evidence in the case of Louis Dash, the German, late of 435 Fifth street, whose death resulted from injuries alleged to have been received on the evening of the 25th ult. by being run over, corner of First avenue and Fourth street, by one of the cars of the Second Avenue Railroad Company. No persons were in court who witnessed the accident, and the Coroner accordingly adjourned the further investigation of the case.

LITERATURE.

Criticisms of New Books.

SHILOH; OR, WITHOUT AND WITHIN. By W. M. L. Jay. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, publishers.

This is a book of decided merit. It is well written, and the authoress gives evidence of unusual descriptive powers. We are told in the preface that "Shiloh is not a creation, but a growth," and we think it has somewhat outgrown its legitimate proportions. Some of the scenes, and especially some of the conversations detailed, would have been better had they been shorter. "Shiloh" is strictly a religious book. The reader is duly warned by the authoress to look neither for a novel nor a romance, but "a simple story of common life, as life commonly runs, without intricate plot, strict unity or close sequence." We cannot, therefore, justly complain of the absence of any of these qualifications, obvious though it may be, and must award praise to the talent that can interest us in the commonplace scenes with which the book abounds.

The story of "Shiloh" is told through a series of letters, written from a village of that name, by Miss Winnie Frost, a young lady who has there sought temporary refuge from the gayeties as well as the cares of city life. Heartsore from the conviction of her lover's infidelity, she seeks relief in perfect retirement, and is soothed and almost comforted, first by the natural beauties of the neighborhood of "Shiloh," and next by her self-assumed duties among its people. These letters, which are the medium for conveying to us her history, are addressed by Miss Winnie to her dearest friend, and it must be confessed that from first to last she exhibits so keen an appreciation of her meritorious acts as tends somewhat to destroy our own. Had she but added humility to her catalogue of virtues Miss Winnie Frost would have been almost perfect, notwithstanding her somewhat masculine fund of information and tone of character. "Shiloh" is intended to make apparent the continual struggle between good and evil in the human heart, of which we are all more or less sensible. Unfortunately, however, there are comparatively few who, like the young lady in question, invariably side with "Bona," and aid in driving "Mala" in confusion from the field. A less perfect character would therefore have better exemplified this struggle. But "Shiloh" is also designed, we think, to make apparent that no duty performed, no service offered, is too slight to be acceptable to God. "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might," or, to use Mrs. Jay's words:—"The sterling usefulness of doing quiet duties in quiet ways, unobtrusively and uncomplainingly, is one which, though the world may make little account of it, God will surely bless and abundantly reward." The case of Naaman the Syrian, who "was wroth" when he was told by Elisha simply to wash in the river Jordan, and thought he should have been told "to do some great thing," is no exceptional one. It is this feeling that little acts must be valueless which the authoress of "Shiloh" earnestly combats. "As whole acres of Persian roses are required to make a single ounce of pure ottar," she writes, "so the soul's balm is the slow product of a long course of right living and thinking—every separate act and thought of which contributes its own minute but precious particle of sweetness to the rich result."

FAIR FRANCE. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax," "Olive," &c., &c. Harper & Brothers, New York, publishers.

All of Miss Mulock's works are readable, and "Fair France" is no exception to the rule. Yet it must be confessed that it is by no means equal to most of her writings.

It is a sketch of the authoress' "impressions" of France, formed during three separate visits (all very short) which she paid to that country. There has probably never been a time when the title of this book would have attracted more attention and more readers than now. But we think few of these will not experience a sensation of disappointment as they peruse its pages. To be sure Miss Mulock appears to have travelled more in the provinces than is usual with most strangers; but the time passed in each town was exceedingly short, and her accounts of them are, indeed, impressions rather than descriptions. What she does minutely describe are the cathedrals and churches. These appear to have absorbed her attention, to the exclusion of many other things which would certainly have been equally as interesting to her readers. She looks down from the heights of her Protestant superiority upon the Roman Catholic religion, and although we must do her the justice to say that she endeavors to speak of it without prejudice, she does so with an *air de protection* which is sometimes amusing. In describing the town of Chartres the authoress says:—"It is not a town possessing a cathedral, but a cathedral with a small appendage of a town;" and we could not help thinking, as we read the remark, that her book was a sort of literary Chartres. Instead of giving us (as its title gives us a right to expect) a general idea of France herself, with, of course, accompanying sketches of her churches, it is in fact a picture of the churches with merely an outline of France. Yet "Fair France" is pleasantly written, is original in style and altogether well worth a perusal. In her account of her day in Paris Miss Mulock (we speak of her always by her maiden name, since it was under it she acquired her popularity) says:—"As one traverses that wonderful modern city, yearly changing so fast—new streets, avenues and faubourgs rising, until historical Paris is almost entirely obliterated—one cannot help wondering what will be the story of the future, what new events, what possible tragedies may still be enacted there." Could she have looked one short year ahead how many changes would she have foreseen—aye, and tragedies, too!

NOTES, EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL, ON THE GOSPELS, by Albert Barnes. New York: Harper & Bros.

This is a revised edition of a work designed for Sunday school teachers and Bible classes. The object, according to the author, is to express in as few words as possible, the real meaning of the Gospels, the results of their critical study, rather than the process by which these results were reached. Although Mr. Barnes cannot be expected to harmonize to every one's satisfaction the different interpretations of certain Scriptural passages which have set the whole Christian world at variance, yet in his explanations of words, phrases and customs, and description of localities, he evinces a great deal of thoughtful study and deep research. He also shows that there is no real contradiction in the different narratives of the evangelists of the same events. It is admirably suited to the purpose for which it is written.

HANS BREITMANN AS A UHLAN: WITH OTHER NEW BALLADS. By Charles G. Leland. T. B. Peterson & Co., Philadelphia.

This is the fourth series of the somewhat famous and popular Breitmann books, the success of which goes far to prove the preference of our people for burlesque humor, particularly when it seeks utterance in verse. The present volume is published in Peterson's neatest style, with a most suggestive illustrated cover, and is full of thrilling warlike adventures encountered just for fun by the "Pennsylvania Dutch" cavalryman, who inspires Mr. Leland's muse.

The Magazines.

Blackwood—the most venerable, the most unpretending in appearance, and yet among the most substantial of all periodicals—is laden with rich freight for January. Excellent papers on Palmerston; the newest books; the Red River Expedition, with the usual choice of fiction and poetry, render it as attractive as ever.

Good Health: a Journal of Mental and Physical Culture. Alexander Moore, publisher, 11 Bromfield street, Boston. The February number of this valuable magazine contains a series of interesting articles on various matters pertaining to that most beneficent of all sciences, the preservation of health. The special article on this subject by Professor Kneeland and those on "Consumption" and "The Artificial Pupil" will attract peculiar attention where all are good.

Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering Magazine for February fully bears out the exalted reputation which this most valuable and practical repertory has acquired by the learning, thoroughness and variety of its disquisitions on everything pertaining to its peculiar line.

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HOLDEN'S IMPEACHMENT.

Remarkable Developments in the Trial.

Introduction of the Documentary Evidence—Speech of Manager Sparrow—History of the Organization of the Army of North Carolina—Special and General Orders—Brigadiers, Colonels, Majors and Captains, With Their Rank and Pay—Appeals to Congress to Suspend the Habeas Corpus—How the Fall Elections Were to be Carried—Holden's Letters to Kirk.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 4, 1871.

During the past two days the proceedings in the impeachment trial have been of more than ordinary interest. Each day, as new and heretofore unheard-of developments were made, the crowd in the Senate Chamber increased, until lobbies and galleries were packed. On Thursday, after the usual imposing ceremony on the part of the doorkeeper, Mr. J. J. Robertson, of opening the court, Mr. Sparrow, chairman of the Board of Managers, opened the case for the prosecution by a very elaborate speech, which is spoken of here as an effort far superior to that of Manager Ben Butler on the occasion of the trial of Andrew Johnson. It was certainly delivered in a tone of voice that did not grate upon the ears like a combination of all the saws in Christendom, for Mr. Sparrow's voice has quite a musical intonation. It summarized the articles of impeachment, quoted the constitution and laws of the State, together with many high legal authorities to show that the Governor by the commission of the offences charged made himself amenable to law and violated the fundamental law which he had sworn to support, and it asserted that the managers were ready to make these charges good by proofs by which the Governor's office would be brought into public contempt. The refusal of the Governor to obey the writs of habeas corpus, through Kirk, is treated by the manager at great length, and he quotes the following decision of Mr. Pearson, the Chief Justice, delivered at the time:—

I declare my opinion to be, that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus has not been suspended by the action of his Excellency; that the Governor has power under the constitution and laws to declare a county to be in a state of insurrection, to take military possession, to order the arrest of all suspected persons, and to do all things necessary to suppress the insurrection, but he has no power to disobey the writ of habeas corpus or to order the trial of any citizen otherwise than by jury. According to the law of the land such action would be in excess of his power.

The Tennessee desperadoes employed by the Governor not only arrested and imprisoned innocent and unoffending citizens like Hon. John Kerr, Hon. Samuel P. Hill and others whom the people had honored with high offices, but they defied and thwarted the action of the judiciary in affording relief to the prisoners. When the mandate of the Supreme Court of the State ordering the production of the prisoners was disobeyed the Court declined adopting the usual course to enforce obedience to its decrees. And why? The following extract from a decision of the Chief Justice will tell:—

It is highly probable, nay, in my opinion certain, that the writ in the hands of the sheriff (with authority to call out the power of the county) by which he is commanded, if necessary, to take the petitioner out of the hands of the military authorities, will plunge the whole State into civil war.

Thus the Governor, by his military, not only exercised a terrorism over the people, but he also silenced the judiciary. The frequent appeals of the Governor to the President of the United States and to the Senators in Congress from this State to procure a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus are then quoted with telling effect against the accused, and the manager winds up by a brief recital of the history of the habeas corpus cases, both before the State, and finally the United States Court, by which latter the prisoners were released.

Following this the introduction of

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

was commenced by the counsel for the prosecution, and it was decidedly interesting and quite voluminous. First came all the blood-and-thunder proclamations of the Governor, burdened with Ku Klux outrages and the sufferings of free American citizens of African descent, who, it was alleged, were not allowed free expressions of their political opinions, guaranteed them by an amendment to the constitution known as the fifteenth. Then follow the proclamations declaring the counties of Alamance and Caswell in a state of insurrection, with an executive flourish of trumpets, asserting that "these outrages shall cease. The whole power of both State and federal is pledged to this, and this power shall be exerted." Next Mr. Merrimon introduced sundry military orders and circulars emanating from W. W. Holden, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, through one A. W. Fisher, adjutant general, authorizing one George W. Kirk to organize a regiment of State troops, to be designated the Second regiment, to consist of not less than five nor more than eight companies of seventy-five men each. Special order No. 5 details one Colonel A. D. Jenkins, aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief, as paymaster and disbursing officer. A telegram orders Kirk to rendezvous his men at the company shops in Alamance. Special order No. 11 instructs him to take command of the counties of Alamance and Caswell, to take charge of the public buildings, and to arrest all persons charged with felonies. Special order No. 12 directs Colonel Stephen A. Douglas, aide-de-camp (only nineteen years old), to proceed to the company's shops and muster into the service of the State Colonel Kirk's Second regiment of State troops. The next order makes Colonel S. A. Douglas adjutant general during the absence of General A. W. Fisher. Then comes an order for the information and guidance of the Army of North Carolina, which makes A. D. Jenkins brigade paymaster, R. T. Berry brigade quartermaster, with the rank and pay of major in the United States army; John R. Harrison depot quartermaster, with the rank and pay of captain; and J. R. Ruliffsen depot commissary, with the rank and pay of second lieutenant. Colonel S. A. Douglas is then sent to Yanceyville as bearer of despatches from the Commander-in-Chief. Colonel Kirk is ordered to muster his men for pay. All officers who have been on recruiting service are directed to make a return of their expenditures, with vouchers. Colonel A. D. Jenkins is relieved as paymaster and J. B. Neathery appointed in his stead. Major J. B. Neathery is ordered to pay to R. T. Berry $19,000, to pay off the Second regiment of N. C. S. T., and thus continues these orders until the final disbandment of the troops, after Judge Brooks, of the United States District Court, had released the prisoners and the war was at an end.

Mr. Manager Dunham then produced the muster rolls of Kirk's regiment to show that most of the men came from the

STATE OF TENNESSEE,

the reading of which was objected to by the defence. One of the rolls was then read, after a discussion, on the understanding that they were all to be printed and laid on the tables of the counsel and members. Papers in relation to the habeas corpus cases before the Supreme Court were then introduced, the defence, as usual, objecting, and a lengthy argument followed between the opposing counsel. The Chief Justice decided that the papers were admissible, as showing the motive and animus of the accused. Senator Moore (rep.) appealed from the decision of the Chief Justice. The yeas and nays were called, and the Chief Justice was sustained by a vote of forty-one to four. Witnesses were then examined to identify and establish the genuineness of the records of the United States District Court and the Governor's letter book, after which Mr. Manager Dunham read the following

REMARKABLE DOCUMENTS

from the Governor's letter book:—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, March 14, 1870. }

TO THE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM NORTH CAROLINA:—

GENTLEMEN—I have been compelled to declare the county of Alamance in a state of insurrection. I have called on the President for aid, but he is restricted by the right of the writ of habeas corpus. We want military tribunals, by which assassins and murderers can be summarily tried and shot, but we cannot have these tribunals unless the President is authorized to suspend the habeas corpus in certain localities. Please aid in conferring this power on the President as the only effective mode of protecting life and property in Alamance and other localities in the State. Very respectfully,

W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

True copy—J. B. NEATHERY, Private Secretary.

Mr. Merrimon—We also offer in evidence a certified copy of a telegram from the respondent to Mr. Abbott, United States Senator.

Mr. Manager Dunham read the telegram in the words following:—

[Telegram.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, March 17, 1870. }

Hon. J. C. ABBOTT, United States Senator, Washington, D. C.:—

What is being done to protect good citizens in Alamance county? We have federal troops; but we want power to act. Is it possible the government will abandon its loyal people to be whipped and hanged? The habeas corpus should be at once suspended. Will write you to-morrow.

W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

True copy—J. B. NEATHERY, Private Secretary.

After the examination of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State as to the records of the habeas corpus cases the Court of Impeachment adjourned. On the

SEVENTH DAY

of the sitting of the Court of Impeachment the examination into the history of the habeas corpus cases was resumed, and sundry petitions and returns to writs, published in the HERALD at the time of the alleged insurrection, were read. This was followed by an investigation into the injunction taken out by one R. M. Allison and other taxpayers restraining the Treasurer from paying certain sums to A. D. Jenkins, Paymaster of State troops, on the warrant of W. W. Holden, Governor of the State of North Carolina. A vast quantity of documentary evidence was here filed showing that such injunctions were served on the Treasurer. Then comes the examination of

AARON D. JENKINS,

who is son of the State Treasurer besides being Paymaster of the North Carolina State troops.

By Mr. Merrimon—Q. What is your business? A. I am at present teller in the Treasury Department.

Q. How long have you been such? A. I went into the Treasury Department as assistant clerk; the office of teller was created after that—I do not recollect at what time.

Q. Have you been there for several months? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long? A. At least fifteen months as teller.

Q. Look at the papers in your hands and state what they are? A. These are warrants of the Governor and Auditor on the Treasurer.

Q. Where did you get them? A. We got them from the Governor.

Q. I mean where did you get them from recently? Out of the Treasury Department.

Mr. Merrimon—We shall desire to call this witness again. We now offer in evidence the warrants in the words following:—

$81,000. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. No. 318.

THE PUBLIC TREASURER—Pay to the order of A. D. Jenkins, paymaster of State troops, the sum of one thousand dollars, under an act entitled "An act to organize a militia of North Carolina," ratified August 17, 1868, and "An act to secure the better protection of life and property," ratified January 29, 1870.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this July 11, A. D. 1870. W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

Countersigned—H. ADAMS, Auditor.

Endorsed on back—A. D. JENKINS, Paymaster.

$5,000. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. No. 323.

THE PUBLIC TREASURER—Pay to the order of A. D. Jenkins, paymaster and distributing officer, five thousand dollars, under "An act to organize a militia of North Carolina," ratified August 17, 1868, and "An act to secure the better protection of life and property," ratified January 29, 1870.

Given under my hand and seal of office this July 14, A. D. 1871. W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

Countersigned—A. ADAMS, Auditor.

Endorsed on back—A. D. JENKINS, Paymaster.

$60,000. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. No. 331.

THE PUBLIC TREASURER—Pay to the order of A. D. Jenkins, paymaster and distributing officer, sixty thousand dollars, under "An act to organize a militia of North Carolina," ratified August 17, 1868, and "An act to secure the better protection of life and property," ratified January 29, 1870.

Given under my hand and seal of office this July 22, A. D. 1870. W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

HOW THE ELECTIONS WERE TO BE CARRIED.

One of the next witnesses examined was Thomas McLean, Register of Deeds in Alamance county, N. C., who testified to having found the following papers in the handwriting of Governor Holden in the Court House at Graham, the county seat of Alamance, after Kirk had left it for Raleigh with his prisoners:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
RALEIGH, July 20, 1870. }

Colonel G. W. KIRK:—

DEAR SIR—This will be handed you by Mr. J. B. Neathery, who has my full confidence. An officer directly from Chief Justice Pearson will accompany him to serve a writ of habeas corpus on you. You are instructed to receive the officer with courtesy and endorse upon each writ as follows:—

YANCEYVILLE, July, 1870.

Service accepted. John Kerr, named within, was arrested and is now detained in my custody, by order of my Commander-in-Chief, W. W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina; therefore I cannot obey the writ. With deference,

G. W. KIRK,
Colonel Second regiment North Carolina troops.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
RALEIGH, July 28, 1870. }

Colonel G. W. KIRK:—

DEAR SIR—I have just learned from citizens of Buncombe that it is important to have a detachment of troops in Asheville on the day of the election. It is also important to have a detachment in Shelby, Cleaveland county. Can you spare twenty or thirty men for each of these places? If you can I would urge that you send them at once. Colonel Clarke has sent detachments to Hillsborough, Chapel Hill and Carthage, Moore county. The object of all these detachments is to preserve order and to secure a fair and free election. You will have made out and forwarded to me as early as possible a list of all the persons under arrest, with a statement of the reasons for arrest in each case. I have thought it best, mainly on account of the pending election, to postpone the court martial until the 8th of August. It will certainly be held at that time. I will notify you in time as to the necessary arrangements. I see and hear of nothing in your action that is not deserving of commendation. The edifice of crime is tottering and will soon fall. I expect to-morrow to receive important confession from Mr. Boyd, Mr. Bason and other leading Alamance Ku Klux. Very respectfully,

W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, RALEIGH, July 17, 1870. }

To Colonel G. W. KIRK, commanding post at Yanceyville:—

DEAR SIR—This will be handed you by Colonel Albright and Colonel Bay, in whom I have full confidence. I learn that Mr. Boyd proposes to make a full confession, and then retire from public life and all connection with the Ku Klux. I leave the matter in your hands, after a full conference with Colonels Albright and Bay, and after Boyd shall have done all that may be required of him. If his action is entirely satisfactory he may be released on his parole, and if he plays false he can be again arrested. There are many more arrests to be made, but the next list will be furnished to the Judge Advocate. The court must assemble on Monday, the 25th July. Some of the Caswell criminals are escaping. I want you to exercise a sound discretion as to such arrests in Caswell not on the list you have as may be necessary. The company in Dallas, Gaston, will be under your command, W. S. McKee, captain. He will be mustered in to-morrow. It would be well to let them remain in Gaston, as their votes will be needed, and they can have control over Gaston, Lincoln and Catawba. Twenty or thirty of your men should be sent to Shelby, Cleaveland county, to keep an eye on Plato Durham's friends and prevent intimidation of voters. Our friends in the mountain counties are very much concerned about the loss of votes by the absence of your men. Send as many as you can spare to Asheville Marshall, at Burnsville, so that they can vote and return. Some men will be actually needed in Asheville, at Burnsville, to ensure a free election. I would be glad to have a full report of operations. The lawyers are exhausting every expedient, but they will fail. This is their last movement. It is important that the Chief Justice, who is substantially sustaining me, should be very courteously treated in the person of his messenger. You can confide fully in Mr. Neathery, and I wish you to send me a list of prisoners and witnesses, together with the proofs in each case. I want to know the evidence in advance of the Court. With my best wishes for yourself and the officers and men under your command, I am, respectfully,

W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

When these precious documents were read there was a visible movement of surprise even among the negroes in the Senate Chamber, and numbers of democrats in the lobbies and galleries smiled with grim satisfaction. After the examination of two hotel keepers to prove the signature of "G. W. Kirk Fenn," on their registers, the court adjourned.

NEW YORK CITY NEWS ITEMS.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	32	33	3 P. M.	38	38
6 A. M.	35	31	6 P. M.	33	38
9 A. M.	35	32	9 P. M.	31	37
12 M.	35	34	12 P. M.	32	36

Average temperature yesterday.......... 34¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......... 34¼

A lecture will be delivered this evening, at Association Hall, by Mr. James Parton, entitled "One Hundred Years Ago."

The Associate Alumni of the male department of Grammar School No. 14 will hold a reunion this evening at the Spingler House.

During the indisposition of Mr. Starkweather the duties of his office are being performed by Captain C. T. McClenahan, of the Department of Public Works.

The fourth of the course of the University law lectures will be delivered to-morrow evening in the University Chapel, by Mr. A. A. Redfield, on "The Theory of Judicial Determination."

George Keyburn, seventy-two years of age and born in Ireland, father of the late Christopher Keyburn, but better known as "Kit Burn," was yesterday morning found dead in his bed, at 338 Water street, by his daughter, Mrs. Burn. Deceased had not been complaining previously. Coroner Keenan was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

The Foundling Asylum being sadly in need of funds at the present time, Mr. Dan Bryant has commenced a movement to aid it. His troupe will give an extra matinée performance to-day, at two o'clock, in their pretty little hall on West Twenty-third street, for the benefit of the asylum. It is to be hoped the performance will be well attended, as the festive Dan and his band promise good entertainment, and the Sisters of Charity in charge of the asylum promise their prayers and those of the little waifs in behalf of those who assist.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the bill to repeal the ninth section of the Hamilton Land Improvement Company was referred to a committee of three, with power to make inquiry into the legal questions involved. There is, accordingly, a truce between the contending parties in the railroad war.

A bill was introduced fixing the number of chosen freeholders in Bergen county to one for each township.

Another bill was brought in to enable Camden to raise a portion of its school fund by poll tax.

Among the bills introduced in the House was one to incorporate the Summit and Washington Valley Railroad, and one to amend the charter of Elizabeth.

The bill to change the name of Market street church in Newark was ordered to a third reading, as well as the bill incorporating the Barnegat Railroad.

The joint resolution ratifying the fifteenth amendment and annulling the action of the last Legislature on that question was passed by a vote of 34 to 24.

BIGAMY MIXED UP.—The Green Bay (Wis.) *Gazette* reports a bigamy case recently tried there. The evidence shows that Daniel Fitzgerald married Miss Margaret Woodman in Kansas, and subsequently Mrs. Theresa Wilson, a widow, in Green Bay. Miss Woodman had previously married an Indian in Kansas, who had previously married an Indian lady, and she, learning the fact and that the Indian woman was still alive, married Fitzgerald. Soon after Fitzgerald married Mrs. Wilson, and she learning that he had another wife still living married another man named Britton.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, }
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8—6 P. M. }

On 'Change to-day wheat was dull and lower. The cotton market opened heavy and prices finally yielded ⅛c. per pound.

THE EXPORTS OF THE WEEK.

The aggregate amount of exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending February 7, 1871, was $4,727,384.

A DULL DAY IN WALL STREET.

There was an utter absence of activity in Wall street, and all the markets were quiet, if not stagnant. A half-dreamy, half-sleepy air pervaded the Stock Exchange, and transactions were barely sufficient to establish a list of quotations.

MONEY FOUR TO FIVE PER CENT.

It would be difficult to account for the present dearth of business. Borrowers of money are particularly surprised at it, because the great desideratum in Wall street—money—was abundant at cheap rates. The highest figure to-day for its use on call was five per cent, and many lenders had to put up with four per cent. The discount market was correspondingly easy, and prime paper was wanted at six per cent.

Foreign exchange was nominally firm and unchanged, but dull.

GOLD DULL—111¼ A 111⅜.

The Gold Room was no exception to the general condition of the markets. The sales were few and far between, with but two variations in the price. The export of specie was $388,200, inclusive of $120,000 in double eagles, on which there was a loss in shipment considering the rates. The consignment was made on peremptory orders from the other side. The changes in the price during the day were as follows:—

10 A. M.	111¼	2 P. M.	111⅜
11 A. M.	111¼	3 P. M.	111⅜
12 M.	111⅜	4 P. M.	111⅜
1 P. M.	111⅜	5:30 P. M.	111¼ a 111⅜

In the gold loan market the rates for carrying ranged from three to five per cent. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$34,720,000
Gold balances	1,371,999
Currency balances	1,541,036

GOVERNMENTS DULL AND FIRM.

The government list was firm, but with little doing. The following were the final street quotations:—United States currency sixes, 111⅝ a 111½; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 113¼ a 113½; do. do., coupon, 113¼ a 113½; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 110⅝ a 110⅞; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 111¼ a 111½; do. do., 1864, do. do., 110⅝ a 110⅞; do. do., 1865, do. do., 110⅝ a 110⅞; do. do., registered, January and July, 109¼ a 109½; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 109¼ a 109½; do. do., 1867, do. do., 109⅜ a 109⅝; do. do., 1868, do. do., 109⅜ a 109⅝; do. ten-forties, registered, 106⅞ a 107; do. do., coupon, 109⅜ a 110.

THE GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF BONDS.

Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse at noon opened proposals for the sale to the government of two millions of five-twenties. The amount offered was $7,088,000. The amount accepted was confined to the limit specified in the advertisement.

STOCKS DULL AND STEADY.

The stock market was devoid of special feature and the fluctuations unimportant. New York Central stock and scrip were firmer, on the report from Washington that the question of the tax on the scrip dividend had been again postponed. The highest and lowest prices were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	93⅞	93⅞
New York Central scrip	89⅜	89⅜
Harlem	124⅜	124⅜
Erie	21⅜	21⅜
Reading	99	99⅜
Lake Shore	94¼	93⅞
Wabash	52½	52⅜
Northwestern	75	74⅞
Northwestern preferred	85	84⅞
Rock Island	106¼	106⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	53⅜	53
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	74⅞	74⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	35⅞	35⅝
Union Pacific	20⅛	19⅞
Western Union Telegraph	46½	46
Pacific Mail	43⅜	43

SOUTHERN SECURITIES STEADY—NORTH CAROLINAS STRONG AND HIGHER.

The Southern list was generally steady and quiet. The North Carolinas, however, were in request and, on light dealings, suddenly rose to 49 for the old and 26 for the new. The State Convention, which assembles in April next, will, it is said, go over the whole question of the State's liabilities and take measures for placing her credit on a better footing. Letters from Raleigh speak confidently of a great reform to take place in the State finances, but nothing definite is stated as to what special steps will be taken toward that end. The holders of the bonds, however, are greatly encouraged, and hence a few orders to buy to-day put the price up over one per cent. The general list closed as follows:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 64 a 64½; do., new, 64 a 64¼; Virginia, ex coupon, 55 a 65½; do., new, 61¾ a 61⅞; do., registered stock, old, 49½ a 50½; Georgia sixes, 80 a 82; do. sevens, 86 a 88; do. do., old, 89 a 90; North Carolina, ex-coupon, 45½ a 49; do., funding, 1866, 38 a 40; do. do., 1868, 30 a 31; do., new, 26 a 26½; do., special tax, 19¼ a 20; Missouri sixes, 90 a 90½; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 89 a 90; Louisiana sixes, 67 a 68; do., new, 60 a 63; do. levee sixes, 74 a 76; do. do., eights, 81 a 85; do. Penitentiary sevens, 73 a 75; do. railroad eights, 78 a 80; Alabama fives, 68 a 72; do. eights, 93 a 100; do. railroad eights, 94 a 96; South Carolina sixes, 74 a 79; do., new, January and July, 59¾ a 60; do. do., April and October, 61 a 61½; do. regular stock, old, 60 a 65; Arkansas sixes, 57 a 60; do. sevens, 55 a 60; Mobile and Ohio Railroad sterling, 80 a 81; do. interest eights, 75 a 76; do. second mortgage eights, 53 a 60; Mississippi Central Railroad first mortgage sevens, 75 a 80; do. do. second mortgage eights, 68 a 70; New Orleans and Jackson Railroad first mortgage, 82 a 85; do. do. second mortgage, 72 a 75; Memphis and Charleston Railroad first mortgage, 83 a 85; do. do. second mortgage, 74 a 76; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 60 a 62; Macon and Brunswick Railroad, guaranteed by Georgia, 72 a 74; Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad eights, 52 a 55; Memphis City sixes, 50⅜ a 51; Savannah City sevens, 81 a 83; New Orleans consols, old, 73 a 75; do. issue of railroads, sixes, 70 a 71; do. new sevens, 79 a 71.

THE CITY BANK STOCKS.

The following were the bids to-day for the city bank stocks:—New York, 135; Manhattan, 150; Merchants', 115½; Mechanics', 135; Union, 145; America, 147; City, 225; Phenix, 106; Tradesmen's, 149; Fulton, 160; Mechanics and Traders', 136; Merchants' Exchange, 100; Leather Manufacturers', 200; Commerce, 117; Mechanics' Banking Association, 112; Broadway, 230; Ocean, 57¼; Mercantile, 125; American Exchange, 114; Chatham, 165; Bank of the Republic, 114; Bank of North America, 101; Hanover, 101½; Metropolitan, 130; Grocers', 116; East River, 117; Market, 125; Nassau, 108; Corn Exchange, 125; Continental, 93; Park, 152½; Fourth National, 106¾; Ninth National, 109; Tenth National, 121; Oriental, 160; Gold Exchange, 70; Bankers and Brokers' Association, 92.

THE RAILWAY MORTGAGES.

The following were the bids for the railway mortgage bonds:—

New York Cen 6's, 1883	90	Tol & W 2d m	85
New York Cen 6's, 1887	88	Tol & W Equip bs	78
New York Cen 7's, r e	99	Tol & W cons conv	81¾
New York Cen 6's, sub	90	Gt West 1st m, 1888	101
Erie 1st m, ex	98	Quin & Tol 1st m, 1890	90
Erie 7's, 2d m, 1879, cn	95	Gal & Chic 2d m	94
Erie 7's, 3d end, '83	91	Chic, R I & Pac	97½
Erie 7's, 4th do, '80	88⅝	Mor & Essex 1st mtg	101
Erie 7's, 5th do, '88	90	Mor & Essex 2d m	94⅝
Buf, N Y & E 1 mtg, 1877	81	Clev & Tol sink fund	92
Hud R 7's, 2d m, s f, '85	101⅝	N J Cen, 2d m	101
Harlem 1st m	101	Pitts, F W & Chic 1st m	102
Harlem con mtg & s f	98	Pitts, F W & Chi 2d m	96⅞
Alb & Sus 2d bds	90	Pitts, F W & Chic 3d m	88
Mich Cen 1st m 8's, '82	113½	P, F W & C S p c e bds	102
Chic, Bur & Q 8 p c, 1st m	109	Clev & P 2d m	98
Mich So 7 p c 2d m	90	Clev & P 3d m	95
Mich S & N I s f 7 p c	98⅞	Clev & P 4th m	90
Pac RR 7's, gtd by Mo	95⅝	Chi & Alton s f	100⅝
Cent Pac bds	92⅝	Chi & Alton 1st m	100
Union Pac 1st bonds	90	Chi & Alt income	94
Union Pac l g 7's	70¾	Ohio & Miss 1st m	97⅜
Union Pac income 10's	68	Ohio & Miss con	95⅝
Ill Cen 7 p c, 1875	106	Dub & Sioux C 1st m	92
Alt & T H 1st m	95	Peninsula RR bonds	90
Alt & T H 2d m pref	81⅝	St L & Iron M 1st m	95⅜
Alt & T H 2d m inc	72	Mil & St Paul 1st m 8's	102½
Chic & NW s fund	96	Mil & St P 1st m, 7-10	92
Chic & N W int bds	92	Mil & St Paul 1st	91⅝
Chic & N W 1st m	92⅝	Mil & St P, I & M d	84
Consolidated 7 p c con	96	Col, Chic & Ind 1st m	85⅝
Han & St Jo l g	100	Col, Chic & Ind 2d m	61
Han & St Jo con	105	Tol, Peo & W, E D	88
Lack & West bds	92⅞	Tol, Peo & W, 2d m	58
Del, L & West 2d m	96⅝	N York & N Haven 6's	100
Tol & Wab 1st m, ex	91⅜	Cedar F & Minn 1st m	90⅝
Tol & W 1st m, St L div	78		

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Feb. 8—10:15 A. M.

$15000 US 5's, '81, cou	113¼	200 shs Quick pref	14½
57000 US 5-20, c, '62	110⅝	200 Mariposa pref	9⅜
1000 U S 5-20, c, '64	1[illegible]	5500 Spruce [illegible]	20
2500 do	110¾	25 Pac M SS Co	43
15000 US 5-20, r, '65	110⅝	200 do	43¼
16000 US 5-20, c, '65	110⅝	200 W Un Tel ... b call	46⅜
2300 US 5-20, c, '65, n	109¼	100 Adams Ex Co	67½
1000 US 5-20, c, '68	109⅜	95 Am Mer U Ex	41⅜
2500 US 5-20, c, '67	109⅝	100 U S Ex	44½
5000 do ... b3	109⅝	50 do	44½
10000 do ... s3	109⅝	600 N Y C & H R RR	93⅞
60000 US 6's, cur'ncy	111⅝	b do	94
1000 Tenn 6's, old	63½	200 do ... b c	93⅞
6000 do	63½	400 do	93⅞
8000 Tenn 6's, new	63½	100 Erie RR	21⅜
6000 Va 6's, old	66	200 do	21⅜
5000 Va 6's, new	61⅞	100 do	21⅜
4000 do	61⅞	600 Harlem RR ... b c	124⅜
5000 Georgia 7's, g bds	94½	100 Reading RR ... b c	99
10000 N Car 6's, old b	47½	500 do	98⅞
81000 do	47⅜	500 do ... b3	99
20000 N C Fdg Act, '68	30	25 Mich Central RR	117½
10000 N C 6's, sp tax	19	50 do	117⅝
2000 S C 6's, Jan & July, n	59⅞	200 L S & M S RR ... s10	94
2000 B'klyn 6's, w l	94½	200 do ... s3	94
5000 U Pac RR 1st m	79⅞	100 do ... b3	94⅛
32000 do	79⅞	1200 do ... b c	94⅞
13000 do	80	25 Panama RR	70
1000 Cen Pac gld bds	93	100 Un Pac RR	19⅞
1000 Alt & T H 2d m pf	82	10 Cleve & Pitts RR	105
1000 Chi & NW con	86	100 Ch & N W RR	74⅞
2000 H & St Jo 8's, con b	104⅝	80 C & N W pfd	85
15000 do	105	60 N J Central RR	104
2000 Tol & Wab 2d m	85	500 Chic & R I RR	106⅝
1000 C & R I & P RR 7's	98	100 Mil & St P pfd	74⅜
5000 M & Es 1st mort	102¼	100 Del, Lack & W RR	104
13000 Mil & St P 8's, 1st	102½	100 Chic & Alton RR	117
2000 Col, C & Ind C, 1st	83⅞	100 do ... b60	117⅝
6 shs Continental Bk	94	100 Morris & E RR	89½
5 Del & Hudson C Co	115⅞	5 N Y & N H RR	143
24 Qu'ksilver Min Co	10½	200 H & St Jo RR	85⅜
100 do	11½	100 Col, C & I C RR	18⅛
200 Quick Min pref	15		

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$40000 US 6's, '81, c	113¼	$5000 US 5-20, r, '67	109⅝
50000 US 6's, '81, r..b c	113⅜	10000 do	109⅝
9000 U S 5-20, c, '62	111⅛	5000 US 5-20, c, '64	109⅝
13000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	109⅜	20000 US 5's, 10-40, c	109⅝
4000 do	109⅝	4000 do	109⅝
75000 US 5-20, c, '67	109⅜	15000 do ... b3	110
60000 do ... b3	109⅜	60000 U S 6's, cur	111⅝

One o'Clock P. M.

$5000 Tenn 6's, old	64	200 shs N Y C & H RR..c	93⅞
5000 N C 6's, new	25¾	300 Reading RR	99⅛
5000 N Car 6's, o	45	200 do ... b c	98⅞
5000 S C 6's, n, Jan & July	59⅞	100 Illinois Cent RR	133⅞
10000 Va 6's, new	61⅞	200 Morris & Essex RR	89
4000 St L & I M 1st m	87⅞	500 Chic & R I RR ... s3	106⅝
5000 Alt & Ter H 2d pf	82	600 do ... b3	106⅝
5000 do	81½	100 do ... s10	106⅝
100 shs West U Tel ... s60	46⅝	200 L S & M S RR	94⅛
100 do ... b	46⅜	200 do ... bet c	94⅛
100 Pac M SS Co ... b60	42⅞	100 C, C, C & Ind RR.b c	83
450 Adams Ex ... b3	68	200 Mil & St Paul pf	71⅞
500 do	67⅞	100 do ... c	74⅛

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Union Tel.	46⅛ a 46¼	Northwest'n pf.	84⅞ a 84⅞
Pacific Mail	43 a 43⅛	Rock Island	106⅜ a 106⅜
N Y Cen con	93⅞ a 93⅞	St Paul	53¼ a 53⅜
N Y Cen scrip	89⅝ a 89⅝	St Paul pf	74⅜ a 74⅞
Erie	21⅛ a 21⅜	Wabash	52⅜ a 52⅜
Harlem	124 a 124⅜	Ohio & Miss	35⅝ a 35⅝
Reading	98⅞ a 99	Bost, H & Erie	2 a 2½
Lake Shore	93⅞ a 94	C, C & I Cent	18 a 18¼
Northwestern	75 a 75⅛		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Receipts, none. The market was quiet and unchanged. Small lots pot were in demand at $6 75 a $7 25. Pearl continued nominal at $8 50 a $9 25.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was strong, with a good demand at full prices. We note sales of 588 bags, per steamer City of Rio de Janeiro, and 2,248 bags, per Alpha, on private terms; also, in Baltimore, 4,103 bags, per Mindora, and 449 bags, per Elverton, on private terms. Other kinds were quiet, but firm, with small sales. We quote:—Cargoes Rio, ordinary, 10c. a 10½c.; fair, 10¾c. a 11¼c.; good, 11¾c. a 12¼c.; prime, 12½c. a 13¼c., all gold, in bond, sixty days; and Maracaibo, 13c. a 17c.; Laguayra, 14½c. a 16c.; St. Domingo (in bond), 9½c. a 9¾c.; Java, 19½c. a 22c., all gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—With continued large receipts at the ports, and continued adverse accounts from Liverpool, sellers were anxious to realize, and the course of the market was materially in buyer's favor. In anticipation of a further recession in prices, however, buyers were cautious and confined their operations to the supply of passing exigencies. Hence, with large offerings and a limited demand, the market ruled dull and ⅛c. per lb. lower on all grades, closing with a continued downward tendency at the appended quotations. The receipts at all United States ports to-day were 28,719 bales, against 25,804 bales received the same day last week, showing thus far a gain in receipts for the week of 13,528 bales. The net receipts at New York were 2,105 bales. The sales to-day were 2,917 bales, including 2,447 bales for export, 444 bales for home consumption and 29 bales on speculation. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛
Good ordinary	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Low middling	14½	14⅝	15	15⅛
Middling	15⅛	15⅜	15⅝	16
Good middling	16	16⅛	16½	16⅝

—Transactions in forward deliveries were large, but at declining prices. The sales to-day were 15,600 bales, as follows:—February, 700 at 14⅞c., 200 at 14 9-16c., 1,000 at 14⅞c.; March, 200 at 14 13-16c., 2,100 at 14⅝c., 600 at 14 11-16c., 1,600 at 14⅝c., 100 at 14⅜c., 100 at 14 15-16c., together; April, 100 at 15c., 700 at 14 15-16c., 800 at 14⅞c., 300 at 14 13-16c., 100 at 14⅞c., 100 April and 100 May at 14⅞c., together; May, 100 at 15½c. (buyer's option), 300 at 15⅛c., 200 at 15 1-16c., 2,400 at 15c., 1,400 at 14 15-16c.; June, 1,000 at 15⅛c.; 200 June at 15c., 200 February at 14⅝c., together; March, April June and July, 200 each month at 15c., together; and yesterday, after report, 4,200 bales, as follows:—February, 800 at 14⅞c.; March, 100 at 14 13-16c., 1,800 at 14⅞c.; April, 800 at 15c., 600 at 14 15-16c.; May, 200 at 15⅛c., f. o. b. New Orleans, 400 on private terms. Also to-day, by one broker, and not given in above consolidated report, 9,100 bales as follows:—For February, 1,200 bales at 14⅝c.; 1,700 bales at 15⅛c. For March, 500 bales at 14⅝c.; 200 bales at 14 15-16c.; 2,200 bales at 14⅞c. For April, 600 bales at 14⅞c.; 400 bales at 14⅞c. For May, 800 bales at 15c.; 200 bales at 14 15-16c. For June, 700 bales at 15c.; 100 bales at 14 15-16c., and 600 bales deliverable in May and June—300 each month—at 15c. Prices of yesterday's transactions for forward delivery were:—March, 14.76c.; April, 14.93c.; May, 15.11c.; February sold at 14⅝c.; June sold at 15⅛c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 6,996 bbls. flour, 1,050 bags corn meal, 3,400 bushels wheat, 25 700 do. corn, 1,625 do. oats. The market for flour was more active and firmer for shipping grades. The sales were about 14,050 bbls., of which about 6,030 bbls. extra State for export at $6 85 a $7. Southern flour was slow of sale, but unchanged in value. Sales 250 bbls. Rye flour was dull and unchanged; sales 150 bbls. Corn meal was dull at our quotations below. About 500 sacks Western were sold at $1 50. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$5 00 a	$6 00
Superfine State	6 25 a	6 60
Extra State	6 85 a	7 00
Choice do	7 00 a	7 25
Superfine Western	6 25 a	6 60
Extra do	6 85 a	7 00
Extra Minnesota	7 00 a	8 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 85 a	7 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 00 a	7 50
Family	7 50 a	8 00
St. Louis low extra	6 75 a	7 00
St. Louis straight extra	7 00 a	7 50
St. Louis choice double extra	7 50 a	8 00
St. Louis choice family	8 00 a	10 00
Rye flour	5 50 a	6 25
Southern	6 75 a	7 00
Choice do	8 00 a	10 00
Corn meal, Jersey	4 00 a	4 25
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 50 a	4 75

—Wheat was dull, but firm. The sales were about 30,000 bushels, at $1 55 for old spring, $1 55 for prime new No. 2 delivered, $1 63 a $1 65 for white Michigan and Southern, $1 57½ a $1 58 for amber winter. Corn was lower and only in moderate demand. The sales were 28,000 bushels, at 83c. a 85c. for mixed Western, 85½c. a 86½c. for yellow do., 84c. for yellow Jersey. Oats were firm, with sales of 30,000 bushels at 63c. a 65c. for Western, 64c. a 66c. for Ohio. Rye was dull and nominal at $1 10 a $1 12 for State and Western. Barley was active, with sales of 50,000 bushels within the range of $1 05 a $1 12 for Western, $1 15 a $1 15 for Bay of Quinte, 90c. a 95c. for two-rowed State.

FREIGHTS.—The market was quiet, but rates continued firm. The demand for tonnage was light. The engagements were:—To Liverpool 1,200 bales cotton at 5-16d. a ⅜d., by sail, and ⅜d. a 7-16d. by steam; also, by steam, 350 bbls. pork at 5s. 6d., 1,000 boxes cheese at 50s., and by sail 2,000 bbls. flour at 2s. 6d. The asking rates for grain were 7d. a 8d. We heard of no charters.

HAY was steady, with a fair demand from shippers and a moderate demand to supply the retail trade. Prices were firm. We quote:—North river, shipping, $1 20 a $1 25; retail qualities, $1 25 a $1 40; clover, 90c. a $1 15; salt, 60c. a 85c. Straw was quiet at $1 25 a $1 50 for long rye, $1 for short do. and 85c. for oat.

HOPS.—In the absence of acceptable stock the market was dull, especially for old and low qualities, which seem unsalable at any price—old being offered freely at from 15c. without inducing sales. The choicest of the stock sells in retail parcels at quotations. We quote:—New York, 5c. a 12c., per lb.; Eastern, 7c. a 10c.; Wisconsin, 5c. a 9c.; Michigan, 5c. a 9c.; Ohio, 5c. a 9c.; yearling, 3c. a 5c., nominal, and old, 1c. a 5c., nominal.

MOLASSES was inactive, but unchanged. Prices for foreign continue nominal; for New Orleans steady, with sales of 110 bbls., in lots, at from 58c. a 67c. We quote:—Porto Rico, 30c. a 37c.; Cuba muscovado, 30c. a 35c.; do. clayed, 20c. a 25c.; centrifugal and mixed, 10c. a 20c.; Demerara, 35c. a 40c.; New Orleans, 65c. a 69c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine has been very quiet, but there is a steady feeling. Sales were in small lots, embracing 200 bbls. merchantable at 10½c. a 11c., the latter price for parcels on dock. Rosin—The market for strained has been less excited; holders demand $2 50 a $2 55, the latter figure for cargoes. There were no sales reported. Other grades unchanged.

PETROLEUM.—Crude, in bulk, has been rather more in the sellers' favor, with a little more inquiry; 15c. was bid. Refined has sold slowly, but holders were rather firmer in their views. We quote at 25½c. for spot delivery. Sales were 1,000 bbls. for February at 26c. and 500 bbls. each month, from February to June, at 25c. Case oil has been very quiet at 31c. a 32c., as to packages. In Philadelphia the market had a little better tone. There was a little more inquiry, but no important sales were made. We quote refined at 24⅞c. bid, and 25c. asked, for February. Crude on the creek has ruled a little firmer, with a better inquiry. Sales were reported at $4 80, buyer's option, first six months, on lower road.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts 125 bbls. pork; 130 do. beef, 267 packages cut meats, 1,528 do lard. There was a good business transacted in pork, both on the spot and for future delivery, the market closing however, dull and heavy at $22 for mess. There were sold 5,500 bbls. at $22 on the spot, and for March delivery, and $22 a $22 25c. for April. About 100 bbls. city mess were sold at $22 for March delivery. There was a good inquiry for prime mess, the sales of which amounted to 1,500 bbls. at $22 a $22 50c. for Western and $23 for city, including a small lot uninspected at $21 62½. Dressed hogs were higher, owing to the small supply. We quote:—Western 8⅞c. a 9⅛c., and city, 10c. a 10¼c. Live hogs were dull and prices were entirely nominal. The demand for lard was more active, but business was restricted by the firmness of holders, the most of whom asked 13⅛c. for prime Western steam. At the close there were sold 400 tierces Western at 13c. a 13⅛c.—almost all at 13⅛c. for prime; 300 packages city at from 12⅞c. to 13c., and 250 tierces for March at 13⅛c. Beef, in bbls., was steady, with a moderate demand. Sales 100 bbls. at from $12 to $16. Beef, in tierces, was more sought after and sales were made of about $5,400 tierces within the range of $25 a $32 for prime and India mess. Of beef hams there were sold 120 bbls. at from $30 to $31. Bacon was in better demand and generally held for higher figures. Sales 250 boxes short rib at 11⅛c. We quote:—City short clear, 12⅛c. a 12⅜c.; Cumberland cut, 11c. a 11⅛c.; Western long clear, 11⅛c. Cut meats were quiet but prices were firm. Sales 250 tierces pickled hams within the range of 14c. a 14¼c.

RICE.—The stock of Carolina is very light, concentrated and generally held for an advance, under advices from the South indicating higher prices. The sales were confined to 5 tierce lots, at from 8⅞c. a 8¾c. Rangoon was quiet but firm at 5c. a 5¼c. per lb., gold, with small sales.

SUGAR.—The market was dull and rather easier, without, however, decided change, the sales being on a basis of 9⅛c. a 9⅜c. for fair to good refining. The sales comprise 110 hhds., in scattering lots, at from 9c. a 11⅛c. per lb., the latter for Demerara; 1,000 boxes No. 10 at 9⅝c.; 1,600 boxes clayed at from 9⅛c. a 9⅜c., and 2,800 bags on private terms. Refined sugar was moderately active at the appended quotations.—We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8⅞c. a 9⅛c.; fair to good fair refining, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; good to prime refining, 9⅝c. a 9⅞c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅛c. a 10⅜c.; centrifugal, hogsheads and boxes, 9⅛c. a 10⅜c.; molasses, hogsheads and boxes, 8⅛c. a 9⅜c.; melado, 4c. a 7c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 10c.; do., 13 to 15, 10⅛c. a 11c.; do., 16 to 20, 12⅛c. a 13c.; do., white, 12⅞c. a 13⅛c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9⅛c. a 9⅞c.; grocery grades, 9⅞c. a 11c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 8⅞c. a 9⅞c. Manila—Current clayed and superior, 8c. a 8⅛c. Refined—A, 12⅛c.; small A, 12⅜c.; extra C, 11⅞c. a 12⅛c.; C, 11¾c. a 12c.; crushed, 14c.; granulated, 14c., and powdered, 14⅛c.

STEARINE was dull and prices were nominal at 13c. a 13½c. We heard of no sales of moment.

TALLOW was in moderate request at steady prices; about 75,000 lbs. were sold at 8⅞c. a 9c.; almost all at the latter price for choice.

WHISKEY.—Receipts 609 bbls. The market was fairly active and prices were firm at the close, when some holders asked 94c. There were sold 600 bbls. at 93c. 93½c. mostly at 93c.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLORS.

At a meeting of the members of this society, on Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—William Hart, president; J. C. Nicoll, secretary; J. D. Smillie, treasurer; board of control, S. Colman, William Magrath, J. O. Eaton and Gilbert Burling. From the annual reports of the secretary and treasurer the affairs of the society were shown to be in a flourishing condition. The exhibition has received general commendation, particularly the novel feature of employing an intelligent saleswoman in the room where the water colors are exhibited.

At the same meeting the following resolutions, after eulogistic remarks by Mr. William Hart, were unanimously passed:—

Resolved, That in the death of our late genial and devoted member, Mr. Edward Hooper, this society is deeply conscious of its loss. We knew him a true man, whose poetic taste and innate delicacy of discrimination has left a record of pleasure in our memories not less lasting than the mark he has made among men by the extreme beauty of his works; and further, that we pledge ourselves to imitate his bright example in doing our utmost to place the roll of American water-colorists among the highest in art. We also beg the privilege of condoling with his afflicted family and offering the only consolation in our power by assuring them that he possessed the high esteem and affectionate regard of his brother artists.

FIRE IN A WILLIAMSBURG BREWERY.

Loss $21,000 on Stock and Building.

At about three o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the malt house attached to the extensive lager beer brewery of Liebmann Brothers, Forest and Washington streets, Williamsburg, and a loss, exceeding $20,000 on stock and building, resulted before the flames were subdued. The fire was caused by the over-heating of the kiln. The property destroyed was doubly covered by insurance, distributed as follows:—

	Stock.	Buildings.
Franklin, Philadelphia	$2,000	$750
Etna, Hartford	,000	1,500
Manhattan, New York	4,000	1,500
Phenix, Hartford	4,000	1,500
City, Hartford	2,000	750
Market, New York	4,000	1,500
Metropolitan, New York	4,000	1,500
International, New York	2,000	750
Yonkers, New York	2,000	750
Phenix, Brooklyn	4,000	1,500
Atlantic, Brooklyn	2,000	750
Security, New York	4,000	1,500
Jefferson, New York	2,000	750
Total	$40,000	$15,000

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A WIFE.

Edward Greg, who resides at 221 Ninth avenue, had a row with his wife yesterday, and getting the worst of the argument became perfectly infuriated. Seizing an iron bar he struck his wife a fearful blow on the head, fracturing the skull. The sight of his wife lying bleeding at his feet terrified Greg and he ran for a doctor. Then he went to the station house and stated that some man had broken into his house and beaten his wife. Two officers accompanied him to his residence, and there they found Mrs. Greg attended by a doctor and in an almost dying condition. She was, however, able to testify against her husband. Greg was arrested, brought before Judge Shandley at Jefferson Market yesterday and held to await the result of the injuries inflicted on his wife.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

CLARK—COSSART.—On Tuesday, February 7, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. Dr. Montgomery, MELVILLE B. CLARK to FANNIE E., only daughter of J. Edward Cossart, all of this city.

FRALEIGH—SLEIGHT.—At Rhinebeck, on Monday, February 6, by the Rev. Mr. Talmadge, Mr. GERTNER FRALEIGH to Miss CORNELIA SLEIGHT, of New York city.

ROUSSEAUX—HODGINS.—On Tuesday, February 7, at the residence of the rector of Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, JOHN MCKENZIE ROUSSEAUX to Miss OLIVIA HODGINS, both of Brooklyn.

Hamilton and Toronto (C. W.) papers please copy.

SMITH—CONART.—On Tuesday, February 7, at St. Matthew's church, Jersey City, by the Rev. A. Bloomer Hart, A. J. SMITH to KATE L., daughter of Emanuel Conart, all of New York city.

SPAULDING—ORCUTT.—On Tuesday, January 31, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. B. Green, GILMAN W. SPAULDING, of New York, to MARTHA A., daughter of Samuel Orcutt, Esq., of Chelsea, Mass.

Died.

BAILEY.—On Wednesday, February 8, MARY LOUISA, wife of Charles P. Bailey, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 229 South Fifth street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

BLAUVELT.—On Wednesday, February 1, after a few days' illness, at the residence of her brother, James Bogert, Esq., Kinderkamack, N. J., Mrs. HANNAH BLAUVELT, aged 71 years.

The remains were interred in the family plot on Friday, February 3.

BOLAND.—On Monday, February 6, EDMOND BOLAND, a native of Kilrush, county Clare, Ireland, in the 90th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 393 Greenwich street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

BRISTOL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, February 8, after a severe illness, SYBIL HALSTEAD, wife of L. F. Bristol, aged 29 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence, 1,074 Lafayette avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

CARBREY.—MARY CATHARINE CARBREY, daughter of Patrick and Kate Carbrey, aged 4 years, 6 months and 20 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 57 Pearl street, this day (Thursday).

CLARKE.—On Tuesday, February 7, MARY CLARKE, in the 80th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from Trinity church, on Friday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock.

CORRY.—On Tuesday, February 7, Mrs. ESTHER CORRY, in the 86th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of her son-in-law, Mr. William Sutherland, No. 457 West Twenty-first street, on Friday morning, at half-past eleven o'clock.

CORNEILLE.—At 246 Madison street, on Wednesday, February 8, SULLIVAN HARDY, son of the Rev. Samuel J. and Lydia A. Corneille, aged 13 months, fell asleep in Christ.

Funeral from All Saints' church, corner of Henry and Scammel streets, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.

DIXON.—On Tuesday, February 7, at her residence, 384 (new No.) South Third street, Brooklyn, E. D., of consumption, ELIZABETH, wife of Warren Dixon, aged 35 years, 11 months and 17 days.

Her brothers-in-law, R. W. Woodruff, George and Alexander Dixon and William Henderson and the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the South Third Street Methodist Episcopal church.

Illinois papers please copy.

DONNELLY.—On Tuesday, February 7, Mrs. ELLEN DONNELLY, widow of Charles Donnelly, a native of the parish of Cappagh, townland of Lislap, county of Tyrone, Ireland, aged 76 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, also her sons, Charles and John Donnelly, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 57 Sixth avenue, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

EVANS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, February 8, SARAH, widow of Captain Luther Evans, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 8 (old No.) East Warren, near Court street, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.

FISH.—At Minneapolis, Minn., on Monday, December 19, THOMAS E. FISH, printer, of this city, aged 37 years.

FLOOD.—On Tuesday, February 7, MARGARET, the beloved wife of Michael Flood, a native of Carlingford, county Louth, Ireland, in the 38th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, Michael Flood, 200 East Sixteenth street, corner of Third avenue, this (Thursday) morning, at nine o'clock; thence to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, corner of Fourteenth street and avenue A, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of her soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment immediately after mass.

FROST.—On Tuesday, February 7, BRIDGET FROST, wife of Charles Frost, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 46 Forsyth street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

FULLER.—On Monday evening, February 6, CATHARINE M., wife of Joseph J. Fuller, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at ten o'clock, from her late residence, Bushwick avenue, fourth house north of Maspeth avenue, Williamsburg.

GERARD.—ANTOINE ANTOINE, aged 42 years.

The friends of the family and the members of Corner Stone Lodge, No. 357, F. and A. M., and of Sanhedrim Chapter, No. 2, Rose Croix, A. and P. R., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 72 First street, Williamsburg, N. Y.

GRANZEN.—On Wednesday morning, February 8, at a quarter to seven o'clock, at his residence, 378 First avenue, HENRY WILLIAM GRANZEN, son of Nicholas Granzen, aged 14 months and 14 days.

GILFORD.—On Monday, February 6, of measles, JACOB TOWNSEND GILFORD, son of Thomas Buchanan and Sarah Gilford, aged 2 months and 24 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 445 Lexington avenue, this (Thursday) morning, at ten o'clock.

HAVERON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, February 6, ELIZA HAVERON, beloved wife of John Haveron, Esq., in the 40th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 65 Willoughby street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

HINMAN.—In this city, on Tuesday evening, February 7, MARIA LOUISE FOLGER, wife of Oliver E. Folger, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 240 West Thirty-fifth street, on Friday afternoon at two o'clock.

HOBBY.—At New Brighton, S. I., on Wednesday, February 8, HELENA D., wife of Thomas Hobby, Jr., in the 22d year of her age.

Funeral from St. Paul's Episcopal church, Friday afternoon, at two o'clock.

HUSSEY.—On Thursday, January 26, by the shipwreck of the bark Kate Smith, JOSEPH M. HUSSEY, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the New Jersey and New York Sandy Hook pilots, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 307 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday morning, at nine o'clock; from thence to St. James' cathedral, Jay street, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul; from thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush.

ISAACS.—On Tuesday, February 7, of scarlet fever, MATILDA ROMER, youngest daughter of the late Nicholas P. and Maria D. Isaacs, of Omaha, Neb., aged 7 years, 4 months and 17 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her uncle, W. F. Griswold, 187 Grand street, Jersey City, on Friday morning, at eleven o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

JAFFRAY.—On Tuesday, February 7, at her residence, Mount Vernon, of heart disease, SAIDEE M. BOYD, wife of Frank M. Jaffray, aged 19 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity church, Mount Vernon, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock. Take half-past eleven A. M. train from New Haven depot, Twenty-seventh street.

JAMES.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, February 7, Mrs. MARY JAMES, a native of London, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also her brother, Charles MacDonald, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 141 East Thirteenth street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, February 7, ELLEN S. JOHNSON, daughter of the late Eleazer Johnson.

Funeral from her late residence, 457 Sixth avenue, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Boston papers please copy.

KEARNEY.—On Wednesday, February 8, THOMAS KEARNEY, a native of Athlone, county Westmeath, Ireland.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 61 Cole street, Jersey City, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

LEONARD.—At Brooklyn, on Monday, February 6, GEORGE LEONARD, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Methodist Episcopal church, Flushing, on Friday afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock. The relatives will meet at his late residence, 126 Sands street, at ten o'clock in the morning. Train leaves Hunter's Point at twelve o'clock. Carriages in attendance on arrival of train at Flushing.

LINDSAY.—On Wednesday, February 8, MARY, the beloved wife of JOHN LINDSAY, a native of Dalkey, county Dublin, Ireland, aged 63 years.

The friends of the family and those of her brothers, Edward and Patrick Dennis, and her son-in-law, Joseph F. Dempsey, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, No. 339 East Thirty-fifth street.

MASKER.—On Monday, February 6, THOMAS, son of Richard and the late Mary Masker, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Francis Deacon, No. 136 Waverley place, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

MAACK.—On Wednesday, February 8, CHARLES WILLIAM, son of William and Frederica Maack, aged 4 years and 11 months.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock, from 604 Eleventh avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MENET.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Wednesday, February 8, FREDERICK A., youngest son of Albert and Annie Menet, aged 7 months and 16 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, E. P. Muckle, 341 Sixth avenue, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.

MOONEY.—Killed, on Monday night, February 6, near New Hamburg, by the terrible accident on the Hudson River Railroad, EDWARD LAWRENCE MOONEY, only son of Edward and Laura A. Mooney, aged 23 years and 6 days.

MURRAY.—On Wednesday, February 8, MARIA JOSEPHINE, the beloved wife of Walter Murray, a native of Youghal, county Cork, Ireland, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her father, Philip Donehey, and her brother Cornelius, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 12 Morris place, West Forty-second street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Cork and Waterford papers please copy.

NEEFELDT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, February 8, PETER A. NEEFELDT, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 817 Bedford avenue, near Park, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock.

O'BRIEN.—On Tuesday evening, February 7, at St. Vincent's Hospital, EDWARD THOMAS, youngest son of John and the late Rose O'Brien, aged 18 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Thomas H. Carton, No. 273 Spring street.

PINKERTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, February 8, JAMES PINKERTON, in the 85th year of his age.

RADLEY.—On Tuesday morning, February 7, at five o'clock, after a lingering illness, JOHN B. RADLEY, aged 72 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 313 Thirty-fifth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

RAPELYE.—At Hoboken, on Tuesday, February 7, WILLIAM GARDEN RAPELYE, in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the house of his son-in-law, George F. Oakley, 221 Garden street, Hoboken, N. J.

REED.—On Tuesday, February 7, JOHN J. REED, aged 47 years.

For notice of funeral see Saturday and Sunday papers.

REILLY.—On Wednesday, February 8, ANN HOWE, wife of James Reilly, daughter of Patrick and Catharine Howe, of the county Tipperary, Ireland, aged 28 years.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from Seventy-sixth street and avenue A, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

RIELL.—On Wednesday morning, February 8, after a short and severe illness, HENRY RIELL, aged 33 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Washington papers please copy.

ROSE.—In Williamsburg, on Monday, February 6, GILBERT H. ROSE, after a lingering illness.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, late Smith Place, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 120 Penn street.

ROBERTSON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, February 7, of scarlet fever, HENRY L., eldest son of Tim T. and Mary A. Robertson, aged 4 years, 2 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock, from 425 East 120th street. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

SCOTT.—On Wednesday afternoon, February 8, at No. 8 University place, Dr. JAMES W. SCOTT, aged 36 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCULLY.—On Wednesday morning, February 8, after a lingering illness, JAMES SCULLY, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Thomas Coman Association are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, 15 Roosevelt street, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock.

THOMAS COMAN ASSOCIATION.—The members of the Thomas Coman Association will meet at the rooms of the association, 391 Pearl street, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother member, James Scully. By order.

DANIEL SCULLY, President.

JULES MALLOT, Secretary.

SKELLY.—On Tuesday, February 7, ANDREW, the beloved husband of Hannah Skelly, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, 502 Tenth avenue.

Paterson papers please copy.

SMITH.—At his residence, 360 West Twenty-second street, on Tuesday, February 7, WILLIAM W. SMITH, aged 28 years, late of the Surrogate's office.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral services, at St. Ann's church, Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.

STEINWAY.—On Tuesday morning, February 7, HENRY STEINWAY, aged 74 years, after a lingering illness.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Steinway Hall, Fourteenth street, this (Thursday) morning, at ten o'clock. The remains will be interred in the family vault, on Chapel Hill, Greenwood Cemetery.

NOTICE.—The members of the German Liederkranz of the Nineteenth ward are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our distinguished deceased member, Heinrich Steinway, Esq., which will take place this (Thursday) morning, at ten o'clock, from Steinway Hall, Fourteenth street.

THE COMMITTEE.

TWYFORD.—At New Brighton, S. I., on Tuesday, February 7, FLORENCE, daughter of Jane and Edward Twyford, aged 3 years, 5 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully informed that the funeral will take place from her parents' residence, Richmond terrace, New Brighton, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

WILHELM.—Suddenly, on Monday, February 6, WILLIAM S. WILHELM, son of Margaret and the late William S. Wilhelm, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from his late residence, 123 Elm street.

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EUROPE.

The Inauguration of the German Empire in Berlin and Versailles.

GLADSTONE AND GUIZOT.

Jules Favre's Application to Attend the London Conference and Bismarck's Reply.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S PROTEST.

The Inman steamship City of Brussels, Captain Kennedy, which left Liverpool on the 26th ult. and Queenstown on the 27th, arrived here last evening with five days' later mail news than that already received.

A correspondent, writing from Honfleur, says:—"I have conversed with many military men, but I have not met with one who believes that France has a shadow of a chance of success in continuing the struggle. Yet the general feeling seems to be, 'We must fight on, for we cannot give up French territory.'"

Count Bismarck's note to M. Jules Favre is commented upon unfavorably by the German Liberal press. The *Zukunft*, the organ of Dr. Jacoby and the advanced democrats is particularly severe. "There is no necessity," it says, "to prick the vanquished with pins. The note may encourage another sortie, and if that should cost the lives of but a dozen German soldiers, it would be too expensive a fee for the production of the classical despatch of the 16th inst."

The Prince de Joinville gives, in a letter to the London *Times*, the facts relative to his recent arrest by M. Gambetta's order. The Prince wished to serve under General d'Aurelle de Paladines with a feigned name, but the General refused permission, and the Prince was present at the disaster of Orleans only as a spectator. Subsequently he renewed his proposal to General Chanzy, who accepted it, but wished his acceptance to be endorsed by M. Gambetta. The Minister at once had the Prince arrested; he was kept five days in custody, and sent to St. Malo with orders to leave for England. The Prince had no interview with M. Gambetta; in fact, he has never seen him.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

The Inauguration in Berlin—The Emperor Proclamation—Queen Augusta's Congratulations to the Chambers—The Address of the Landtag to the Emperor William.

The *German Correspondent* of the 21st ult. contains the proclamation to the German people, which, having been telegraphed from Versailles, was read on the 18th by the Minister of Commerce, Count von Itzenplitz, in the Prussian Upper Chamber. It concludes as follows:—

We accept the imperial dignity in the consciousness of our duty to protect with German fidelity the rights of the empire and all its members, to maintain peace and to defend the independence of Germany, relying on the united strength of the whole nation. We accept this high office in the hope that it be granted to the German people to enjoy the recompense of their present arduous and heroic struggle in lasting peace, and within those boundaries which secure to our country that immunity from renewed aggression on the part of France which we have not known for centuries. May God permit us and those who follow us on the imperial throne to be increasers of the German empire, not by means of warlike conquests, but by extending the blessings and gifts of peace and enhancing the national welfare, freedom and morality.

The Empress and Queen replied in the following terms to a request that the Upper Chamber might be admitted to her presence to offer her their respectful congratulations:—

In answer to the announcement that has been made me I desire to offer my sincere thanks to the presidents of both houses of the Landtag for the expression of their loyal sentiments. I shall be happy, at the triumphant return of our beloved King, to receive in person with him the congratulations of the Landtag on his new position in Germany.

On the 18th inst. the Proclamation of his Majesty to the German people was read in the Lower Chamber of the Landtag, and received with the same enthusiasm as in the Upper House. An address to the Emperor and King was immediately voted, and accepted by the Chamber the next day in the following form:—

MOST NOBLE AND POWERFUL EMPEROR, OUR MOST GRACIOUS LORD AND MASTER—Your Majesty's message announcing to the German people the revival and your acceptance of the Imperial dignity, was joyfully received by the Prussian House of Representatives with a feeling of deep gratitude to God for His Providence which has chosen your Majesty to restore the German empire.

At your Majesty's summons the representatives of the whole of Germany will soon meet in the Reichstag. We hope that the representatives of the race whose sons, in obedience to the patriotic call of their king, have vied with the other Germans in the exertions and bravery necessary to conquer the enemy, will not be wanting in the peaceful labors of a national Parliament.

As the fruit and the prize of this great war which has demanded so many noble sacrifices, and which, under the glorious leadership of your Majesty, must, as far as human calculation can foresee, soon end in the subjugation and exhaustion of the enemy, our country has gained, after the exertions and struggles of a whole generation, political unity and a position worthy of a great nation.

It was not Germany that provoked the contest, nor does she desire the humiliation of her conquered neighbor. Germany is prepared to lay down her arms at any moment, as soon as, by the restoration of the frontier districts which she lost in the days of her weakness and disunion, with their natural and artificial bulwarks, she shall have gained a defence against a renewed attack. Germany, when she is secured against France, will form the best security for a lasting European peace.

We receive the inspiring words of your Majesty with respectful assent and reverent joy. Breathing as they do a spirit of devotion and fidelity to our country, they presage to the German nation—under the Imperial sceptre of your Majesty and your successors to the mighty House of Hohenzollern—a glorious future in all branches of national prosperity, freedom and culture, in peaceful rivalry with the great civilized nations of the world.

An important part of this great work of peace will fall to the share of the representatives of Prussia, who will perform it with their hereditary sense of duty and in self-sacrificing devotion to their great German country, while fully recognizing the higher task of the German Reichstag.

May your Majesty be permitted by the gracious providence of God soon to return home from the campaign, as a conqueror crowned with glory, at the head of our brave army, to reign for many long years of peace as German Emperor and King of Prussia, supported by the love and gratitude of a loyal nation.

In the deepest reverence, we remain your Imperial Majesty's most loyal House of Representatives.

BERLIN, Jan. 19, 1871.

The two supreme Presidents of the Landtag were commissioned to present this address to the Emperor and King at Versailles.

The Inauguration at Versailles.

[From the London Globe, Jan. 23.]

A few further particulars have at length arrived of the ceremony of inaugurating the German empire at Versailles last Wednesday. On the stroke of noon the King arrived, preceded by Court Marshals Counts Puckler and Perponcher, and followed in order by the Crown Prince, the Princes Karl and Adalbert, the Grand Dukes of Weimar and Baden and their heirs apparent, the Bavarian Prince Luitpold and the Saxon Prince, the Duke of Wurtemberg, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau. Count Bismarck—who, though promoted to the rank of lieutenant general, wore the uniform of a colonel of Landwehr; his Excellency M. de Schleinitz, Generals Moltke, Kirchbach and other high state officials. As the King entered he bowed profoundly to the altar. The choristers immediately struck up "Jauchzet dem Herrn." Some prayers from the Liturgy were then read. Rugger delivered a consecration sermon, in which he referred to the history of the Hohenzollern family, to the traditions of Versailles, &c. The King stood under the portrait of Louis XIV., on which was the inscription, "*Le Roi gouverne de lui-même.*" This legend was expatiated upon by Rugger, and furnished a moral to the preacher. The King wore the uniform of the First Guards, in which regiment he first carried field rank in 1814. To his right was the Prince Royal, a little withdrawn; the rest of the sovereign princes occupied places still further back. Behind them were the Ministers of State. The group looked like a chapter of the order of the Black Eagle, for the King and many of the Prussian princes wore the grand cordon of that order—there was but one bearer of the cordon of the Red Eagle. The King wore those orders only which were actually gained in the battlefield—namely, the full insignia of the Garter and St. George, Russian; the round stars of the high Prussian orders were conspicuous on his breast. The Order of the Black Eagle will probably become that of the German Eagle. When the liturgy concluded, the choir began to chant "Nun danket alle Gott." The King, followed by all the German princes, advanced to the flags, stepped upon the platform, and, having turned round, addressed the assembly. His Majesty concluded by saying—"I command my Chancellor to read aloud my proclamation to the German people." Count Bismarck then read in a calm voice and with a collected manner the proclamation. The Grand Duke of Baden then advanced and exclaimed in a loud voice, "Es lebe Seine Majestät der Deutsche Kaiser Wilhelm, hoch!" The cheer was taken up with wild energy; the band played "Heil Dir im Siegeskranz," and "God save the Queen." The Emperor and Crown Prince embraced thrice, and the German princes paid homage to the former as "Deutscher Kaiser." This concluded the ceremony. The different persons then defiled, the officers passing the Emperor at twelve paces and bowing deeply. In the evening a grand banquet was given at the residence of the Emperor; 120 covers were laid. All the German princes were present. Mr. Odo Russell was also one of the guests.

Protest of the Posen Poles Against Incorporation in the Empire.

A protest of the Posen Poles against their incorporation with the German empire is recorded. Upon the North German Parliament voting the congratulatory address to the Emperor M. Szuman, a Posen member, got up, and in the name of his countrymen addressed the Assembly, concluding as follows:—"As to the address you are going to pass, we should have been content to refrain from voting did it only express the satisfaction which you naturally experience at the present turn of affairs. But your address contains a passage insisting upon the annexation of a French province. Such being the case, we, as the opponents of all annexation, deem it incumbent upon us to vote against it." The national movement, writes the London *Times'* correspondent in Berlin, is evidently destined to make *le tour du monde.* The leading committees of the Germans in three Austrian provinces—Bohemia, Upper Austria and Styria—have in the last few days passed a resolution to the effect that Galicia and Dalmatia should be constitutionally separated from the western half of the empire. Western Austria being thus limited to the provinces formerly incorporated with the German Empire and Bund, they hope and even express a wish that the day may not be distant when their old connection with Germany may be restored. To leave no doubt as to the nature of the connection they have in view, they add that it ought not to be effected so long as it might impair the closeness of the ties at present binding the German States. In other words, much as they wish to join Germany, they are content to wait until it can be done in such a way as to ensure their being placed under the Berlin government in the same way as Bavaria has been.

M. GUIZOT AND MR. GLADSTONE.

The Means of Putting an End to the Sufferings in France—What England Might Do—The Military Crisis—The Policy of Prussia a Policy of Ambition—France Misunderstood.

Mr. Guizot has written to Mr. Gladstone a letter respecting the means of putting an end to the sufferings of France and the dangers which threaten Europe, and starts with expressing his belief that England might do more than she is attempting. He is, he says, unable to understand the extreme caution—he will not say supineness—of England in the struggle which is going on between France and Prussia. He briefly reviews the circumstances which were antecedent to the war, and remarks that the misfortune which has resulted has opened the eyes of France to her true position and has also shown her the real nature of that government which forced her into it. The present military crisis makes the French nation sad and anxious; but it is resolved, he says, for the future to manage its own affairs, to re-establish peace, and at the same time to maintain its safety and dignity. He points to the change which has come about since Sedan, and asks Mr. Gladstone whether he has carefully considered all that is implied in this change, and all that it indicates. He remarks that since 1815 one great new principle has met with universal recognition in the policy of Europe. Respect for international law and peace has become the fundamental maxim of international policy. Territorial changes have been rendered necessary in certain countries by revolutions, but such changes have never been recognized until they have been investigated and have received the sanction of Europe. This, M. Guizot thinks, is the most important and valuable political fact on record in the first half of this century, and he says:—

It has had more influence and power in helping to re-establish principles of right and justice as between governments and peoples, in promoting the development of the resources of different nations and the progress of civilization throughout the world, than any other event during that period. Although the principle is new, it has yet had strength enough to arrest, or at any rate diminish, the activity of those evil germs of ambition and disregard of the rights of nations which have been sown in Europe by the various revolution crises since 1848.

"This just and beneficial principle is, he goes on to argue, despised, attacked, and greatly endangered by the present attitude of Prussia. The policy of Prussia is, he maintained, avowedly and exclusively a policy of ambition and conquest; it is in direct opposition to international law, and is based upon military power."

It is precisely the policy of Napoleon I., when, with more or less specious pretexts of national or imperial interests, he took possession of every province and every State which could help to realize his ambitious dreams. It is the policy so justly condemned by all the most eminent modern political writers; it has been the cause of suffering to all nations at all times; and Europe, more especially in our own times, has suffered from it most cruelly. France, he says, is struggling in the midst of a perilous crisis, but she has the consolation of knowing that her present policy is in accordance with the European policy of respect for international law and peace. He points to the conduct of the Parisians, and mentions that he has in Paris four sons and grandsons who are simple National Guards, who are grave, earnest, practical men, not over-sanguine, and "their confidence in the resolution and unanimity of the whole population—citizens, soldiers and generals—instead of diminishing, increases from day to day." He quotes from a letter of M. Vitet, of the Académie Française, and says, "It is not the heart alone which is warmed and elevated by patriotism; it is the imagination also." France, he proceeds to contend, is misunderstood and misjudged, because her history is not borne in mind, and he says he "should be surprised if even in the enemy's camp such men as Count Bismarck have not already discovered that they have formed a false estimate of France and Paris. They cannot," he said, "overlook the fact that, in spite of their victories, they meet with an amount of resistance on all sides which they were far from expecting." He then proceeds to contend that the further the Prussians advance on French soil the more precarious and difficult does their success become. His own belief is that France, by her own efforts, will save herself from the depths of the abyss which she could not avoid. But, in view of the consequences of France being driven to the *last extremity, he asks:—*

What will the great nations do who stand spectators around this blood-stained arena? Is it not their duty as well as their highest interest to put a stop to so much present evil in order to avert the still greater evils of the future?

Especially to Mr. Gladstone he addresses these questions, and in so doing he justifies himself by the right honorable gentleman's recent history, which he ventures to say makes it necessary that Mr. Gladstone should answer him. He adds:—

England need not fear that unless she intervenes actively in the present war her protest in favor of peace will be in vain. When she has resolutely put forth all her moral influence, if she should find it insufficient to curb the ambition of Prussia, she will still hold a very valuable political weapon. She may declare that if the conditions imposed upon France are such as to render solid and lasting peace impossible, the English government will not recognise any territorial changes which may result from those conditions, and that she will stand aloof from any readjustment which must necessarily disturb the peace and order of Europe. It cannot be doubted that such an attitude would greatly discourage Prussian ambition and greatly encourage the resistance of France. There are certain questions which cannot always remain open, and yet cannot be solved unless by the consent of the whole of Europe. England may now, without any great effort and without danger to herself, keep open the point in dispute between France and Prussia until the belligerents consent to a solution of the difficulty which will re-establish and secure a lasting peace.

NAPOLEON'S PROTEST.

The Ex-Emperor Protests Against the Legality of His Deposition—The Republic Never Accepted by the Nation.

The London *Telegraph* considers it "a curious coincidence, to say the least, that the ex-Emperor of the French should have issued a protest against the legality of his deposition at the very moment when the fall of Paris appears to be immediate. A pamphlet, which has reached our hands through private means, has just been issued by M. Conti, with the avowed sanction of the prisoner of Wilhelmshöhe, expressly to establish the fact that the *déchéance* of the empire was never really proclaimed with any pretence of authority; and, consequently, that the Senate and the Corps Législatif are the only public bodies entitled to represent France at the present time. Of course all statements coming from such a source must be received with due reserve; but it is worth while to note the point of view from which the revolution of the 4th of September is regarded by the adherents of the Bonaparte dynasty, and in order to appreciate the attitude of the French imperialists we can refer to no better authority than the pamphlet of M. Conti. The obvious purpose of the pamphlet is to prove that, according to strict law, the Chambers have never been dissolved; the republic has never been accepted by the nation; and the Assembly elected by universal suffrage is, therefore, the legitimate exponent of the national will. And if, as is possible, the Prussian government intends to convoke the old Corps Législatif as soon as Paris capitulates it is intelligible enough that the partisans of the empire should seize the occasion to identify the *de jure* government of France, as by law established, with the Chambers whose existence was suspended by the proclamation of the republic.

FAVRE AND BISMARCK.

Jules Favre's Request to Attend the London Conference, and Count Bismarck's Reply.

The *Spener Zeitung* publishes the text of M. Favre's request for a safe conduct to enable him to attend the London conference, and of Count Bismarck's reply:—

M. FAVRE TO COUNT BISMARCK.

PARIS, Jan. 13, 1871.

Lord Granville has informed me in his despatch of the 29th of December, 1870, which I received on the evening of the 10th of January, that your Excellency, at the request of the English Cabinet, has placed at my disposal a safe conduct, which is necessary for the Plenipotentiary of France at the London Conference, in order that he may be able to pass the Prussian lines. As I am nominated to that capacity, I have the honor to request you to forward the safe conduct in my name as soon as possible. Accept, &c.,

JULES FAVRE.

COUNT BISMARCK TO M. JULES FAVRE.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 16, 1871.

I beg your Excellency, in reply to your two letters of the 13th inst., to allow me to clear up a misunderstanding. Your Excellency assumes that on the proposal of the government of Great Britain a safe conduct is ready for you in order that you should take part in the London Conference. This assumption is not correct. I could not enter upon an official negotiation, the basis of which is the presumption that the Government of the National Defence is internationally in the position of being able to negotiate in the name of the French people until at least it has been recognized by the French nation itself. I imagine that the commanders of our advanced posts would have granted your Excellency permission to pass through the German lines had your Excellency requested such permission from the commander of the besieging army. It would not have been within the province of the latter to take into regard the political situation or the object of your journey, and the authorization to pass our lines granted by the military leaders, which, from your standpoint, admits of no question, would have left the ambassador of his Majesty the King in London free, in reference to the question whether, according to international law, the declarations of your Excellency are to be regarded as the declarations of France, to assume the proper attitude, and on his side find forms by which every prejudging of matters might be avoided. This plan your Excellency has, by your official request for a safe conduct, with the official declaration that the object of your journey was to represent France at the Conference, rendered impossible. The above mentioned political considerations, in support of which I refer to the declaration which your Excellency on the 12th instant officially published, prevent my complying with your wish that such a document should be forwarded. In communicating this to you I can only leave to you and your government to consider whether any other way can be discovered in which the above-mentioned scruples can be allayed, and every prejudice arising from your presence in London be avoided. But even if such a plan can be discovered, allow me to ask if it be advisable that your Excellency should leave Paris and your post as a member of the government there, in order personally to take part in a conference about the Black Sea, at a moment when interests are at stake in Paris which are more important for France and Germany than Article 11 of the Treaty of 1856. Your Excellency would also leave behind in Paris the diplomatic agents and subjects of neutral States, who have remained, or, rather, have been detained there long after they had received permission to pass through the German lines, and who are, therefore, so much the more under the protection and care of your Excellency and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government *de facto*. I can, therefore, scarcely suppose that your Excellency, in the critical position of affairs, in the establishment of which you so materially assisted, will deprive yourself of the possibility of co-operating to effect a solution the responsibility of which rests upon you. Receive, &c.,

V. BISMARCK.

IRELAND'S GREATEST DAY.

The Exiles at Home—Visiting Delegations—The Address to Their Countrymen—Order of the Parade and Reception To-Day.

The present home of Ireland's persecuted sons was a scene of busy life yesterday. Patriots of every station in the social world came to express their sympathy with the good old cause. From an early hour to midnight the reception rooms of the exiles were thronged with numbers of earnest admirers of the men who had stood in the breach and braved the enemy's cruelest scourge for the land they loved. It was the eve of the day when Irishmen, emancipated from tyranny, would testify in a great land of freedom the never dying love they still retained for their home across the sea. To the numerous inquiries about the ceremonies of to-day the gentlemanly secretary answered, "It is arranged we shall leave the hotel at half-past twelve o'clock, in carriages provided by the Tammany committee. Colonel Roberts and a committee from the Tammany General Committee will accompany us from the hotel to their headquarters in Fourteenth street. A salute of honor will be fired in the space opposite this (Sweeny's) Hotel upon our departure." Among the numerous associations which called upon the exiles yesterday was the Manhattan Brigade of the Legion of St. Patrick, who presented an address, of which the following is an epitome:—

TO OUR RELEASED FENIAN BROTHERS WHO ARE EXILED IN AMERICA:—

BROTHERS—The officers of the Manhattan brigade of the Legion of St. Patrick bid you, on behalf of ourselves and the gallant men we have the honor to command, a soldier's hearty welcome to your new quarters in the great garrison town of free America. We look upon you as the vanguard of that Irish and American army that will yet achieve the deliverance of our country from the greatest despotism that ever cursed mankind. Brothers, you suffered much for liberty's sake. Your reward is at hand. As sons of Ireland, claiming enrolment under the banner of liberty, we will work with you to organize the moral and physical resources to attain what we all desire—the legislative independence of our country.

We trust the day is not far distant when, shoulder to shoulder, the honor will be ours of marching by your side to do battle for the principles of national liberty. Worthy sons of our suffering race, we greet you fraternally, and give you a sincere welcome to these free and friendly shores.

Signed by the officers of the brigade.

REPLY OF THE EXILES.

GENTLEMEN—We have to thank you for the address of welcome and congratulation which you have tendered us on our arrival in this country. We cannot just now reply to you as we would wish; but we may say we recognize in the Legion of St. Patrick and kindred associations proofs of the patriotism of our countrymen in American who look forward to the day they may be in a position to do something for the freedom of Ireland. We recognize, as you do, the necessity of union which exists among the various sections of Irish nationalists in this country. We are also aware of the great responsibility which rests on those who would attempt to bring about such union. Whatever influence we may possess we intend to use in that direction, and from the patriotic tone of the address which you have presented us we think we may with confidence reckon on the aid and assistance of the Legion of St. Patrick in bringing about a union among all Irishmen, irrespective of party, creed or class. We have the honor to remain, gentlemen, yours fraternally, the released Fenian prisoners.

Signed in their behalf, JOHN McCLURE.

A numerous deputation from Jersey City was received and will be replied to in a day or two. The subjoined address was presented by Mayor P. M. Haverty, of the Irish Brigade Officers Association. It was responded to by O'Donovan Rossa, who promised an address shortly:—

GENTLEMEN—The Irish Brigade Officers Association is happy to have an opportunity of congratulating you on your long wished for, though almost unexpected, release from British jails.

The sufferings and indignities you have so heroically borne and the noble example you have given the world, not only of patriotic devotion, but of manly fortitude under punishment which, in other circumstances, would be considered degrading, but which your principles and conduct ennobled and dignified, have endeared your names to Irishmen wherever they may be scattered over the earth, and have proved to the world that, after so many centuries of oppression, the virtue of her sons still claims for Ireland a title to freedom and independence.

In the name, then, of that portion of the Irish race represented by our association we heartily welcome you to the shores of this hospitable land, and trust that your future may be happy in proportion to the severity of your past sufferings and to the magnanimity and heroism of your conduct and principles.

W. Benson, President Irish Brigade Officers Association; John Warren, Vice President; J. W. Burns, Recording Secretary; P. M. Haverty, Corresponding Secretary; J. P. Flynn, Treasurer.

The following is the

ADDRESS OF THE EXILES to their countrymen in America:—

SWEENEY'S HOTEL, NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.

THE IRISH EXILES TO THEIR COUNTRYMEN IN AMERICA.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN—According to the unanimous expression of belief that it is our imperative duty to address you, and in view of the disunion existing in the ranks of the Irish nationalists in this country—where we have the means and opportunity, if properly directed, of serving a cause so dear to us all—we, the released Irish prisoners, appeal to you as Irishmen loving Ireland, and who are desirous of laboring in the hope of restoring her to a position that she has and, we believe, is destined to occupy, namely—that of independence as a distinct nationality.

We now propose to unite the whole Irish population of this country into one great organization, established on so broad a basis as to admit of all and to exclude none from participation in the end we have in view. It has cheered us very much to find that all who have come to congratulate us on our arrival in America have offered to us, with their sympathies, their assistance in any effort we make to further the cause for which we have been banished. We have not yet met one Irishman who does not seem to have something in him for Ireland, and we do not deem it well to counsel the adoption of any course that would repel the smallest aid.

We come among you comparative strangers, yet bound together by that indissoluble and indestructible tie which links all Irishmen in love for our common country. We are only known to you by the unsuccessful struggle which we have made for our native land. We feel certain that you will recognize in our ignorance of the various factions into which unfortunately our countrymen have been split a sort of guarantee of our disinterestedness and impartiality in welding together all discordant though well intentioned elements in bringing about the much desired union. The principal thing that can be done in America for Ireland is in the collection of funds for the advancement of the cause of Irish liberty.

We recognize the fact that when we speak of money we lay ourselves open to have said of us what has ever been said of a people circumstanced as we are. Our feelings on the matter would present to us some difficulties did we not know that we all realize the necessity of means to an end, and we are not to hesitate on a point that is only a question of what may be said of us for encountering a difficulty which no one can ignore. We would have every guarantee given that the money would not be misspent or diverted from the use for which it was contributed; at the same time that we think it necessary to have securities taken that it should be forthcoming when required.

We are at present engaged in this great work of reunion and organization, and we now appeal to every Irishman in this country and look for a response. We seek for advice and assistance in carrying out the object we have in view. We appeal to all existing associations to lay aside past differences and unite for the cause of our common country. We appeal to the great mass of the Irish people who have never localized themselves with any organization to band themselves together and prepare to render effective aid and assistance to our suffering country.

All responses or communications relative to this address to be forwarded to the "Committee of Irish Organization," Sweeney's Hotel, New York.

We remain fellow countrymen, yours, ever faithfully,

Harry S. Mulleda, Charles M. O'Connell, E. Pilsworth St. Clair, Thomas Francis Bourke, Patrick Lennon, Peter Maughan, Denis Dowling Mulcahy, William Francis Roantree, John Devoy, Patrick Walsh, John McClure, O'Donovan Rossa, George Brown and Edmund Power.

The programme of procession will be found in our advertising columns.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 2.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-NINTH INFANTRY, FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, N. G. N. S. Y., NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 1871.

This regiment will assemble at their armory, in full dress uniform, white crossbelts, white gloves, on Thursday, February 9, to participate in the reception of the Irish exiles.

Roll call of companies at eleven o'clock A. M.

Field and staff, mounted, will report to the colonel, and non-commissioned staff, band and field music to the adjutant, at a quarter past eleven o'clock A. M.

The commandant expects every member of the regiment to report for duty on this occasion to welcome these brave men, who periled their lives in trying to gain the liberty of their native country.

By order, Colonel JAMES CAVANAGH.

FREDK. T. GOGGINS, First Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant.

NILSSON WELL AGAIN.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8, 1871.

Nilsson's health is restored and she will resume her concerts next week.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 8—4:30 P. M.—Consols, 92 for money and account. American securities quiet; United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90¼; 1865, 90¼; 1867, 89¼; ten-forties, 89¼. Stocks quiet: Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 109; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Feb. 8.—United States five-twenty bonds are quoted at 95¼ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8—4:30 P. M.—Cotton slightly firmer, but not quotably higher. Middling uplands, 7¾d.; middling Orleans, 7⅞d. The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Sales of cotton on ship named at New Orleans at 7¼d for middlings.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8—4:30 P. M.—Wheat, 11s. 10d. a 12s. per cental for California white, and 11s. 4d. for red winter. Flour, 25s. 9d. per bbl. for Western canal. Corn, 36s. 9d. per quarter for new. Peas, 41s. 6d. per quarter for Canadian. Market declining.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8—4:30 P. M.—Refined petroleum, 1s. 5½d.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 8—4:30 P. M.—Tallow, 44s. a 44s. 3d. Linseed oil, £31. Spirits turpentine, 37s.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Feb. 8.—Petroleum 52¾ fr. for standard white.

STREET FIGHTS.

A Cutting Scrimmage in First Avenue.

Last evening a fight occurred at the corner of First avenue and Twenty-fourth street between John Salmon, aged eighteen, of 411 East Twenty-second street; James Mullane, aged sixteen, of 264 Third avenue; Samuel Gordon, of Twenty-third street and First avenue; James McDonald, of Twenty-fifth street, near Second avenue, and Thomas Kenney, of Twenty-second street and First avenue. During the fracas Salmon was stabbed twice in the shoulder by an unknown assailant, and Mullane was severely cut about the head by Kenney. Mullane was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Salmon, after having his wounds dressed, was taken to his home. McDonald, Kenney and Gordon were arrested and locked up at the Eighteenth precinct police station.

Another Row in Third Street.

A fight occurred yesterday afternoon in Third street, near Lewis, between a number of street rowdies, during which Patrick Murphy, of No. 355 Third street, Williamsburg, had a portion of one of his ears bitten off by Patrick Gaughan. He was taken to his home, and Gaughan was locked up in the Union Market police station.

RAILROAD MATTERS IN THE WEST.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 8, 1871.

Despatches received to-day from New York state that such negotiations as have been pending between Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad and the Springfield and Cincinnati Railroad, with reference to the lease of the farmers, have entirely failed. This, it is thought, removes any doubt about the building of the Dayton short line.

The Cincinnati and Southern Railroad bill was defeated in the Kentucky Senate to-day by a vote of 23 to 12. A strong disposition is manifesting itself, both here and in Kentucky, to ask for a Congressional charter.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN BRIDGEPORT.

A Democratic Convention for the Fourth Congressional district of Connecticut met in Franklin Hall, Bridgeport, yesterday morning. A large number of delegates were present, representing Fairfield and Litchfield counties. Hon. William H. Barnum, the present representative of the district in Congress, was renominated by acclamation, after which the Convention adjourned. Mr. Barnum is the proprietor of the extensive iron works at Salisbury, Conn., and has served two terms in Congress, having run successfully against P. T. Barnum in 1867 and Hon. Sidney B. Beardsley in 1869.

SLIGHTLY FORTUNATE KELLY.

Anna Doran, aged twenty-six, and Ann Kelly, aged twenty-five, of 428 East Thirteenth street, were assaulted at their residence by Dennis Meehan, during which Anna Doran had four fingers broken and her hand and head severely cut. Ann Kelly was slightly cut on the hand. Meehan was arrested.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 02	Moon rises...eve	10 03
Sun sets	5 27	High water.morn	11 13

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Donau	Feb 11	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Caledonia	Feb 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	Feb 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Hermann	Feb 18	Bremen	68 Broad street.
Anglia	Feb 18	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Acadia	Feb 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Australia	Feb 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 8, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship Idaho (Br), Price, Liverpool—Williams & Guion.

Steamship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Lufra, Hooge, London—C L Wright & Co.

Ship Resolute, Cann, Marseilles—Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Roycroft (Br), McCray, Rotterdam—Heney & Parker.

Bark Starkodder (Nor), Ranloff, Gibraltar for orders—Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Abraham Skalle (Nor), Gregorsen, Bilboa—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Hedwig (Swe), Hanmargren, Buenos Ayres—R W Ropes & Co.

Bark Gazelle, Black, Barbados—H Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Fair & Easy (Br), Taylor, Vigo or Falmouth for orders—Crandall, Bertaux & Co.

Brig Nazarene (Br), Card, Pernambuco and Bahia—D R DeWolf & Co.

Brig Isabel Beurman, Kennard, Surinam—Miller & Houghton.

Brig Rainbow, Marshall, Aux Cayes—Moss & Ward.

Brig Rabboni, Coombs, Cienfuegos—Miller & Houghton.

Brig Acelia Thurlow, White, Matanzas—Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Belle of the Bay, Noyes, Indianola and Lavacca—Tupper & Beattie.

Schr Escort (Br), Curry, Cornwallis, NS—D R DeWolf & Co.

Schr Marion, Leppert, Galveston—E M Stackpole.

Schr Louisa Wilson, Holt, New Orleans—N H Brigham.

Schr Jason, Willey, Charleston—Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr Emily, Perton, New Haven—Hackett & Bro.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship City of Brussels (Br), Kennedy, Liverpool Jan 26, and Queenstown 27th, with mdse and passengers, to John G Dale. Experienced strong westerly winds throughout the passage; Feb 8, 24 miles E of Sandy Hook, passed steamship China, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship City of Cork (Br), Allen, Liverpool Jan 14, Queenstown 16th, and Halifax Feb 3, with mdse and 83 passengers, to John G Dale. Experienced violent northerly gales with heavy head sea during the entire passage.

Steamship Ashland, Moore, Fernandina 75 hours, with mdse, to James Hand. Experienced strong head winds the whole passage; Feb 6, passed steamship Catherine Whiting, hence for Fernandina.

Steamship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah Feb 4, with mdse and passengers, to W R Garrison.

Steamship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Rattlesnake, Winnett, Philadelphia, 23 hours, with mdse, to Jas Hand. Feb 8, 10 AM, off Barnegat, spoke ship Pride of the Ocean, from London for New York.

Ship W G Russell (Br), Jewett, Manila Oct 1, with mdse, to Bewlett & Torrance. Passed Anjier Nov 10, Cape of Good Hope Dec 17, with favorable and moderate winds; crossed the Equator Jan 14, in long 26 W; had strong NE trades and light winds to Hatteras; since passing capes of Chesapeake have had strong N and NW gales and very cold weather; Jan 19, lat 6 S, long 28 W, exchanged signals with an American ship, showing a white burgee, with C F in red letters, steering NE; 17th, lat 4 30 N, lon 40 W, spoke ship Denmark (Br), late Great Republic, from Rio Janeiro for New York. Feb 2, lat 34 40 N, lon 73 40 W, passed close to the wreck of brig E F Dunbar (of Searsport) water logged and abandoned (before reported), with foremast standing and foreyard across bowsprit and mainmast gone. Feb 5, off Absecom, took a pilot (from boat Charlotte Webb, No 5); 8th, at 10 AM, anchored at the Southwest Spit, in a thick NE snow storm. 131 days from Manila and 90 days from Anjier.

Bark Elba, Peterson, Havana 13 days, with sugar, to Jas E Ward & Co. Has been 5 days north of Hatteras with heavy NE and NW gales.

Bark Evening Star (Br), Chick, Manzanillo 17 days, with tobacco, &c, to A S Rosenbaum—vessel to Wardell & Co. Sailed in company with brig A J Ross, for Boston; had fine weather up to Hatteras; has been 7 days north of that point with heavy NW gales.

Brig Aylesford (Br), Kirkpatrick, Milk River, Ja, 20 days, with logwood to A H Solomon & Co—vessel to H J DeWolf & Co. Had fine weather up to Hatteras; 7 days north of that point with heavy NW gales.

Brig Reaper (Br), Doane, St Ann's Bay, Ja, 22 days, via Delaware Breakwater 4 days, with logwood to D N Wetherell—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Had strong N winds the entire passage; Dec 22, lat 23, lon 61, on the outward passage, passed the wreck of a vessel, bottom up; has been 7 days N of Hatteras.

Schr L F Simmons (of Provincetown), McDonald, Port Antonio, Ja, 13 days, with fruit and 1 passenger, to Tarry & Hickman. Had fine weather up to Barnegat; has been 6 days north of that point with heavy NE and NW gales.

Schr Kate Church, Cawes, Georges Banks, with halibut, to Moore & Rafter.

Schr J W Haig, Gower, Rockport, Me, for Newbern. Put in for a harbor.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamer Thetis, ——, Providence for New York, with mdse to D A Mills & Co.

Schr Cetacean, Hamilton, New London for Virginia.

Schr Geo W Pettis, Brooks, New Haven for Virginia.

BOUND EAST.

Steamer Glaucus, Walden, New York for Boston (not previously).

Steamer Doris, Almy, New York for Providence.

BELOW.

Ship Flying Foam (Br), Christiansen, from Calcutta Oct 5, with mdse, to Peabody, Willis & Co (by pilot boat C Webb, No 5).

Ship Peter Maxwell (Br), Sells, from Liverpool Dec 23, with mdse, to Jas W Elwell & Co.

Brig Haabet Anker (Nor), Larsen, from Hartlepool Nov 30 (by pilot boat C Webb, No 5).

SAILED.

Steamships Colon, and Idaho, Liverpool; Hatteras, Norfolk, &c. bark Eliza Barss, Bermuda; brig Wm Gordon, Rio Janeiro.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMER LAVACA, from Havana for New Orleans via Florida ports, arrived at Key West 31st ult leaking badly. The pumps were working with all possible force, but the water was gaining on them. The vessel would have to be discharged for repairs.

STEAMER MOCCASIN (US revenue), Capt Baker, in towing bark Eliza Thompson (before reported) into the inner harbor of Newport on the 4th inst, collided with schr G W Kimball Jr, at anchor in the inner harbor, carrying away the latter's jibboom.

SHIP RESTAURADOR (Br), Mosher, from Philadelphia for Antwerp, before reported ashore on Marcus Hook, will have to be partially discharged at the lazaretto, in order to get off. The work of discharging commenced AM 7th. The vessel lays easy and leaks but little. As soon as she is got off she will be taken back to Philadelphia for repairs.

BARK MARY BELLE ROBERTS, Sutton, 25 days from Port Gamble for Hong Kong, with lumber, put into San Francisco 30th ult for repairs. Reports Jan 25, off Mendocino, during a SW gale, lost water off deck, split sails, &c. She proceeded Feb 5, as before stated.

SCHR EMMA M WRIGHT, from New Orleans for New York, put into Delaware Breakwater 8th inst with the loss of her foretopmast, foremast head, maintopmast and some sails.

SCHR WELCOME HOME (of St John, NB), Wentworth, for Boston, with railroad sleepers, went ashore at Jonesport on the 28th ult, at 5 o'clock AM, and went to pieces; crew all saved.

SCHR ANGIE S FRIEND, before reported sunk in Lighthouse Channel, below Boston, has been raised and towed up.

SCHR JULIA E GAMAGE, at Holmes' Hole, lost an anchor at Tarpaulin Cove during the gale of the 4th inst.

ANTWERP, Jan 22—The St. Mary, Hallowell, from New York for this port, reported yesterday as having been set adrift from Terneuse Roads, has been towed into the harbor at the latter place by two steamers.

BELFAST, Jan 23—The Emma, of Portland, arrived here to-day from Baltimore (maize); has thrown overboard about 5 per cent of her cargo, and the remainder is badly heated and sea damaged.

DARTMOUTH, Jan 22—The trawler Emma, Saulsbury picked up on the 20th inst 6 casks of oil, Start Point bearing NW, distant 15 miles; each cask marked "O T" in a diamond and "Standard Oil Company, carbon oil, New York;" they were delivered over to the Collector of Customs yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan 22—The Europa, Statham, which sailed from this port 16th inst for Cienfuegos and New York (coals), has put back, with her upper sides leaky.

Jan 24—The Isaac R Davis, Hand, from Falmouth (china clay) for Boston, U S, which put in here Nov 3 leaky, underwent the necessary repairs and proceeded for the latter port last evening.

Jan 25—The Fire Queen (s), Day, from Liverpool for New Orleans (general), has proceeded after repairing discharge pipe.

Jan 25—The Italy (s), from Liverpool for New York, arrived here, has embarked the passengers ex the England (s), which vessel put back here last Saturday in consequence of having some casks of bleaching powder burst. The England has discharged a large quantity of it here in a damaged state; the vessel is undergoing repairs and having cargo restored.

Feb 8—The Sylvia reports that she encountered the bark Isaac R Davis, Hand, from Falmouth for Boston, disabled and sinking. She took off the crew and landed them at this port.

RYDE, Jan 22—Captain Crossley, of the American bark R H Farington, from New York for Hamburg, which put in here yesterday, reports that, on the 19th inst., Samuel Coombs, carpenter, was lost overboard. Every effort was made to save him, but without avail.

SHIELDS, Jan 21—The Abby Ryerson (American ship), from New York for Hamburg, which arrived here 20th inst reports having grounded on Shaarhorn Bank 10th inst, but got off next day with assistance of crews of vessels in company. Not being able to get into Cuxhaven, on account of the ice, made for sea. January 20 took assistance of steamers, and arrived in this harbor at 3:30 P M, same day.

Miscellaneous.

Purser Jas M Flood, of the steamship Ashland, from Fernandina, will please accept our thanks for his attentions.

We are indebted to Purser H Gorham, of the steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah, for favors.

SHIP JAMES FOSTER JR, of the New York and Liverpool Black Ball line of packet ships, which underwent such a severe buffeting upon the billows and was almost wrecked on her last voyage to England, was thoroughly overhauled and repaired at an expense of £3,000. Since her arrival at this port she has changed commanders. Captain Cunningham, of the ship Western World, has transferred his flag from the peak of the latter vessel to the James Foster Jr. The captain has been a commander in that line of packets for the past 16 years, and is one of the most able and popular navigators that cross the Atlantic. The Foster will sail on Saturday, carrying out a large cargo of cotton, grain, tallow, clocks, sewing machines and miscellaneous articles.

SCHR GEORGIE STAPLES, McGregor, from Georgetown, SC, at Holmes' Hole, was 96 hours from the bar to Sandy Hook and 9 days around.

Notice to Mariners.

ENGLAND—EAST COAST—WRECK IN YARMOUTH ROADS.

TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON, Jan 20, 1871.

Notice is hereby given that a green buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been laid 15 fathoms to the eastward of the Russian schr Kirus, sunk in Yarmouth Roads.

The buoy lies in 13 fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearings, viz:—

The new gas house chimney at Yarmouth, between the two buildings at the inner end of Wellington pier, SW by W ¾ W.

The south end of Britannia terrace, in line with the middle of the Britannia pier head, W by S ¾ S.

Scroby Elbow Buoy, ENE, distant 5-10ths of a mile nearly.

The masts are still standing, but are not visible at low water. They will be removed as soon as possible.

By order. ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.

Whalemen.

Bark Stamboul, Mitchell, of NB, sailed from Table Bay Dec 13 to cruise.

Spoken.

Bark Transit, from Baker's Island for New London, Feb 7, lat —, lon 71 30 (by pilot boat Hope, No 1).

Brig Magaguadavic (Br), 44 days from Liverpool for Boston, Feb 7, lat —, lon 71 30 (by pilot boat Hope, No 1).

Foreign Ports.

ARDROSSAN, Jan 21—Sailed, Queen Victoria, Leyne, New York.

ALICANTE, Jan 13—Cleared, Adalon, Sandwin, New York.

ANJIER, Nov 29—Passed by, Montana, Griffin, Shanghae for New York; Union, Clark, Yokohama for do; Latona, Williams, Japan for do; Dec 1, Marchioness of Londonderry, Gould, Manila for do; 5d, Astrea, Kuorders, Batavia for Boston; 7th, Maggie Williams, Bewry, Singapore for Boston; 10th, Cleta, Middleton, Whampoa for Boston.

AMOY, Dec 3—Sailed, Belle, Hill, New York.

BELFAST, Jan 26—Arrived, Emma, Smart, Bangor.

BREMERHAVEN, Jan 19—Arrived Andrew Lovitt, Perry, Savannah; Ceder, Rohlfs, New York; 20th, Ocean, Jones, do; Marion Emmerson, Sheldrake, Savannah; Morning Star, Grozier, do.

Sailed 19th, Astronom, Klopper, New York; Constantia, Soltenborn, New Orleans; 21st, Frederick, Armstrong, Savannah; Frankfurt (s), Barre, New Orleans; 23d, Josephine Martin, Pickett, New York.

CARDIFF, Jan 21—Sailed, M Louise Miller, Starrett, Galveston; Mindet, Engebrethsen, New York; Valkyrien, Anderson, New Orleans; 22d, Kensington, Miller, Boston; Lynet, Olsen, Mobile; 23d, Eolus, Gabrielsen, Galveston; Victor, Forjusen, and Ann Gennesen, New Orleans; 25th, Dolphin, Stoffern, Wilmington, NC; Ronneberg, Fredericksen, New Orleans.

Cleared 20th, Emily McNear, Scott, Hong Kong; Eolus, Gabrielsen, Galveston; 21st, Dolphin, Wilmington, NC; 23d, Lady Carter, Crosby, New Orleans, Runeberg, for do.

Ent for ldg 20th, Sheffield, Sloan, New Orleans; American Eagle, Harding, Cape de Verds; Runeberg, Fredericksen, Galveston; 21st, Bengal, Farsberg, New York; Suez, Martinson, New Orleans.

CUXHAVEN, Jan 23—Arrived, Cimbria (s), Haack, New York.

CADIZ, Jan 14—Sailed, Czarina, Nickels, New York.

CALCUTTA, Dec 22—Cleared, Titan, Berry, New York; 27th, Tennyson, Atwood, Boston.

Sailed Jan 25, Buckinghamshire, Paine, New York.

COLON, Dec 25—Arrived, Maggie M, Mitchell, Baltimore; 25th, Edward, Putnam, New York.

DEAL, Jan 26—Arrived, Venus, from New York for Antwerp.

Sailed 21st, Erie (s), Lears, New York.

DUBLIN, Jan 21—Arrived, Aristides, Wold, New York.

FALMOUTH, Jan 22—Arrived, Golden Horn, Cutting, Baker's Island.

GLOUCESTER, Jan 21—Sailed, Garibaldi, Larsen, Philadelphia; 23d, Atlanta, Jacobsen, New York; 24th, Messel, Pederson, Philadelphia; 25th, Norwegia, Christiana, do.

GLASGOW, Jan 25—Sailed, Corinthian (s), Graham, Portland; Jessie Stowe, White, San Francisco; Feb 7, Dacian (s), New York (Jan 21); Alexandria (s), Lees, New York (Jan 21).

GREENOCK, Jan 22—Sailed, Caledonian (s), Overstone, New York; Dr C Tupper, Chaubery, Cienfuegos; California, Berkhout, Messina.

GENOA, Jan 16—Arrived, Rhea Sylvia, Coffil, Philadelphia; 18th, Francis Lewis, Lewis, New York and Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, Jan 14—Arrived, Primo, Cacace, Marseilles (and cleared 15th for Boston); 16th, Monarcadel Mare, Gargiulo, Castellamare (and cleared 17th for New York); Pheniz, Meisted, New Orleans; 17th, Cleopatra, Druscovich, Trieste and Cagliari (and cleared for New York).

Towed through the Straits 18th, Americus, Robinson, and Machias, Foster, Messina for New York.

HELVOET, Jan 19—Sailed, Thomas Fletcher, Pendleton, New York.

HAVRE, Jan 21—Arrived, Palestine, Williams, New Orleans.

HULL, Jan 25—Arrived, Lawley Chludow, Bosse, Savannah.

Sailed 25th, Harriet Wade, Cockerill, Pensacola.

HAVANA, Feb 8—Arrived, steamship Missouri, Palmer, New York.

IPSWICH, Jan 23—Sailed, Frey, Abrahamsen, Baltimore.

KINGSTON, Ja, Jan 22—In port schr Abbie H Brown, for Baracoa next day.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 22—Arrived, R P Buck, Curtis, and Sea Chief, Tucker, San Francisco; 23d, Sharp, Burns, New York; 24th, Southern Chief, Higgins, Mobile; 25th, Chrysolite (s), Corbishley, New Orleans; 26th, Favorite, Fea, Baker's Island.

Arrived Jan 25, Nile, Aylward, Mobile.

Arrived at do, Feb 5, ship Swallow, McLaughlin, San Francisco; ships Merom, Lowell, do; Waverly, Griffiths, New Orleans; Sarah Higgens, Barwell, New York; 8th, steamship Australian, Hoare, Mobile via Norfolk; ship Centaur, Foster, Mobile; bark La Plata, Matthews, New Orleans.

Sailed 21st, Nimbus, Kelly, Mobile; Juno, Curry, Savannah; Coronet, Kennedy, New Orleans; Felicia, Murray, do; Harvest Queen, Jansen, New York; Fire Queen (s), Day, New Orleans; Antarctic, McStoker, do; 23d, Onward, Finn, Savannah; Tranquebar, Howard, Charleston; James E Brett, Nickerson, New York; D W Chapman, Chase, New Orleans; Frank N Thayer, Keazer, do; Atalanta, Smith, Baltimore; Xenia, Reynolds, Philadelphia; Codstream, Greenman, Galveston; Bliezer, Jorgensen, Philadelphia; Gen Birch, Amundsen, New York; Halden, Eckstein, Mobile; 24th, Samaria (s), Martin, Boston; Black Hawk, Crowell, New York; Nipsen, Boyd, New Orleans; Charles Davenport, Potter, Savannah; Genia, Philadelphia; St John, Ryder, New York; Tranquebar, Howard, Charleston; 25th, City of Brooklyn, Cousins, Mobile; Marian, Lash, New Orleans; Italy (s), New York; Nevada (s), Green, do; Protector, Marom, Philadelphia; Freedom, New York; Ella S Thayer, Thompson, New Orleans; European (s), Bouchette, Baltimore; Nautilus, Kerrison, Savannah.

Also sailed 21st, Melrose, Neill, Savannah; Princeton, Hough, New York; Queen of Hearts, O'Neil, Savannah.

Cleared 20th, Fire Queen (s), Day, New Orleans; 21st, Annie Kimball, Stinson, Charleston; Sharpsburg, Rogers, Havana; Freedom, Bradley, New York; Frank N Thayer, Keazer, New Orleans via Cardiff; Francis Bourneuf, Oliver, New York via Ardrossan; 23d, St John, Oliver, New York; Protector, Maroni, Philadelphia; 24th, Regea Ruth, and Marion, Lash, New Orleans; Nautilus, Rennison, Savannah; Richard Robinson, Robinson, Mobile; St James, Patterson, New Orleans; 25th, Hamilla, Baltimore; Sappo, Hoorweg, do; European (s), Bouchette, do and Norfolk, Va; John Nann, Nann, Boston; Florence Chipman, Jones, Charleston; City of Kuoja, City Point and Richmond, Va; Gettysburgh, Waller, New Orleans; Italy (s), Grogan, New York; Nevada (s), Green, do.

Entered out 21st, St James, Patterson, New Orleans; Algeria (s), Le Messurier, New York; Westmoreland, Heron, Philadelphia; 23d, Caloria (s), McMickan, Boston and New York; R S Hassell, Gilford, Cardenas; Camadre, Fenrick, San Francisco; Wisconsin (s), Williams, New York; Charmer, Lucas, do; The Queen (s), Thompson, do; Graham's Polly, Burgess, do; 24th, Virginia (s), Sumner, do; L L Sturges, Lincoln, and Theobald, Theobald, Savannah; 25th, Lancroft, Ralph, Canso; Leghorn and New York; Samuel Watts, Williams, Key West, Fla; Chrysolite (s), Corbishley, and Brunton, Curtis, New Orleans; City of Limerick (s), Phillips, New York via Halifax; Rover, Eriksen, Philadelphia; Austrian (s), Wylie, Portland, Me.

Sailed from Holyhead 25th, Keeman, Elliott, Savannah; Caroline Thomas, Galveston; Celeste Clarke, Payne, New Orleans.

LONDON, Jan 21—Arrived, Thos Jordan, New York.

Cleared 21st, Comodore, Patterson, New York; 24th, Wm Tapscott, Spencer, do; Constantine, Crerry, do.

Entered out 23d, J R Hea, Green, Cardiff and New York; Italia, Whitmore, Card Sand Rio Janeiro; Cordillera, Bury, New Orleans; 24th, Franklin, Cassel, Philadelphia; Castilia, Robinson, New York; Raton, Jordan, and Celestial Empire, Taylor, do; 25th, Marion, Williams, Philadelphia.

Sailed from Gravesend 23d, N & H Gardner for New York; 24th, Comodore, Patterson, do; 25th, Cordillera, Bury, New Orleans (and passed Deal 27th); 25th, Constantine, Crerry, New York (and passed Deal 25th).

LEGHORN, Jan 11—Arrived, Abraham Lincoln, New York.

LEGHORN, Jan 13—Arrived, Abraham Lincoln, Rosinano, New York.

MOVILLE, Feb 7—Arrived, steamship Nestorian, Aird, Portland (Jan 26) for Liverpool (and proceeded).

MARSEILLES, Jan 17—Arrived, Amede, Guilloy, and L C Bealyn, [illegible] New York.

Sailed 14th, Ismailia (s), [illegible], New York.

MESSINA, Jan 14—Sailed, Tregan (s), Thompson, Palermo and New York; 18th, C C Van Horn, Gould, do; Whitehall, Friend, and Adelina, Wright, do; Eugenia, Larrabee, do; 19th, Daniel Webster, [illegible], Boston.

MELBOURNE, Nov 27—Arrived, Noord Brabant, Frost, San Francisco.

Sailed 24th, Maggie Johnstone, Dayton, Fiji and San Francisco.

MIRAGOANE, Jan 23—In port (not at St Domingo City), brig Bush, Wilkins, from Fernandina, to load for New York. Also in port bark Mary Baker, Ford (not as before), for Boston, to sail 25th.

NEWPORT, Jan 20—Ent for ldg, Martin W Brett, Blanchard, Havana.

NEWPORT (Mon), Jan 20—Arrived, Rochester, Clough, Bristol for New Orleans.

Sailed 21st, Energy, Caulkins, New York; Tewkesbury, Power, San Francisco; 23d, Carpari, Lyston, New Orleans; 24th, Askar, Pederson, Providence, RI.

Cleared 23d, Cort Adelaar, Sarensen, Galveston; Ocean Jensen, New York.

Ent for ldg 23d, Rochester, Clough, New Orleans; 24th, Clara Eaton, Merryman, Galveston.

NAPLES, Jan 10—Sailed, Flugal, Thoresen, New York via Messina.

NEWCASTLE, NSW, Nov 30—Sailed Oneco, Hascall, San Francisco.

OPORTO, Jan 13—Sailed Paqueto do New York, Cunha, New York.

PLYMOUTH, Jan 23—Sailed, Erie (s), Sears, New York.

PORT TALBOT, Jan 23—Sailed, Gea, Pederson and Irene, Jorgensen, New York.

PORTRUSH, Jan 20—Sailed, Harvest Home, Cummings, Ardrossan.

PASSAROEANG, Dec 2—Sailed, Susanna Johanna, Kramers, Boston.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan 22—Arrived, Fort Regent, Olsen, San Francisco; 24th, Samuel G Reed, Winsor, do; Emilie, Meyer, New York for Bremen; 27th, Monetta Wilson, and Cormorant, Collester, San Francisco; Feb 7, steamship Aleppo, Moreland, New York (Jan 26) for Liverpool (and proceeded).

RAMSGATE, Jan 24—Sailed, Oresund, Beldring, New York.

SEVILLE, Jan 8—Arrived, Veteran Snow, New York.

SAMARANG, Nov 29—Sailed, Louise, Slyboom, Padang and America.

SINGAPORE, Dec 10—Arrived, New York, Mounich, Bangkok.

ST HELENA, Dec 26—Arrived, Flying Foam, Christiansen, Calcutta for New York.

Off do, Dec 17, Louise, Hansen, Foochow for Boston.

ST ANN'S BAY, Ja, Jan 15—In port schrs Conservative, Sterling, for New York; Fannie Elder, une.

TENERIFE, Jan—Arrived, W E Head, Raymond, New York; Wabena, Dart, Philadelphia.

TRIESTE, Jan 17—Arrived, Hilma, Skogstrom, Savannah; 18th, John H Pearson, Taylor, New York.

Sailed 18th, Florence Baker, Churchill, New York.

TUSPAN (Mexico), Jan 17—In port schr Kate Wentworth, Adams, for New York ldg.

TEXEL, Jan 22—Off, Eugenia, Dunkerton, Savannah.

VENICE, Jan 17—Arrived, Julia, Jennings, New York.

VERA CRUZ, Jan 23—Arrived, brig L M Merritt, Eaton, New Orleans.

WHAMPOA, Nov 20—Sailed, Nightingale, Sparrow, and John Worcester, Knowles, New York.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Feb 7—Arrived, schrs George O Parker, Holbrook; E Pierce, Hawes; M B Dyer, Purvere; Mary Steele, Higgins, and E F Lewis, Lewis, Taugie; A Leland, Lowell, Baltimore.

Cleared—Steamship Wm Kennedy, Hallett, Baltimore via Norfolk; ship Fearless, Tilton, Ma ras; barks Alice Campbell (new, of Boston, 429 5-100ths tons), Gorham, New Orleans; Pepita (NG), Gatjen, Richmond; brigs Premier (Br), Wilson, Port au Prince; Adele McLoon, Munroe, Havana; D R Stockwell, Smith, Mobile; schr B F Lowell, Leavitt, Galveston.

Sailed—Ship Fearless; bark Zingarella (and both anchored below).

8th—Arrived, ships Dewa Gungadher (Br), Chambers, Singapore; Ocean Express, Horton, Montevideo; bark Louisa, Hanson, Foochow.

BALTIMORE, Feb 7—Arrived, steamship William Lawrence, Hallett, Boston via Norfolk; brigs Wenonah, Stone, Matanzas; Lewis Clark, Cobb, Navassa; schr Mary Edwards, Greenleaf, New York.

Cleared—Ship David Stewart (Arg), Prentiss, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; brig Alice Abbott (Br), Crowell, Halifax; schr Robert Byron, Clark, Portland.

BRIDGEPORT, Feb 8—Arrived, brig Clara (Br), McIvor, Joggins, NS (has been 25 days en route from Gloucester, Mass, off which port she anchored Jan 10—detained by ice and head winds); schrs Jacob Lorillard, Wasson, Elizabethport; V Barkalew, Smith, New York.

CHARLESTON, Feb 4—Cleared, ship Aurora (Sp), Borotan, Rio de la Platte; barks James Ives (Br), Carroll, Liverpool; Carmel (Br), Patten, Cork and a market; Batchelors (Br), Tooker, Amsterdam; schrs Joseph W Allen, Doane, Boston; Dan Clifford, Terrell, New Orleans; Palma, Rankin, New York via Georgetown, SC.

6th—Arrived, steam yacht Anna, Edwards, New York via Norfolk for Nassau (put in for a supply of coal); steamtug Emma, Reed, Philadelphia.

The French bark Intimes, from Callao, previously reported in the offing, was not in sight at last accounts, and the announcement of her arrival is believed to have been premature.

6th—Arrived, schrs David Curry, from Orient; Albert Thomas, from Baltimore.

6 Sailed—Steamships Jas Adger, Lockwood, New York; Maryland, Baltimore; schr Dan Clifford, New Orleans.

DARIEN, Jan 31—Arrived, bark Alexandra (Br), McKenzie, Whitehaven; brig Credo (Br), Brown, Aberystwich.

Cleared 31st, bark Humber (Br), Ferris, Belfast, Ire; schrs Lizzie Carr, Gilchrist, Havana; Grace B West, Lord, Barbados; 2d, bark Gipsy Queen (Br), Rossiter, Dublin.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb 8—Arrived, schrs Emma Linwood, and Addie T Cole, Tangier for Boston.

Cleared—Schr Lizzie Smith, Salem.

Sailed—Ships Hoogley, Liverpool; Camille, Baltimore; bark India, Cork; brig Mississippi, Demarara; schr Eliza London.

FALL RIVER, Feb 7—Sailed, Mr M C Durfee's yacht Josephine, for Barbados.

GALVESTON, Jan 30—Cleared, schr May Munroe, Hall, New York.

Feb 1—Arrived, bark Sitka, Walker, Boston.

Cleared—Schr Wm Wilson, Wilson, New York.

6th—Sailed, steamship Tillie, Partridge, New York.

7th—Arrived, steamship City of Galveston, Eldridge, New York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb 6, PM—Arrived, schrs A S Wiley, Rich, Tangier, Va, for Boston; Mattie W Atwood, Newcomb, Providence for do.

Returned, on account of ice on Nantucket Shoals, schrs G H Robinson, Octavia A Dow, Carleton, Lizzie W Hannum, R A Ford.

Sailed—Schrs John Griffith, Mary B Tower, Ida L, Little Lizzie, Hannie Westbrook.

7th, 8 AM—Arrived, schrs P Boice, Adams, Richmond, Va, for Boston; B S Young, Hatch, Tangier for do; Nellie Chase, Willard, South Amboy for Portland; Lillian M Warren, Hatch, Baltimore for Castine; Morning Star, Sylvester, do for Belfast.

Sailed—Schr Montezuma.

The brig David Huntley, reported as arrived 2d inst, should have been David Bugbee.

KEY WEST, Feb 5—Sailed, steamship Liberty, Reed (from New Orleans and Havana), Baltimore.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb 3—Arrived, steamship Alice, Ellis, Liverpool; ship Astoriana, Campbell, do; barks Kathaleen, Lester, do; Trafalgar, Hall, Rio Janeiro; Tippoo Saib, Dunn, Havana; schrs R W Godfrey, Garwood, Philadelphia; J J Whipple, Goodspeed, Utilla; David Babcock, Colcord, New York.

Cleared—Steamships Tabasco (Mex), Pares, Vera Cruz; Bienville, Baker, New York via Havana; ships Meggie (Br), Hugnson, Bremen; Black Wall (Br), Cole, Liverpool; brigs Maria Angela Sanast (Sp), Marlstany, Barcelona; Maria Rosa (Sp), Bertran, do; schrs Alice Agnes (Br), Parsons, Cienfuegos; Electa Bailey, Smith, Philadelphia.

6th—Sailed, steamship Hercules, Doughty, Boston.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Feb 3—Arrived, ship Zephyr, Sweetser, Boston; bark John Geddie, Gould, Liverpool.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, Feb 2—Arrived, ship St Kevin, Drum, Pensacola.

NEWPORT, Feb 4—Arrived, schr Thomas Sinnickson, Wiggins, from Philadelphia for Somerset.

Sailed—Schr L W Hannum, Rich, Newcastle, Del, for Salem.

6th, P M—Arrived, schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Schrs Mary H Mifflin, Briggs, New Bedford for New York; Mary J Mead, Thrasher, Fall River for do; Virginia, Small, Portland for do; Wm H West, Higgins, Wellfleet for Tangier; Eunice Rich, Pierce, Boston for do; Walter H Thorndike, Hall, Rockport for Charleston; Adelia Kelley, Raymond, Wareham for New York; Wild Pigeon, Endicott, Fall River for Baltimore; Lizzie Lee, Stubbs, do for New York; Rebecca Florence, Rich, Rockport for Washington, DC; Frances Hatch, Cables, Rockland for Richmond, Va; Herald, Hall, do for New York; Laura Roberts, Fox Island, Me, for do; N H Skinner, Thrasher, Fall River for do; Helen P Jones, Providence for do; Kit Carson, Rich, Boston for Virginia; Samuel E Sawyer, Cushing, Fortune Bay, NF, for New York; Eunice P Newcomb, Higgins, Boston for Chesapeake Bay; Maria Louisa, Deering, Providence for New York.

7th, 8 AM—Arrived, schr Porto Rico, Wentworth, from Port Johnson for Providence.

8th, PM—Sailed, brig Eliza Thompson; sloop Emily, Hayden, from Providence for New York.

NEW LONDON, Feb 6—Arrived, schrs Annie May, Baker, Philadelphia for Allyn's Point; Albert Jameson, Jameson, New York for Providence.

Sailed—Brig W H Parks, Coombs, Georgetown, SC; schr Modesty, Weaver, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 7—Cleared, steamships Rattlesnake, Winnett, and Benefactor, Sherwood, New York.

LEWES, Del, Feb 7, PM—The fleet remains, as follows:—Ships Goshen, A Lincoln; barks Capella, Carlotta, Giulia, Columbia, Evadne, Josuna Loring; brigs Eliza McNeil, Ortolan, Roanoke; schrs R F Jones, for Philadelphia; F Fitch, from Tangier for New London; W M Aldridge, from Georgetown, SC, for Hoboken; J A Garrison, L W Wheeler, P M Saunders, Virginia, and 40 others. Nothing reported from above since Saturday. Wind ENE, scuds rising from same quarter. Ther 34.

8th—Arrived, schr Emma M Wright, Smith, New Orleans for New York.

PORTLAND, Feb 7—Cleared, brig George Burnham, Staples, Matanzas.

RICHMOND, Feb 6—Arrived, steamships G B Upton, Roberts, and Wyanoke, Bourne, New York; bark Thames (Br), Reed, City Point; schrs Yankee Doodle, Malmsbury, New York; Impulse, Curtis, do to load for Bahia.

Sailed—Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, New York; schr Daniel Brittan, Canal, Newark, NJ.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 30—Cleared, bark Speedwell, Hotchkiss, Punta Arenas.

Sailed—Bark Nuevo Brigardello (Ital), Mazzini, Valparaiso.

Feb 8—Sailed, ship St Joseph, Reed, Yokohama.

SAVANNAH, Feb 8—Arrived, ship Tabor, Otis, Enderbury Island; schrs Traveller, Cardenas; Eddie Fuller, Boston.

Cleared—Schr Mary G Ward, St Mary's, Ga.

ST MARY'S, Ga, Feb 4—In port, schr H W Jones, Lyons, for New York ldg, to sail about 11th.

SALEM, Feb 7—Arrived, schr June, Keene, Caycuma via Holmes' Hole and Gloucester.

TARPAULIN COVE, Feb 6—In port schr Sassacus, Chapman, from St Marc, Hayti, for Boston.

UTSALADY, Jan 5—Sailed, bark Galatea (NG), for Port Townsend to await orders from Hamburg.

31st—Arrived, ship Jeremiah Thompson, Kennedy, San Francisco.

WILMINGTON, NC, Feb 5—Arrived, steamships William P Clyde, New York; Rebecca Clyde, Baltimore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States; no publicity; no charge till divorce obtained; advice free. Also Commissioner for every State. F. I. KING, Counsellor at Law, 363 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States.—Desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity. No charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. MOORE & RICHARDSON, Counsellors, 180 Broadway.

CORNS CURED 50 CENTS EACH.—BUNIONS, BAD Nails, &c., cured by Dr. RICE, 238 Broadway, corner Fulton street, and 242 Fulton street, Brooklyn. Annihilator cures corns, bunions, &c.; 50c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE DRAWING

will positively take place at Hamilton, Ohio, February 22, 1871. Capital Prize $10,000, and 75 other Cash Prizes.

The whole enterprise will be divided into 75,000 shares or tickets of $1 each, which can be obtained from the Opera House Commissioners, at Hamilton, Ohio, or at the Commissioners' office, 1,217 Broadway, New York city, or from T. C. PETLIN, No. 2 Wall street, New York.

Reference to any Bank in Hamilton, Dayton and Cincinnati, or to the First National Bank of Louisville, Ky.

And the following letter will speak for itself—

OFFICE OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, HAMILTON, Ohio, Jan. 19, 1871.

The Commissioners in charge of the "Opera House Drawing" are gentlemen well known in the community for financial responsibility and good moral character. We have full faith that they will manage the drawing fairly and that all prizes will be honestly and impartially distributed. Yours, truly, JOHN B. CORNELL, Cashier.

ELEGANT CLUSTER CURLS, $1 50; CHATELAINE Braids, one length of hair, $2 50; buy from the importer. Hair Goods retailed at wholesale prices. CHAS. V. PECKHAM, 667 Broadway, near Amity, and 251 Grand, near Bowery.

REMOVAL.—FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY have removed to No 39 Union square, Broadway, near Seventeenth street.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA SKIRT, NOW READY. 751 BROADWAY.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, THE GREAT NEW YORK Grocer and Tea Dealer, has reduced the prices of all kinds family supplies. Call and get bargains at 260 Greenwich street.

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THE GREAT COAL STRIKE.

Effects of Suspension—Meeting of the Grand Council—Miners Gathering—The Iron Interests—Prospects of the Future—Attitude of the Great Companies.

WILKESBARRE, Feb. 8, 1871.

EFFECTS OF SUSPENSION.

The miners have now been out of work throughout the anthracite coal fields for four weeks. Suspension is more general than ever before and the effects more widespread and disastrous. In this county the men employed by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company have been idle since the 1st of December, and I am sorry to say there does not appear to be much prospect of their returning to labor at a very early day. For about ten days from the commencement of the general suspension movement the weather was mild and pleasant and the men enjoyed the novelty of a few days' idleness, as they could knot up around the corners and mutually encourage each other by detailing their grievances and denouncing their employers. But for nearly three weeks the temperature has been arctic in its character, the heaviest snow storms of the season have visited us, and the strikers have been left in a great measure to their individual resources and their own reflections. With a large majority of the miners the day has consumed what the day has earned, and much distress is being felt from depleted larders and the rigor of the season. There is no such thing as a coal heap in this section for them to go to, and for two weeks past the snow has completely prevented "picking up" loose coal—an operation which the very poor are usually allowed to perform around the coal shutes during the winter months. It is probable that the people of Paris did not suffer more deprivations than the miners are now undergoing. Storekeepers have been accommodating with credit during previous strikes, and are so now to a certain extent; but, with a perfect prostration of all kinds of business and no money in circulation, coupled with an uncertainty as to how long the present state of affairs is to continue, they are cautious and timid in regard to making large bills, and therefore deal out only what is actually necessary to keep their customers along from day to day. The most important question with all classes in the coal region is, how much longer can the miners hold out? Already there are utterances of discontent, and many are disposed to rebel against the Grand Council if a resumption of work is not soon ordered. There is a very general agreement that the mines should be put in operation by the 15th of the present month, yet I have authority for saying that work will not be resumed at that time. But the pressure will soon begin upon the Grand Council to hasten the day, and the prospect is that the works in Schuylkill and those in Carbon and Luzerne counties working upon a basis will be in operation on or perhaps a little before the 1st of March. I do not believe that the Council will venture to keep the men from work longer than that from fear of a strong reaction setting against the union in public sentiment. The prevailing opinion is that there is really no reason now why the men should not go to work, when there is no stock of coal at the mines and storing places, and prices have gone up to ten dollars a ton for household consumption in the cities. Up to this time the miners have had the sympathy of the laboring masses all over the country; but, now that high prices pinch the pockets and the cold weather chills the bodies of the poor, they are asking feelingly who are the "coal conspirators?" It is doubtful if the miners can satisfactorily answer the inquiry if they persist in still further preventing a supply of fuel for their brother workmen in other callings.

MEETING OF THE GRAND COUNCIL.

The notable events of the week have been a meeting of the Grand Council of the W. A. B., at Pittston, and a mass gathering of the miners at Scranton. The former took place last Tuesday and the sessions were continued until Thursday. A ray of hope at one time gladdened the hearts of the people of the coal regions, for it was thought that the end of suspension was drawing nigh, and that the Council would order a resumption of work at an early day. But the magnates of the miners met and separated and made no sign. Instead of attempting to harmonize the difficulties in this county their attention was mainly directed to considering how the union could best fight the great companies in the approaching struggle for a "basis." They debated simply with a view to strengthening the backbone of the miners in this section, and not upon the matters which are of so much interest to the great public abroad. There was nothing conciliatory in their action, and nothing but selfish considerations seemed to actuate them. These men have a stupendous power delegated to them, and it is a source of regret that they appear to use it by appealing to the prejudices of the men they represent, and to inflame their passions instead of directing their judgments. The more important business done by the Council, any way, was the rejection of a resolution to allow the furnaces in the Lehigh valley to be supplied with coal. This refusal shows a dog-in-the-manger spirit on the part of the Council which cannot fail of producing more distress among workingmen, and much surprise is expressed at its exhibition. The production of coal for the use of the furnaces could not affect the market in other places, and an impression prevails that the tactics adopted by the Council will prove quite as disastrous to the miners as to those engaged in the iron interest. The blow will rebound, and, ultimately, seriously damage the workers in the mines. We shall see.

GATHERING OF THE MINERS.

The miners in and about Scranton had a mass meeting on Saturday night, and listened to their great apostle, John Parker. Mr. Parker is an earnest worker among the miners, and has more influence with them than any ten other men in the State. He belongs down in Schuylkill county, I believe, at least he is located there as editor of the miners' organ, and it is thought that his feelings and sympathies are more with the miners in that section than with those of any other quarter. His mission to this county, just at this time, may be regarded as significant. It is important to the objects of the leaders of the suspension movement that the miners of this region shall present an unbroken and unwavering front to the companies which control the anthracite coal trade, and thus indirectly aid the miners of Schuylkill county to make better terms with their employers. His labors are most likely auxiliary to the action of the Grand Council and designed to keep our miners up to the point of resistance. At the meeting alluded to Mr. Parker spoke fairly and dispassionately upon the situation. He took, of course, the miners' side of the question, and contended that suspension was the only specific for the periodical infirmities of the coal trade. He claimed that the miners last year produced 22,000,000 tons of coal, while the consumption only amounted to about 15,000,000 tons. In view of this fact, Mr. Parker's and that of the miners' logic is, that the men should earn as much in eight or nine months upon a basis arrangement as they could by laboring all the year round upon a lower rate of wages. The argument may hardly stand the test of careful investigation, but it took well with the class of men for whom it was designed and will have its influence. The meeting was orderly in the extreme, and the men seemed calmly defiant in attitude. It appears that affairs in the upper part of the county are not to be speedily settled, judging from the temper of Mr. Parker's meeting. But poverty and hunger are sterner advisers than men, and it is possible that the miners' stomachs may decide the question adversely to Mr. Parker's plans.

THE IRON INTEREST.

The refusal of the Grand Council to permit coal to be mined for the use of the iron furnaces is regarded with indignation and alarm by everybody but the miners. It is a well known fact that there is hardly a furnace in the Lehigh region that can carry on operations until the 1st of March with the present stock of coal on hand. The action of the Grand Council seems to indicate a settled determination to prostrate the iron interest as well as all other branches of industry in the attempt to keep up miners' wages to a particular standard. Already several of the largest rolling mills in this portion of the State have been obliged to suspend work, and the blast furnaces will have to follow suit within the next three weeks if the mines are not operated. It is difficult to comprehend this hostility of the miners' representatives toward some of their best friends. They will probably be able to reconcile it, as they have some other strange things which have been pronounced great mistakes in their management.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE GREAT COMPANIES.

After all the most important thing to know is what will be the action of the great companies in this county. They only control the trade and have almost unlimited means to carry any point they may wish to make. They are managed by shrewd and able men, and men not easily swayed by anything but their own proud wills, and it is not probable that they will recede from a position assumed upon principle. They have each given out that they will never grant their employes a "basis," and it is believed that they will not advance a single inch in the way of a compromise which looks to such an arrangement between the men and the corporations. The miners have signified a willingness to accept a reduction of thirty-one cents a diamond car. They received one dollar and thirty-one cents up to December 1; but to this they attach a claim for "basis" which the companies have declared an intention not to consider for a moment. The indications are that we are to have an illustration of the problem of an irresistible force coming in contact with an immovable body before this coal difficulty is fully settled, and some trouble may ensue, notwithstanding that everything has moved on peacefully so far. Considerable bitterness has been already engendered by discussions in Scranton, and some violence threatened against certain miners who went to work in a private mine to cut coal for home consumption. When work is ordered in mines paying the basis and the deadlock occurs between the great corporations and their men something less pleasant than a word war may be looked for. The struggle will be between men pressed by hunger and cold and giant companies, well fed and comfortably clothed. What will be the result?

THE SITUATION.

Business in this section was never so paralyzed, and all classes begin to wince under the "hard times." Coal is scarce and growing perceptibly less every day. But little can be had, for love or money.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Alarming Increase of Smallpox—More Leniency Shown to the Proprietors of Slaughter Houses.

President Bosworth presided at the regular weekly meeting of the Board yesterday afternoon. The attorney was instructed to commence suits against fourteen persons for violation of the Tenement House act, and eighteen for non-compliance with orders from the Board. Dr. Morris, City Sanitary Superintendent, submitted the following report of contagious diseases for the week ending February 8, as compared with the preceding week, in which it appears smallpox is alarmingly on the increase:—

I have the honor to submit the following comparative statement of contagious diseases reported to this bureau for the two weeks ending February 4, 1871:—

Week ending January 28—Typhus, 3; typhoid, 6; scarlet, 64; smallpox, 27; measles, 9; diphtheria, 17; relapsing fever, 3.

Week ending February 4—Typhus, 1; typhoid, 11; scarlet, 88; smallpox, 71; measles, 19; diphtheria, 15; relapsing fever, 1.

The above statement shows a rapid increase in the number of smallpox, scarlet fever and measles the past week. Extra exertions having been instituted during the past week in the removal of patients with smallpox to hospital, and in the disinfection and fumigation of infected places—the numbers reported during the present week have rapidly diminished. The daily average of last week was 10 1-7 cases per day, while the subsequent three days, to present date, show an average of 4½ per day.

With respect to the contagion of smallpox there seems to be an erroneous impression in the public mind and among some of the medical profession which leads to deplorable results. The idea that a mild case of varioloid will not reproduce smallpox, or that there is scarcely any danger of infection therefrom, results in a neglect of all sanitary precautions against its spread. Daily experience proves the fact that smallpox is really as easily transmitted or communicated to other persons (unprotected by thorough vaccination) from the mildest case of varioloid as from the worst form of smallpox. The poison is only one of degree, being the same in both instances, varioloid being simply smallpox modified by the vaccine of cowpock. The same sanitary precautions to prevent its spread are as absolutely necessary in the one case as the other. Indeed, as a rule, more care is required to isolate effectually a patient suffering with the mild form of varioloid than one with smallpox, for the reason that such patient is less disposed to submit to restraint than one who is too sick to leave his room. Neither do the friends feel that alarm for the safety of their own persons or of others concerning the mild that they do with reference to the severe form of this disease. Professional men also are too apt to treat such mild cases with indifference in respect to sanitary requirements. Hence public alarm is quieted, and the disease is thereby rapidly communicated.

In a great city like this, with its multitudes unceasingly intermingling, the medical profession have a duty towards the public as well as boards of health or sanitary officers, and should, upon every occasion, impress upon their patients the necessity of sanitary precautions and requirements in all cases of contagious diseases, whether mild or severe, for, the seed once sown, no one can define its limits.

The same observations apply with equal force respecting scarlatina, the different varieties of this disease being equally contagious, and even more fatal in their effects. Scarlatina, scarlatine, scarlet rash, scarlet fever and malignant scarlet fever are synonymous terms for the same infections and contagious disease, the different appellations merely indicating a difference in its severity.

Too much care with reference to the means of communicating this contagion cannot be exercised by every person in whose family it may occur, both during the active stage and subsequently, during the desquamative stage, and, like the milder forms of smallpox, the milder degrees of scarlatina become more dangerous to the public on account of less care with reference to quarantine and sanitary precautions concerning clothing, bedding and intermingling with others. Its portability by the clothing of persons visiting the sick room is a prolific source of communicating the infection.

A communication was received from the proprietors of several slaughter houses, between Second and Tenth avenues, who were acting in violation of the rules of the Board, asking for an extension of time until the 1st of May next, when they will remove outside the city limits. The communication was ordered to be placed on file.

A communication was received from a large number of citizens, residing in the vicinity of Forty-seventh street and Second avenue, complaining that several heaps of manure, ranging from twenty-five to fifty feet high, were existing in that locality, much to the detriment of health and appetite, besides being a great detriment to landlords in leasing their property. They asked that the nuisance might be removed. It was resolved that the permits given to parties allowing them to dump manure in the places complained of be revoked. The City Sanitary Inspector was instructed to investigate the condition of the other dumping grounds in the city and report to the Board.

The City Sanitary Inspector was instructed to cause his corps of assistants to inspect all the stables in the city and report to the Board as to their condition.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Protest from Jeremiah O'Halloran—Appropriation of Money for the Repair of Schools—Commissioner Wood on the Superintendent's Report—Corporal Punishment—Resolutions of Reform.

The Board of Education met yesterday afternoon at the Board Room, corner of Elm and Grand streets. Bernard Smyth, President, in the chair, and all the members present.

A letter received from Jeremiah O'Halloran, School Trustee of the Twenty-first ward, relative to the complaint made against him at the previous meeting by Inspector Farrell O'Doherty, was referred to the Committee on Elections.

A resolution was adopted to rehire the building occupied by Colored School No. 5, in 129th street, at a rental of $550 a year.

Several confirmations of appointments of principals and vice principals were made.

The sum of $3,777 was voted for repairs of schools.

Commissioner Wood took up the report of the Superintendent of Schools, and, after stating that the report was this year much more intelligible than in former years, proceeded to make some remarks upon some of the tables contained therein. He took exception to the number given of the pupils being taught in the schools, and said that for the first time he was able to understand how so large a number of pupils was annually

REPRESENTED TO HAVE BEEN TAUGHT

in the various departments under the Board. The numbers were increased to the large proportions represented by the registry of the same pupils in different districts, and in this way. If the manipulations were properly effected, the whole population of the city might be stated to be receiving instruction in the different schools. In regard to attendance there was

A FALLING OFF

even among the white children, but the falling off in attendance among the colored children was most lamentable, and he hoped to see some persons especially interested in the latter undertake to remedy this great deficiency in their presence at school. He was still in favor of corporal punishment in the schools, and believed, from the statements repeatedly made to him by many principals and teachers, that too much time was lost in preserving discipline according to the present method, especially in the female schools. Parents were

ALTOGETHER NEGLIGENT IN ATTENDING

to complaints made by the principals, and children expelled for misconduct from one school had the facility of immediately attending another, which made the expulsion devoid of the intended effect. The Commissioner continued to go into details as to the experience of his observations when visiting the schools in his district, and concluded by moving the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That hereafter the principals of the different schools be required, when registering the names of all new pupils, to note in a column left for that purpose in the admission book all the names of such pupils as may have been registered during the current school year in any other of the public schools, and that in making up the annual report the principals should count only those pupils among "the whole number taught" who have not been previously registered during the school year by some other principal.

Referred to Committee on Teachers.

Whereas it has been found almost impracticable to comply with resolution of 5th April, 1870 (page 164 of Minutes of 1870), so far as it applies to the examination of the various schools under the care of this Board during the last six months of each year; therefore,

Resolved, That in future the City Superintendent and his assistants examine the classes of the various schools under the charge of this Board once in each twelvemonth, within the period comprising the five months of February, March, April, May and June, and once in each twelvemonth during the period comprising the five months of September, October, November, December and January; and that, so far as 1871 is concerned, any schools examined in January, 1871, shall be deemed and taken to have been examined in February, 1871.

Referred to Committee on Studies.

Resolved, That lessons in analysis of sentences be confined in future to pupils of the second and first grades, and be stricken from the studies of the fifth, fourth and third grades of male and female grammar schools, and that the time so saved in these three grades be devoted to reading and spelling.

Referred to Committee on Studies.

Commissioner Wood also proposed a resolution providing for a supply of a certain class of pens, to be purchased from a certain manufacturer, stating that he had himself found said pens to be well adapted for the use of youngsters in schools.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Supplies.

The Board then adjourned.

A BAD CHECK IN BROOKLYN.

Officer Powers, of the First precinct, Brooklyn, yesterday arrested a German named Tudor Hallenback, for attempting to pass a bogus check on the Fulton Bank, amounting to $515 50. It is charged that the prisoner went to the dry goods store of Dickerson & Ward, in Fulton street, and bought a bill of goods. The change of a $50 bill which he offered in payment, amounting to $32 50, he asked to be given him in the form of a check. The check was given. The figures were erased by using chemicals, and the amount altered to $515 50. The teller of the Fulton Bank, Mr. P. Rogers, closely scrutinized the check when it was presented to him, and detected the fraudulent erasures. He quietly sent out for an officer, who took Mr. Hallenback into custody. The accused will be arraigned for examination before Justice Walsh to-day.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

The predictions made here some time since of a reawakening of activity in real estate are already meeting with fair realization. The sales yet continue in the auction room to be on a restricted scale, but some very considerable offerings are announced and the inquiry among the various brokers discloses others. The market thus exhibits no new features other than have been already touched upon. There is yet an indisposition on the part of many who are desirous of bringing their property into the market to be foremost in that respect. They are generally indisposed to accept the bear cry that they must suffer a heavy reduction of values, but prefer to await a later period in the expectation of the market assuming a more confident tone. While this cry of real estate down continues it prevents persons, strong holders of real estate and desirous or willing to change their investments, from appearing as if compelled to sell, it being the natural inference that they would not otherwise sell on a falling market. There is really nothing, however, in the present character of real estate dealings to justify such a fear. The sales to-day were unimportant. Subjoined are the particulars.

NEW YORK PROPERTY—BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
111th st., house and lot No. 240, near 2d av., 20x12x½ bl..$7,400
112th st., 2 lots, s. s., 155 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x½ block, each....1,925

BY JAMES M. MILLER.
No. 232 Monroe st., 20 ft. from Grand st., 25x100, to Geo. G. Kilgrove....7,400
No. 307 Henry st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of Scammel st., 24x75, to G. C. Kilgrove....8,550
House w. s. 2d av., 116 ft. n. of 82d st., 25x100, to James Mulry....8,200
6 lots—2 n. s. 127th st., 2 s. s. 126th st., 175 ft. w. of 11th av., 99 ft. n. of 125th st.; 1 lot s. s. of 127th st., 30 ft. w. of 11th av., to Thomas J. Filney....20,500
Frame house s. s. 20th st., 275 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100, to James R. Manbray....6,187

STAMFORD (CONN.) PROPERTY—BY BLACKWELL & MARKS.
Dwelling house, outbuildings and 60 acres of ground, situated in the town of Stamford, Conn., to G. J. Westerfelt....3,050

A man in the vicinity of Woodstock, Vt., has been so severely poisoned and paralyzed by drinking cider that had been conducted through a lead pipe into his cellar that he is unable to raise his hands to his head or to attend to his ordinary business. The pipe was not cleansed or rinsed out the first year, but laid away and used last fall without cleaning.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD BARGAIN—SELDOM OFFERED.—FIRST class Grocery for sale, with Lease; good reasons for selling. Inquire at 326 Second avenue.

A GOOD MUSIC BUSINESS FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—By W. FORSHEW & CO., 392 Main street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED CIGAR STORE FOR SALE cheap.—Also corner Liquor Stores, Restaurants, Sample Rooms, Oyster Saloons, Lodging Houses, Billiard Saloon (with ten years' lease), Country Stores, Country Hotels, Patent for Washing Machine. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A.—MUST BE SOLD, CIGAR STORE, PRINCIPAL avenue, averaging daily $25 or no sale; lease; low rent; handsome store; a rare opportunity. MAX BAYERSDORFER, Auctioneer, 384 Bowery.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE.—LOW LEASE, FULL of boarders; good location; terms easy; convenient to street cars. O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ON THIRD AVENUE, UP town, centrally located and in a good neighborhood. Apply to FRASER & LEE, 20 Beekman street.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FIXTURES OF AN old established Distillery and Family Liquor Store, doing a good business. Apply at 511 Broome street.

FOR SALE—THE FIXTURES AND LEASE OF CENtral Park Garden; four years' lease from 1st May next. Reason for sale, retirement from business. Apply to C. P. G., between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—A GOOD ESTABLISHED STORE, DOING a good city and country cash trade, with a full assortment of China, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Fancy Articles, &c.; satisfactory reasons given for selling out. 357 Canal street, between Laurens and Thompson streets, New York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BUTCHER'S SHOP; splendid opportunity; good cash trade. 130 East Fourth street.

FOR SALE—THREE YEARS' LEASE AND SUBSTANtial Furniture of a first class Boarding House, near Fifth avenue and Madison square. Address BELL, Herald office.

FOR SALE—DOWN TOWN RESTAURANT, CHEAP for cash; must be sold at once; owner sick. POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5 Dey street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BILLIARD AND SAMPLE Room, with lunch counter and restaurant attached; well located, near Broadway, and doing a good business; rent low, with ten years' lease. Or would take a partner with $3,000 to $8,000 cash. Address box 124 Herald office.

FANCY GOODS STORE IN DIVISION STREET, ESTablished 10 years; doing good business. Address box 126 Herald office.

FURNITURE STORE FOR SALE.—ESTABLISHED 19 years; a good business. Apply on the premises, 60 Sixth avenue.

LARGE SAFE FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE; ALSO Office Fixtures and Lease. Inquire of B. F. NORRIS & CO., 197 Broadway.

RARE CHANCE.—$200 WILL BUY THIS WEEK ONE of the best Cigar Stores on Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn; large room for manufacturing. Apply at 357, between Clermont and Vanderbilt avenues.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS—RARE CHANCE.—GALLERY for sale, 166 Sixth avenue. Reason for selling the owner has another and cannot attend to both.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—A GOOD GALLERY TO BE sold or to let cheap; everything in good working order. Apply immediately at W. E. VAUGHAN'S Gallery, 156 Bowery, between Grand and Broome streets.

THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS IS CALLED TO one of the finest pieces of Improved Real Estate in this city; a fortune is in it. For particulars address WM. H. FARRAR, 73 Wooster street.

WILL SELL—FURNITURE AND LEASE OF HOUSE on Sixth avenue: a good chance for one who has $500 or $600. Address, for one week, SPLENDID HOME, Herald office.

$300.—A COMMERCIAL SCHOOL FOR SALE.—Pays well; easily conducted; beautiful location; bookkeeping, &c.; brilliant opportunity. Address HANFORTH, Herald office.

$1,200.—COTTON BATTING MANUFACTURING business; net profits $50 weekly and increasing; machinery first class. Apply to W. R. SOPER, No. 3 William street, or to WEHNER & LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

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A.—BUY STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS AND SAW Mills, Corliss' Engines, &c., of practical manufacturers direct. WOOD & MANN, Steam Engine Company, 42 Cortlandt street, New York. Send for price list.

A.—WRIGHT'S CUT OFF ENGINES GIVE HIGHest economy; Wood's portable and stationary Engines; prices reduced. Call and examine at depot, 31 Cortlandt street. F. W. BROOKS.

FOR SALE—LATHES, PLANERS, STEAM ENGINES, Pumps and Boilers, new and second hand, to suit purchasers. Address or call on F. T. CARPENTER, 500 Second avenue, corner of Twenty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE STOVER'S PLANING MAchine, one large Turning Lathe, also one Wood Moulding Machine; this is a rare opportunity for those wishing to purchase. Apply at Union Moulding Mill, corner Union avenue and Johnson street, Williamsburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN ERICSSON CALORIC ENgine, seven horse, in good order, at 472 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO BOILERS, 30 AND 50 horse power, also one Engine 25 horse power. Apply at 80 White street.

HOADLEY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, Four to thirty-horse power. J. C. HOADLEY & CO., 46 Cortlandt and 32, 35 and 37 Liberty streets.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. NOW IS YOUR time to buy at W. H. GRIFFITH'S, 40 Ann street. Balls, Cues, Cloths and second hand Tables for sale.

KAVANAGH & DECKER'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables, with patent cabinet cushions, at prices varying from $150 upwards; 5x10 Tables, $275 each, complete. Factory and warerooms, corner of Canal and Centre streets.

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GOOD TO EAT—COLD OR WARM. No bone or gristle—pure beef. New York and Texas Beef Preserving Company. 15 Cedar street.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 93 Fulton street. Blank Books ruled to pattern.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A THREE STORY BROWN STONE MODERN DWELling, 20x50x100 feet, Forty-fourth street, near Lexington avenue; ground rent $420; no re-valuations; 60 years; $12,500. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE DWELLING, WITH Furniture, No. 5 Rutherford place, Stuyvesant square, lot in fee. Also, by same estate, No. 50 East Ninth street, between Broadway and University place, full sized House and Lot; leasehold. Also the six story marble Building No. 514 Broadway, 25x100, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel; lot in fee. Apply only to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine st.

AT A BARGAIN—THREE FIRST CLASS BROWN stone Houses, to be sold less than the building price; some lots and cash will purchase. Apply at 171 Grand street, corner of Baxter.

A.—HOUSES ON THE PRINCIPAL AVENUES AND streets for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A SPLENDID FACTORY BUILDING, ON CENTRE street, for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A NEW AND HANDSOME FOUR STORY BROWN stone House, of medium size, for sale, in Thirty-eighth street, near Lexington avenue; it is arranged upon the modern plan and is in perfect order throughout; price $18,600. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE FOR SALE—First class neighborhood, East Thirty-fifth street; $11,000, worth $15,000. S. C. SMITH, owner, Frankfort House, corner Frankfort and William streets.

A FOUR STORY CORNER HOUSE FOR SALE—ON Lexington avenue, $10,000; less than its value. S. C. SMITH, owner, Frankfort House, corner Frankfort and William streets.

AT 220 FIFTH AVENUE.—BY WILLIAM TUCKER. Furnished and unfurnished Houses on 25th, 26th, 31st, 38th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 50th, 52d, 61st, 63d and various other localities.

A BARGAIN FOR BAKERS.—FOUR STORY BRICK House, with a good Bakery, on Second avenue, near Thirty-first street; price $18,500; easy terms. At B. S. LEVY & CO.'S, 271 West Thirty-eighth street, near Eighth avenue.

A LARGE VARIETY OF HOUSES FOR SALE ON Fifth avenue, Madison, Park and Lexington avenues; also on Thirtieth, Thirty-second, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. Apply to FETTRETCH & REMSEN, 451 Third avenue.

FACTORIES FOR SALE—WITH ENGINE, BOILERS, shafting, &c.—One 175x100, 5 story, $115,000; also one 100x150, 4 story, $65,000; one 50x100, 3 story; one 103x75, 4 story; also others. Apply to FETTRETCH & REMSEN, 454 Third avenue.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brick House and Lot 125 East Seventy-third street, just east of Fourth avenue; 16.8x45 feet; lot 102.2; $9,500 can remain on bond and mortgage.

Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE AT A LOW FIGURE—THE FOLLOWING choice parcels:—Two Lots, northeast corner 3d avenue and 25th street, suitable location for a bank; also four Lots, northwest corner 3d avenue and 96th street; seven Lots, northeast corner 3d avenue and 96th street; five Lots, northeast corner 1st avenue and 71st street; two of the most desirable Water Fronts on the East river, north of 62d street, containing about 25 lots each; also valuable improved Property, west side of Bowery. Apply to ROBERT IRWIN, 330 Bowery, from 10 to 3.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK Dwelling, in Thirty-first street, between Third and Second avenues; will be sold cheap. Apply to KILPATRICK & HOLMES, 46 East Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House, full width, in West Forty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue; terms easy. Inquire of CHAS. VAN BENSCHOTEN, 78 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE THREE story and basement brick Dwelling 117 Henry street. Call on D. THOMAS, at Freese's Commercial Hotel, 17 and 19 Park row.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue and Fiftieth street; would like to exchange the same for good Tenement or Store Property; can pay $2,000 or $3,000 in cash. Address J. PICKHARDT, 169 Bleecker st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ON ACCOUNT OF OWNER going to Europe, valuable Tenement Property—
21 Hester st., corner Norfolk, 5 story Phila. brick....$20,000
367 Madison st., 5 story Phila. brick....22,500
623 East Ninth st., 3 story and basement Phila. brick....10,000
This property can be bought to pay a large percentage; terms very easy. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

FOR SALE—IN EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, AT low price of $13,500, modern 3 story high stoop brick House. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Fifth avenue and Broadway, a first class four story brown stone House; of full width, recently overhauled; lot 25 by 98.9. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

2 LOTS NEAR THE WORLD'S FAIR GROUND, ONE block from Central Park, at about half price to close special partnership; level ground. Address ESTATE, Herald office.

$20,000.—A HANDSOME BROWN STONE House on Twenty-ninth street, near Lexington avenue, for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

$35,000.—FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY high stoop brown stone front House, No. 6 East Thirtieth street. For particulars and permit apply to BUILDER, 109 West Forty-ninth street.

West Side.

A DESIRABLE ENGLISH BASEMENT MODERN Dwelling, 17.6x50x100; four stories; price $18,500; terms easy; possession. Thirty-ninth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—BUILDING LOTS, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH avenues, on Fiftieth street, for sale low; excavated; Columbia lease; also a Printed List of Stores and Dwellings. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP (MODERN FREScoed) brown stone House, 20.10x55, lot 100 feet, Forty-ninth street, between Fifth avenue and Broadway, $51,500; terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—NINTH AVENUE, WEST SIDE, 100 FEET NORTH of Fifty-seventh street, 75x100, for sale low; neighborhood unexceptionable. Price low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—THE CHEAPEST LARGE FIRST CLASS BRICK Factory Property in the city, on the west side, for sale. Five stories, 40x100, with two Lots adjoining; contains one engine, two boilers, the main shaft and all the steam heating apparatus; it is well calculated for a machinist, piano, confectionery or furniture factory, having two drying houses connected, and all in splendid condition; gas all through. Must be sold. Not much cash required. C. J. CLARKE, 202 Broadway.

A.—BUY YOURSELF A HOME—THE FOLLOWING Houses are for sale very reasonably:—Four story brick and brown stone, in Thirty-eighth street, one block west of Broadway, only $17,500; four story brown stone, high stoop, in Fiftieth street, near Fifth avenue, 21x55x100, leased ground, only $24,000; four story brown stone, high stoop, Fifty-fourth street, near Madison avenue, 22x64x100, elegantly finished, in fee, only $38,000; brown stone House, in Nineteenth street, near Fifth avenue, 22x60x100, first class neighborhood, only $30,000. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of Seventeenth street.

A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE and Lot, West Twenty-sixth street; lot 17.3x98.9; house in good order; only $10,000; also a number of first class and tenement houses. SMITH & MEAD, 422 Eighth avenue.

A COTTAGE FOR SALE—NO. 302 WEST FIFTY-third street; is in perfect order and has the improvements. For particulars apply to BUILDER, 109 West Forty-ninth street.

A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT PHILADELPHIA brick House for sale at a bargain; paying at present 15 per cent; located near Washington Parade Ground. GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray street.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE HOUSE ON FIFTY-FIRST street, west of Fifth avenue, having side windows and all the advantages of a corner, without the exposure, for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A BARGAIN IF BOUGHT AT ONCE—FOUR STORY brick House, with Store, on West Thirty-seventh street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; price $10,000; little cash required, at B. S. LEVY & CO.'S, 271 West Thirty-eighth street, near Eighth avenue.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

Broadway, near Broome street, lot, with first class improvements....$85,000

Also.

Broadway, near Fourth street, first class extra large Store, well rented....225,000
Also, Bond street, extra large piece through to Great Jones street....65,000
Also, Bleecker street, near Wooster, 25x100....37,500
Also, Broome street, near Mercer, 50x75.5....120,000
Also, Crosby street, near Spring, 25x100....30,000
Also, Greene street, near Prince, 25x100....27,000
Also, Greene street, near Spring, 20x100....30,000
Also, Houston street, West, extra large piece....110,000
Also, Howard street, near Crosby, 25x100....50,000
Also, Laurens street, through to Thompson, 50.5x175....40,000
Also, Sixth avenue, valuable corner, above Forty-second street, 25x75.5....65,000
Also, Union square, West, extra large lot....100,000

For full particulars and business lists apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

CHARLES MACRAE'S OFFICE, GROUND FLOOR, 70 Cedar street, corner Nassau, conspicuous and convenient. Property at fair prices readily disposed of.

FOR SALE—THE SMALL THREE STORY HIGH STOOP [illegible] and under cellar House 274 West Eleventh street (late Hammond); house 20x40; lot 81 feet; price $12,500. Inquire of CHRISTIAN LOWRITZ, 275 West Eleventh street, corner of Waverley place.

FOR SALE—ON NORTON STREET, HOUSE AND LOT; lot 24x65, with three story and basement brick house, 25x40, and extension 25 feet, with modern improvements and in perfect order; also Building on rear of lot, three story; [illegible] a desirable property. For particulars apply to J. F. STEPHENS, 55 Wall street, office Rutgers Insurance Co.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT House and Lot on West Twentieth street; very good location; has all conveniences; was recently put in good order, $24,000, mortgage $6,000. SMITH & MEAD, 422 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HOUSE IN FIFTIETH street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, 20x50x100; Columbia College leasehold; price $20,000; $12,000 can remain. Apply to the owner, THOMAS STEVENSON, 27 Wall street.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS HUDSON RIVER GARDEN, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets. Apply to LOUIS STEPHAN, 116 Fulton street.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY NO. 15 MERCER STREET, lot 25x100, with three story brick building. Will be sold at a bargain. J. H. PHELPS, 155 Broadway, corner Cedar street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House, 215 West Forty-sixth street, all modern improvements. Apply 242 West Thirty-sixth street.

SIXTH AVENUE STORE PROPERTY—A GOOD INvestment—The House and Lot, No. 371 Sixth avenue, 25x100. Apply to JAMES GLASSFORD, 135 Canal st.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

West Side.

HOUSES FOR SALE, BY A NON-RESIDENT, ON favorable terms—
W. 28th st., near 7th av., 4 story h. s. b. s.; price $22,000.
W. 36th st., No. 260, 3 story brick h. s.; $14,500.
W. 40th st., No. 225, 3 story h. s. b. s.; $12,500.
E. 33d st., Nos. 210, 212, 214, 218, near 3d av., 3 story h. s. b. s.; $14,000.
E. 25th st., Nos. 213, 214, 210, near 2d av., 3 story h. s. b. s.; $14,000. E. 49th st., No. 282, 2 story h. s. b. s.; $15,500.
2d av., No. 570, marble trimmings, h. s.; $12,000.
E. 31st st., No. 248, size 25x98.9, h. s.; $15,000.
Inquire of JAMES EDDY, the owner, at store 152 Nassau street, corner of Spruce, between 10 and 12 A. M.

8TH AVENUE.—A DESIRABLE CORNER, BELOW Fortieth street, west side, for sale at a bargain. C. J. CLARKE, 202 Broadway.

$14,000.—A FIRST CLASS THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone front; all the modern improvements; terms, half cash. Apply on the premises, 326 West Fifty-fifth street.

$35,000.—ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED BROWN stone four story high stoop Houses in New York, Forty-sixth street, between Fifth and Sixth avs. HATCH & RIKER, 1,203 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

$10,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM ON IMPROVED city Real Estate, for five years, at 7 per cent interest, on a liberal valuation. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

$1,250,000—FIRST MORTGAGE—TO LOAN, ON city, private and store property. No bonus required. Apply to B. G. GORDAN, 86 Fourth avenue, near Tenth street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A.—FOR SALE, FINE FOUR STORY STORE PROPERty on Columbia street, well rented; price $12,500; terms easy. T. OLIVER CARTER, 56 Wall street, basement.

BROOKLYN STORES.—DESIRABLE SMALL STORE, 251 Fulton avenue, corner Raymond street; also Store and Dwelling 241 Fulton avenue, brick and plate glass fronts; one of best locations for business. D. BRAINERD, Montague street, corner Court.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A LARGE first class three story House on Willow street, in complete order. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNES, No. 1½ Pine street.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A WELL BUILT NEW two story frame House, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn; not much cash required; balance on mortgage. WM. WRIGHT, 56 Pine street.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—AN ELEGANT BROWN stone House, situated on Lee avenue, between Rodney and Keap streets, Brooklyn; all improvements; superb order; must be seen to be appreciated; locality best in Nineteenth ward; surroundings first class in every particular. For permits and particulars apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT, several Villas, one furnished; stables, gardens, lawns, shade trees; all modern conveniences; delightfully located; near ferry; 25 minutes of Wall street. HAMILTON, 26½ Broadway, or 52 Front street.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate. For papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A FARM OF 80 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND, WITH comfortable Dwelling, three Barns, &c., situated near Middletown, Orange county, for sale; price $6,000; only $1,500 cash required. Apply to ROBERTS & McGUIRE, 87 Cedar street.

AT RYE.—THE HANDSOMEST PLACE AND GROUNDS in the town. If any country seat in Rye is worth purchasing for all its merits of situation, style and finish of place, &c., this is. To any party contemplating purchasing particulars will be sent on application to A. ARNOUX, Rye.

A PLEASANT, HEALTHY LOCATION, OVERLOOKing the Hudson, near city limits; 23 acres excellent land; desirable buildings, choice fruit; shade; beautiful surroundings; only 20 per cent cash wanted. Address HOME, box 729 Post office, Newburg.

A.—GREENPOINT PROPERTY TO BE SOLD AT A sacrifice; convenient to Tenth street ferry. Apply at 171 Grand street, corner of Baxter.

A FARM, SPLENDIDLY SITUATED THREE-QUARTERS of a mile from depot, on Long Island, to exchange for Brooklyn property. Apply at 171 Grand street, corner of Baxter.

CHEAP HOMES.—NEAT AND CONVENIENT HOUSES of eight rooms can be obtained at Elizabeth, N. J.; within three minutes' walk of South street depot, for $5,000 each; half remain on bond and mortgage. Address JULIUS A. FAY, Elizabeth, N. J.

CRANBERRY BOG, OF 12 ACRES, IN OCEAN county, N. J., for sale cheap. EPHRAIM P. EMSON, Collier's Mills, Ocean county, N. J.

EXCELLENT WHITE PINE LANDS.—3,760 ACRES IN Minnesota, near Northern Pacific Railroad, very heavily timbered, for sale low. Address box 1,559 Post office, N. Y.

FOR SALE—100 SQUARE FEET OF LAND, IN YONkers, on a corner. Apply to the owner, 124 Reade st.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF THE PASSAIC river, at Woodside, a House of 12 rooms; all modern improvements, stable, one acre of land, fine croquet ground and kitchen garden; three minutes' walk from depot of Newark and Paterson Railroad, and 10 minutes from proposed depot of Midland Railroad. For terms address box 4,693 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE—A FRUIT FARM OF 12 ACRES, TWO Houses, Barn and Outbuildings; peaches, pears, apples and berries of all kinds; in a thriving town; near depot of Camden and Atlantic Railroad; 30 miles south of Philadelphia. Address box 55 Hammonton (N. J.) Post office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE OR FOUR VERY handsome Residences in Westchester county, within one hour's ride of city; also one Block on Lexington avenue, 200x150. Apply to WALLACE BROS., 52 William street, room 15.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HOTEL AND HALF Acre in Scottsville, 10 miles from Rochester, N. Y., $5,000; Dwelling and quarter Acre, $3,000. Also Farm, 37 acres, at East Pembroke, 4 miles from Batavia, half mile from depot, $7,500. A. J. BERRIAN, 73 Court street, Brooklyn.

HOTEL FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE—Elegantly furnished, being the only regular hotel in a growing New England city of 20,000 inhabitants; splendid bar and office, two suits double parlors, water, gas, &c.; will exchange for New York property, or sell or lease cheap for cash. Address CLINTON, Herald office.

HOTEL TO LEASE—AT GREENWICH, CONN., CONtaining 90 rooms; locality unsurpassed. For further particulars call on or address JOHN VOORHIS & SON, Greenwich, Conn., or Forty-second street and First avenue, New York.

LONG BRANCH.—MARINE VILLA TO LET, FROM the 10th of June to the 15th of September; a Cottage completely furnished; stabling for three horses; coach house for two carriages; produce of well stocked kitchen garden; use of cow; well stocked icehouse; billiard room; every convenience and comfort on the premises; the house fronts the ocean and has its own bathing ground. For terms, &c., apply to Mr. THEODORE MOSS, Wallack's theatre, Broadway.

VERY CHEAP PLACE FOR SALE IN YONKERS—great bargain; fine new House at Dobbs' Ferry; sale or rent; also Tarrytown and Monrose. WILLIAM N. POOLEY, 23 Dey street.

7 ACRE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—2½ story house, 10 rooms, barn, &c.; abundance of fruit and shade trees; two hours per New Haven Railroad; price $2,500. For particulars apply to or address owner, GEORGE SEELY, 35 Chambers street.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A CHANCE.—EXCHANGE FOR UNENCUMBERED Property. Stock, Lease and Fixtures of an old established Grocery, doing a large cash business; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address A. C., box 150 Herald office.

AT STAMFORD, CONN.—RESIDENCE AND 15 ACRES of Land, splendidly located on Strawberry Hill; also at Peekskill, near the Hudson river, elegant House and 8 acres of Land; would exchange either of above for Brooklyn or city Property. E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, No. 8 Pine street.

BRICKS—BRICK MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, WITH everything complete, for sale or exchange at a bargain. Splendid clay bed; convenient to markets; water communication. Excellent opportunity to engage in the business. Sample brick and full particulars with JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau street, New York.

MANY VERY DESIRABLE FARMS, SOME WITH cash, to exchange for good Tenement Property. Exchanges a specialty. A. G. JAYNE & CO., 111 Broadway, room 85.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A THREE OR FOUR STORY house between Fourteenth and Thirty-fifth streets, a full size Lot, with small frame House, in Seventy-seventh street, near Fourth avenue. No mortgage. All assessments paid. Difference in cash. J. B. KETCHAM, 238 Fourth avenue.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED Real Estate, within 9 miles from New York, for city or Western property. Address RUTHERFURD, box 127 Herald office.

WILL EXCHANGE—A FINE BUSINESS PROPERTY for a first class residence. Will not go outside of New York or Brooklyn. No agents treated with. Address, with particulars, FRANK, Herald office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—VALUABLE CITY LOTS at Hyde Park, Chicago, for a stock of $3,000 to $5,000 of Boots and Shoes suitable for a town of 4,000 inhabitants. Address B. & S., Herald office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A.—HOUSES WANTED, DESIRABLE PROPERTY, for sale or to let, to meet the demands of customers. Send for descriptive blank. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SCOTT, No. 4 Pine street.

THE OWNER OF A SMALL COUNTRY PLACE OR Farm in New Jersey, near some railroad station, and within two hours from New York, may find a cash purchaser, if willing to sell cheap. Give full particulars, with price. Address J. A., box 118 Herald office.

WANTED—A MEDIUM SIZED HOUSE, WITH ALL improvements, brick or stone, for cash; location between Fourteenth and Fiftieth streets, and sixth and Lexington avenues; owners only dealt with. Address S. A. G., Herald office.

HOUSE WANTED—15 TO 20 FEET FRONT; GOOD location, well built, with abundance of Twentieth to Forty-fifth street, Sixth and Lexington avenues, to cost about $20,000. Address, with particulars, FISH, Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL, NEAT HOUSE, in the vicinity of Broadway, between Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets. A line addressed to N. F., 62 East Ninth street, naming location and lowest cash price, will receive attention.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—TWO, THREE OR FOUR story brown stone or brick Houses, between Fifty-second and sixtieth streets, west side. Address, stating location, size, price, &c., E. H. S. & CO., 34 Liberty street, N. Y., room No. 2.

WANTED TO PURCHASE BETWEEN TWELFTH and Forty-fifth streets and Third and Sixth avenues, a three story brick or brown stone House, 20 or 22 feet front, with all the modern improvements. Address J. F. E., box 5,011 Post office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE AND LOT, BEtween Fiftieth and Sixtieth streets, east side, not above $12,000. Parties wishing to dispose at a reasonable price address, with description, L. B., box 2,394 Post office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN THE NINTH WARD, a Dwelling House and Lot; price not to exceed $18,000. Address, with full particulars and lowest price, NINTH WARD, Herald office.

WANTED—A HOUSE, GOOD LOCATION, CITY OR Brooklyn, $9,000 to $16,000, in exchange for a nice country Residence, convenient to city; plenty fruit, &c.; very healthy; or Brooklyn Lots, not encumbered. PABST, 95 Maiden lane.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

AN EXTENSIVE BOTTLING CONCERN DESIRES TO rent or lease a suitable place for their business; a large livery stable would answer, or factory premises might serve the purpose, or, what would be preferable, a nice dwelling, with store and an adjoining or communicating stable or other building offering facilities for stabling a large number of horses and room for wagons. Address, stating particulars as to terms, &c., J. J. BALDWIN, 221 Second avenue.

A LADY OF VERY LIMITED MEANS WOULD LIKE to have a small Room in a private family up town, not below Thirty-eighth street and between Fifth and Seventh avenues. References exchanged. Address C. H., 719 Sixth avenue.

A LARGE BUILDING WANTED—WITH OR WITH out steam power, for a term of years. GEO. W. ALEXANDER, 81, 83 and 85 Centre street.

A.—WANTED—A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE FOR immediate occupation; location between Tenth and Twentieth streets, Second and Fifth avenues. Address, with particulars, B. JOSEPH, Arlington House, Fourteenth street.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE neighborhood, below Sixtieth street, New York, or within one mile of Wall, Fulton or Hamilton ferry, Brooklyn; from 8 to 10 rooms, with all modern improvements; rent not to exceed $100 per month. Address C. A. C., care J. F. Baldwin, 174 Fulton street, New York.

HOUSE OR UPPER PART OF HOUSE WANTED—Suitable for a lodging house, on Chatham street, Bowery or Canal street, near Bowery. Address M. D., Herald office.

HOUSES WANTED (UNFURNISHED AND FURnished).—I have several applicants, reliable and responsible, who want to rent eligibly located Houses; one party wants a House east of Fifth avenue, between Twentieth and Fortieth streets; rent about $1,800. Call on or address or send particulars to B. FLANAGAN, Real Estate, 401 Fourth avenue, corner Twenty-eighth.

TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS, having been established for the past 11 years in the real estate business and consequently had a considerable experience, owners are requested to call and register their property on our books; no charge unless a sale is effected; renting, collecting, taking charge of estates, &c. SMITH & MEAD, 422 Eighth avenue.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, ENGAGED DURING the day, a small furnished Room, with convenience for fire. Address M., Uptown Advertisement office, 542 West Thirty-second street.

WANTED—IN BOND STREET, A HOUSE FOR BUSIness purposes, near Broadway. Address A. J. McKAY, box 6,753 Post office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD TENANT, MARCH 1, MOdern built House of ten rooms, on line of cars, in good neighborhood. Rent about $1,050. Apply in person at 154 Sixth avenue. Ring bell.

WANTED—A SUIT OF THREE OR FOUR LAW OFfices, not above second floor. Address, stating terms, &c., B., Herald office.

WANTED—IN HARLEM, A FIRST CLASS COTTAGE of about eight rooms; must have modern improvements; rent not to exceed $400 per annum. Address J. W., box 5,212 Post office.

WANTED—A BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR, LARGE enough to store 500 barrels (45 gallons each) and an Office on floor even with street, on or near Broadway, between Wall and Chambers street, for five years. Address OTIS FIELD, Agent for Kelley's Island Wine Company, 125 Fulton street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FLOOR OF THREE OR four Rooms, in a private family, suitable for light housekeeping, by a young man and wife. Address, stating location and conveniences (price $25), C. W. G., Herald office.

WANTED—A SMALL STORE OR PART OF A STORE; on Sixth avenue preferred; rent must be low. Address IMMEDIATE, box 135 Herald office.

WANTED—TWO OR FOUR LOFTS, 25X100 FEET each, on east side of Bowery, below Houston street, for a light business; a corner building preferred. Address E. & H., Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL, NEAT HOUSE, BY an unexceptionable tenant, in the vicinity of Broadway, between Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets. A line addressed to F. G. F., 62 East Ninth street, naming rent and location, will receive attention.

WANTED TO RENT—A STORE AND BASEMENT OR a whole House, on the west side of Sixth avenue, between Thirteenth and Twenty-ninth streets. Address, giving particulars as to location and rent, C. D. E., Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—WITH PRIVILEGE OF BUYING, small House and Garden, in good order and good neighborhood, within 30 minutes from City Hall. Address COTTAGE, box 199 Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—HOUSE WITH 14 ROOMS, EVery convenience, New York or Brooklyn; thirty minutes from Wall street; rent about $2,000. Only answers giving rooms, rent, location, &c., fully, will be noticed. Address N. M. N., station F, New York.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A DOG; HAS ON COLLAR WITH OWNER'S name. The owner can have it by proving property and paying expenses. P. RAFFERTY, Sixty-fifth street and Eighth avenue.

LOST OR STOLEN—SUPPOSED TO BE TAKEN BY a pickpocket on an Eighth avenue car, at Canal street and Broadway, the following, viz.:—
Check for $350, drawn by Alex. E. Mott, No. 1,297, to order of Speedling & Lawrence, on the Pacific Bank of New York city, dated Feb. 7, 1871.
Check for $200, drawn by Simeon L. Close, no number, to order of Speedling & Lawrence, on the Sixpenny Savings Bank, Clinton Hall, New York city, dated Feb. 7, 1871.
Check for $197 41, number unknown, drawn by the Clipper Mower and Reaper Company, 154 Chambers street, New York city, to order of Speedling & Lawrence, dated Feb. 7, 1871, on the National Park Bank of New York city.
Check for $30, dated Dec. 15, 1870, No. 1,411, drawn by Speedling & Lawrence, Yonkers, N. Y., to order of A. P. Speedling, on the First National Bank of Yonkers, N. Y.
Due bill, dated March 20, 1870, drawn by George W. Embree, of Yonkers, N. Y., to order of H. J. Cronk, for $19 25, on which is endorsed a payment of $5, belonging to A. P. Speedling, of Yonkers, N. Y.
All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as the payment thereof has been stopped, and are valueless except to the owner.
Also a small amount of money and two safe keys, and some valueless memorandums except to owner.
Lock of safe has been so changed that the keys are now useless.
A suitable reward will be paid to any person having them in possession by returning them to the subscribers, SPEEDLING & LAWRENCE, Yonkers, N. Y.

LOST—ON MONDAY NIGHT, A GOLD BAND BRACElet; lost going from Jane street through Fourteenth street to Sixth avenue. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it with MILLS P. BAKER, at pier 47 North river.

LOST—SUNDAY EVENING, A PURPLE SKIRT, trimmed with red velveteen, black fringe, between Forty-third and Twenty-eighth streets, Second and Third avenues. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 211 East Twenty-eighth street.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 8, ON A Broadway horse car, going from Reade street to Fifth Avenue Hotel, between 5 and 6 o'clock, a Jacot gold hunter Watch and Chain. Whoever will return the same to the office of the Fifth Avenue Hotel will receive a liberal reward and no questions asked.

ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8, BETWEEN 10 AND 11 o'clock, from Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, a Spitz Dog, of a yellowish color. By returning the same to 308 Second avenue, corner Eighteenth street, the finder will be suitably rewarded.

STOLEN—FEBRUARY 1, A MUSTANG PONY, IRON gray, 13 hands, branded on hip, with Saddle and Bridle. Was hired and not returned. A liberal reward for thief or property. H. N. WITTY, 74 Third street, Brooklyn, E. D.

STOLEN—A BANK BOOK, NO. 15,415, ON THE ATlantic Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY LAST, A black and tan Dog; answers to name of Charlie. Return to 146 East Thirty-fourth street.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON 7TH INST., ABOUT CITY Hall Park, a Carriage Dog; wore collar with name "Damon" on. The finder will receive the above reward by returning him to 17 Third street.

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID BY THE GENTLEman who lost his gold-headed Cane, on Monday evening last, on its return to the Commissioner's office, Grand Opera House Drawing, 1,217 Broadway.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bleecker street, between Broadway and Bowery, a little White Dog (German Spitz); one eye larger and blacker than the other; answers to the name of Rosetta. Any person returning the dog to 82 Walker street, near Elm, will receive the above reward.

$25 REWARD.—IF THE PARTY WILL RETURN the Coat taken from the barber shop, by mistake, Sixth avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets (pocket contained set of valuable tools), he will receive thanks. J. M. GABO, 40 West Twenty-fourth street.

$50 REWARD.—A POINT LACE HANDKERCHIEF, with a gold Holder, was lost on Monday evening, at Trenor's sociable, Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, either in the ball room or at the supper table. The finder will receive the above reward by restoring the articles to 242 West Twenty-second street.

$200 REWARD WILL BE PAID ON DELIVERY at 83 West Twenty-eighth street of a single stone Diamond Ring, lost in Twenty-eighth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, on Saturday afternoon last.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Short Hand, English, German, French, Latin, Spanish. Private lessons, day and evening. Ladies' department. Telegraphy practically taught.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $25. THOMPSON'S Telegraphing Institute, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute. Day and evening. Demand for operators.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 125 BOWERY, private Instruction, day and evening. Bookkeeping, Spencerian Penmanship, Arithmetic, French, German, Spanish, Shorthand, Mathematics and English. Ladies' Department. Telegraphy by an experienced operator.

A YOUNG PROFESSOR OF FRENCH AND GERMAN wishes to find a Room in a refined and strictly private family, east side of town. Address, stating terms, J. F., Herald office.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, CONVERSANT WITH English, French, Spanish and Italian and well at home in music and drawing, desires an engagement as governess or companion. Address J., 165 West Twenty-first street.

A YOUNG LADY, TEACHER OF VOCAL AND INstrumental Music, is desirous of procuring a few pupils; particular attention paid to beginners; terms [illegible] Address H. O., Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION TO VISIT [illegible] governess or teacher of the [illegible] in a private school in New York or Brooklyn. [illegible] Post office.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

25 PRINCE ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS PLAIN cook; first rate washer and ironer; is a first rate baker; good city reference.

28 CORNELIA ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM, front house.—A colored woman as cook; references given. Call on or address COOK.

104 WEST 16TH ST.—AN EXCELLENT COOK AND chambermaid desire situations together. Refer to present employer.

114 EAST 38TH ST., AT PRESENT EMPLOYERS.—An English woman, lately landed, as cook; understands her business fully and is very reliable and trustworthy.

134 EAST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH avs.—Two sisters wish to go together; one as plain cook, washer and ironer, the other to do chamberwork and waiting; will go in the country.

144 WEST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, IN THE REAR.—A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family; best city reference from her last place.

144 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; best city reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days.

163 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A YOUNG girl, lately landed, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has done cooking in the old country.

168 DUANE ST.—A CAPABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a restaurant, hotel or private family. Call for three days. Mrs. MAGUIRE, room 55.

202 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM NO. 8.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook in a small private family; has the best city reference. Call on or address.

204 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as cook in a private family; best city reference. Call for two days.

206 WEST 16TH ST.—AS COOK, OR LAUNDRESS preferred; best of city reference given.

207 WEST 26TH ST.—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS FIRST class cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, willing to assist in washing and ironing; best city reference.

213 WEST 40TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., first floor.—A respectable middle aged woman as cook in a small private family; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; good city reference. Call or address for two days.

215 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first class cook in a private family; no objection to the country; first class references will be given.

218 WILLIAM ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman as cook, or would do the general housework of a small family where she could keep her little boy; city or country. Call for Mrs. SMITH.

230 1ST AV., NEAR 14TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best city reference. Address or call for two days.

426 EAST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country for the summer months; has two years' reference. No one need answer this except an excellent family. Address JULIA WALSH.

437 WEST 28TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron; best city reference.

448 6TH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

490 6TH AV., ROOM 11.—A YOUNG GIRL IN A small private family as good plain cook, washer and ironer; best city references.

540 3D AV., CORNER 38TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—A respectable woman as cook; no objection to a boarding house.

548 WEST 43D ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS; ONE TO cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress or as chambermaid and to take care of children and sew; two years' city reference.

A PROFESSIONAL FRENCH AND GERMAN COOK: understands French and English cooking; understands her business thoroughly; is a good pastry cook; in a first class house only; good reference. Address COOK, box 212 Herald office.

Chambermaids, &c.

29 WEST 26TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS in a private family, or assistant in a boarding house. Best reference from her last place. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M.

109 WEST 40TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid; is willing to assist with the washing.

130 WEST 20TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—AN EXPERIENCED chambermaid, in or near New York city; will also assist as waitress or in the washing and ironing; good reference given. Call for three days.

134 EAST 13TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid; is willing to assist with the waiting; good references. Call for two days.

144 WEST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, IN THE REAR.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; best city reference from her last place.

154 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

156 EAST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employers.

157 WEST 24TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS or to do up stairs work and be generally useful; best references. Apply in the dressmaker's.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A NEAT, active young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private boarding house; best city reference.

204 WEST 32D ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days.

213 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family or private boarding house; best city reference. Call for two days.

215 WEST 35TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; is willing and obliging; best reference. Call for two days.

220 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing or to do general housework for a private family; good reference.

224 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

225 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress in a small private family.

228 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed, as chambermaid and to assist in fine washing and ironing.

246 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress or as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing; best city reference.

292 1ST AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; city reference.

306 EAST 55TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A young girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing in a small private family; four years' reference from her last place. Call for two days.

317 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork and fine washing in a private family; good city reference.

327 EAST 34TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO assist with waiting in a private family or boarding house; best reference from last employer.

334 EAST 21ST ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID IN A PRIVATE family, by a young girl, lately landed; no objection to make herself otherwise useful; references from the old country.

337 WEST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; will assist in washing; four years' reference from her last place.

347 EAST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; will assist in fine washing and ironing; good city references.

402 EAST 13TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or to do chamberwork and waiting; will make herself generally useful; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

528 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; good city reference. Call for two days.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

13 EAST 18TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS AND cloak maker to go out by the day or week in private families; is a first class cutter and fitter; well accustomed to party and reception dresses. Can be seen at present employer's, or address DRESSMAKER.

14 EAST 29TH ST.—AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS by the day or month; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

38 CORNELIA ST.—A COLORED DRESSMAKER TO go out by the day or take home work; $1 a day; excellent reference. Address DRESSMAKER, care of Mrs. Vandiff.

62 WEST 18TH ST.—A SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER, to go out by the day or week; terms moderate; good references.

171 WAVERLEY PLACE.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wishes to make a few more engagements by the day or week, or will work at home; works on fancy undergarments. Address Mrs. B.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A DRESSMAKER, who can cut and fit for ladies and children and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, wishes a few customers, to go out by the day, week or month; city reference.

212 WEST 38TH ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL AS seamstress in an American family; is a good operator.

232 WEST 18TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A FIRST class family seamstress and operator by the day or week; wedding outfits made up in the best manner on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and every description of family sewing.

337 EAST 17TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Winter and Spring Suits, $8 upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $4; ladies', children's and infants' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

351 WEST 18TH ST.—FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wants a few more engagements for the spring work. Apply at once.

880 3D AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS.—A fashionable dressmaker would like the work of a few private families by the day; is a perfect fitter and trimmer, and can furnish her own Wheeler & Wilson machine if necessary; best reference. Call on or address Mrs. WILLIAMS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

A DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS WISHES TO make a few engagements to go out by the day or week; has a Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address M. G., Post office, Brooklyn.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WISHES THE BEST work of a few first class families by the day; wedding outfits and evening dresses a specialty. Address DRESSMAKER, box 427 station E.

General Housework, &c.

14 SUFFOLK ST., ROOM NO. 6.—A GERMAN GIRL to do general housework.

28 HUBERT ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to do general housework; best references. Apply for two days.

103 EAST 59TH ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO DO general housework.

124 EAST BROADWAY, REAR BUILDING.—A COMPETENT young woman to do housework in the city.

134 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family; understands plain cooking; best city reference.

145 WEST 32D ST.—COLORED YOUNG GIRL TO DO housework in a private family; reference. Call for Mrs. SULLIVAN.

146 EAST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed, to do general housework in a private family; city reference. Call for two days.

226 EAST 53D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN IN A PLAIN private family to do housework or chamberwork and take care of children; is willing to make herself useful. Apply at her present employer's.

242 EAST 51ST ST. (AT CHAPEL.)—A COMPETENT German girl to do general housework or as nurse; excellent references. Call to-morrow, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

310 WEST 23D ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a private family; well recommended from her last place.

315 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework; no objection to the country; good city reference.

326 10TH AV., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; good city reference. Call one day.

343 EAST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family; good city reference.

349 EAST 60TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young girl to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference. Call for two days.

468 WEST 33D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family, or will go as nurse and plain seamstress; best city reference; city or country.

626 2D AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS.—A Protestant girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small family.

709 7TH AV., NEAR 48TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl, 16 years old, to assist in light housework or to mind children; is willing and obliging.

Housekeepers, &c.

37 EAST 20TH ST.—A LADY OF EDUCATION AND refinement as housekeeper in a gentleman's family or hotel; would teach children in the primary branches; no objection to the country; highest references as to character and capacity. Call on or address H. S.

78 CHARLTON ST.—A PROTESTANT LADY, stranger in the country, as housekeeper in some respectable family, city or country.

134 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.—AN AMERICAN widow lady of refinement and capability as housekeeper; would prefer a widower's or bachelor's family; a pleasant home for herself and little daughter more an object than large salary. Call for one week on Mrs. CLARENCE.

136 2D AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS HOUSEKEEPER in a gentleman's family, and to do fine sewing. Call on Miss BARGER.

145 EAST 53D ST.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW AS housekeeper and will assist with the up-stairs work and sewing, or will take charge of an invalid.

191 MOTT ST.—AN AMERICAN LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER; will make herself generally useful; no objection to go out of the city.

286 BROOME ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A lady of congenial disposition as housekeeper. Address or call between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock.

916 BROADWAY.—A GERMAN LADY TO TAKE charge of a small genteel household; can sew on machine; best reference. Address.

1,241 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST sts.—A young widow lady, from Portland, Me., as housekeeper in a widower's family. Call for two days. Inquire for Mrs. N. F.

A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER—BY A LADY OF education; would instruct young children in English, French and music; would go as companion to a lady; no objection to travel to California or Europe; salary disregarded, but a comfortable and refined home desired. Address Miss STANTON, box 117 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady, as housekeeper in a widower's family, or would wait on an invalid lady or travel. Address TRAVEL, box 230 Herald office.

A SOUTHERN WIDOW LADY OF REFINEMENT, aged thirty, wishes a situation as housekeeper; a widower's family preferred; is fully competent to take entire charge; can give the highest reference. Address E. A., Herald office.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A respectable family; information may be obtained at last employer's as to respectability and capability. Address box 105 Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

7 EAST 53D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A RESPECTABLE competent colored girl as laundress; excellent references. Call for two days.

117 WEST 27TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS, to do gentlemen's and ladies' washing by the dozen; understands all kinds of family washing; puffing and fluting done on moderate terms; best reference.

142 WEST 25TH ST., ROOM NO. 7.—A COMPETENT laundress would like to take in gentlemen's or families' washing at her own house.

147 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 7th av.—A respectable girl as cook; is a good washer and ironer and a first rate baker; excellent city references.

153 WEST 27TH ST., IN THE REAR, ROOM 9.—A respectable woman wishes washing in or out of her own house; good reference. Call for two days.

158 EAST 30TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable woman to go out by the day washing and ironing; understands fluting and polishing; good city references.

184 LUDLOW ST., SECOND FLOOR, REAR.—A first class laundress, to do washing and ironing for gentlemen and families, at her own home; best city reference.

200 WEST 25TH ST.—AS GOOD LAUNDRESS; good reference. Call for two days.

216 WEST 38TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., TOP FLOOR, front room.—A respectable widow would like to get washing at her own house or would go out by the day; understands French fluting; satisfactory reference.

252 WEST 23TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class laundress; has first class reference. Can be seen until suited.

309 EAST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A first class laundress, with good reference, wishes gentlemen's or ladies' washing by the month, dozen or piece. Terms moderate. Address Mrs. HONOUR.

388 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON WISHES take washing in her own house; would like to wash for gentlemen; she is competent and well recommended.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

THE WRITING ON THE WALL.

A

TELEGRAM CARTOON

TO-MORROW.

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is the smallest,
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OFFICE,
37 NASSAU STREET.

Nurses, &c.

20 EAST 8TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN, WITH six years' city reference from her last employer, as nurse.

49 BLEECKER ST., UP STAIRS.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and chambermaid, or as seamstress; no objection to the country; can give the best city reference.

70 WEST 43D ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby; can come well recommended.

95 10TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN orphan girl to take care of children or do chamberwork and waiting; a place in a nice Roman Catholic family of more importance to her than high wages; good city reference.

121 HOUSTON ST.—A GERMAN WOMAN, LATELY arrived from Germany, as nurse in a private family; references [illegible]. Call for Mrs. BACKLER.

135 ELIZABETH ST., ROOM 10.—A YOUNG MARRIED woman, who has lost her baby, seven weeks old, would like to get a place as wet nurse in a good family.

157 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as nurse and seamstress; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's or Willcox & Gibbs' machine.

201 SULLIVAN ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable married woman to take a baby in her own home to wet nurse; fresh breast of milk. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES

Nurses, &c.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A COMPETENT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or would assist in chamberwork; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

216 WEST 36TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., TOP FLOOR, front room.—A competent woman as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take entire care of an infant from its birth; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; satisfactory references.

217 EAST 25TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk.

230 WEST 54TH ST.—AS NURSE, BY A MAN VERY capable and attentive, and furnished with best recommendations. A gentleman whom he has nursed most faithfully through a critical sickness desires to get a good place for him. Call for two days.

252 8TH AV., CORNER 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to take care of grown children or to assist in chamberwork.

285 WEST 11TH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED ENGLISH Protestant lady as nurse and seamstress; best reference. Call for two days.

326 WEST 29TH ST.—AS WET NURSE, WITH A fresh breast of milk. Can be seen at and refers to her present employer.

328 WEST 15TH ST.—A COMPETENT COLORED WOMAN as child's nurse and seamstress.

405 WEST 25TH ST.—A NEAT, SMART GIRL, 18 years old, to take care of children and assist in housework. Call for three days.

490 7TH AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS.—A Protestant girl as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; best city reference.

527 2D AV., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESPECTABLE married woman wishes a baby to wet nurse. Mrs. POWELL.

577 2D AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS., FIRST floor.—A Protestant girl as nurse and chambermaid; can take care of a baby from infancy; best city reference.

A YOUNG SWEDE, WELL EDUCATED, WISHES A situation as nurse for an invalid; has had long experience; speaks English, German, French and Swedish; best references. Address T. A. G., box 193 Herald office.

Waitresses, &c.

7 WEST 32D ST.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GIRL as first class waitress or chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's.

139 WEST 50TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as waitress or chambermaid or to do general housework; in small private family. Call for two days.

159 WEST 27TH ST.—AS WAITRESS; WOULD TAKE the entire charge of a dining room or hotel; would assist with chamberwork; best city references.

250 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—As first class waitress in a first class boarding house; willing and obliging; understands her business perfectly.

311 EAST 27TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young girl as waitress in a private family; best city references.

Miscellaneous.

3 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid or dressmaker; no objection to travelling; best city references. Can be seen at last employer's.

58 CLINTON PLACE.—A FRENCH PROTESTANT lady, speaking German and English fluently, as teacher in a school, or governess in a family or companion; can give references from schools where she resided. Address Mme. T. CELIER.

213 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady as lady's maid; speaks German and English.

221 MYRTLE AV., BETWEEN HUDSON AND NAVY sts., Brooklyn.—A respectable young lady to travel with a lady; good city reference. Address M. D.

325 EAST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS LADY'S maid in a private family; understands dressmaking and hairdressing; can cut and fit well; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is a Protestant. Address M. M.

A LADY, WHO WRITES A PLAIN, ROUND HAND, desires copying at her own residence or in an office. Address M. E. S., box 6,074 Post office.

A NORTH GERMAN LADY, TEACHING GERMAN, French, music, wishes a position as governess or travelling companion. Call or address 262 6th av., in the store.

AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A position as cashier; is a good accountant and thoroughly understands her business. Address FANNIE RAYMOND, box 213 Herald office.

A LADY OF EDUCATION DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT as visiting governess to give instruction in English and the rudiments of French, or to read to an invalid; highest references. Address S. L., Herald office.

AN ENGLISH LADY, WHO HAS RESIDED IN France for five years, having her afternoon hours disengaged, wishes to get a few more pupils; would give lessons in French, music, drawing and singing, which she has studied under the best Italian master. Advertiser would accept a position in a choir. Terms very moderate. Address S. A. W., care of M. Sheehan, 421 6th av.

GOVERNESS (VISITING).—AN ENGLISH LADY, highly educated and experienced, can take an additional tuition; sound English, French, drawing, piano and singing; highest references. Address BRIGHTON, box 128 Herald office.

PIANO AND SINGING.—AN ENGLISH LADY, THOROUGHLY qualified for her profession, can give some time; advertiser has trained and finished with much success. Address LOGIER, box 111 Herald office.

TRAVELLING COMPANION.—A YOUNG LADY OF refinement and intellectual culture desires to meet with a lady or family of means, to engage as companion, or to travel; unexceptionable references given and required. Address Miss A., box 116 Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN SERVANTS FOR all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at German Bureau, 385 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A NEAT, RELIABLE GIRL WANTED—TO COOK, wash and iron in a small family; must come well recommended. Apply at 116 East 28th st.

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESLADY wanted—To take charge of our ladies' undergarments and corset departments; to one understanding the buying, and having a complete knowledge of the above articles, we offer a steady situation and good salary; city references required. Apply for one week to STERN BROTHERS, 357 6th avenue.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A PERSON THOROUGHLY competent to take charge of their laundry; a lady preferred; none but those having had experience need apply, with references, 9th st. entrance, Broadway and 10th st.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY WHO CAN TEACH A gentleman the French language conversationally, evenings; references. Address S. T., Box 113 Herald office.

EXPERIENCED MACHINE AND FOXING GIRLS wanted—At paper collar factory, 20 Centre st. Liberal wages paid.

MILLINERY.—WANTED—A FIRST CLASS TRIMMER; one used to good, stylish work. Address M. E. C., Herald office.

NECKTIE HANDS WANTED.—STEADY EMPLOYMENT to those accustomed to first class work; useless for others to apply; no work given out. W. A. LORD & CO., 75 Franklin st.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED—ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine thoroughly; must be willing to do light upstairs work. Apply, with references, at 113 East 28th st.

TWO GOOD GIRLS WANTED—ONE TO COOK, WASH and iron; the other as chambermaid for a private boarding house. Apply at 11 Warren place, Charles st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of three. Apply at 292 East Broadway.

WET NURSE WANTED—TO NURSE AN INFANT AT her house. Call at 127 West 25th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; TO assist with washing. Apply, with city reference, at No. 3 West 35th st.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL AS NURSE AND THOROUGH seamstress. Apply at 37 West Washington square, third house above 5th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A CHILD and make herself generally useful. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 192 West 11th st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, SEVERAL GIRLS TO wire on straw hats; no one but experienced hands need to apply, at 67 East 13th st., top floor.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, FOR A BABY THREE weeks old; a young and healthy person may apply, with reference, at 221 West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; city reference; good wages. 82 2d av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE TO COOK, WASH AND iron, the other as nurse and to do upstairs work. Apply, with reference, at 52 Charles st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, WHO IS A GOOD washer and ironer. Apply for two days at 124 West 45th st., near 5th av.

WANTED—A NEAT, CHEERFUL NURSE GIRL, TO take the care of young children. Call at 224 West 25th st., between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED OPERATORS ON WHITE work, on Wheeler & Wilson's machines. Apply at 28 West 4th st.

WANTED—AT THE LEXINGTON AVENUE TURKISH Baths, corner of 25th st., two first class American or English girls; one for upstairs work and one for laundry; must be well recommended.

WANTED—FOUR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO sell Willard Glazier's new Book; most liberal terms offered; expenses paid until delivery. R. H. FERGUSON & CO., 138 Bleecker st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, IN A FAMILY 15 miles from the city; no washing. None need apply without they have superior recommendations from last employer. Apply to N. SULLIVAN, 80 and 82 Wall st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WOMAN COOK IN A small private family; must bring city reference from last place. Apply this morning, between 10 and 12, at No. 5 East 38th st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be neat, good washer and ironer; German or Scandinavian. Apply at 230 East 119th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED LADY WHO WOULD consider a first class home an equivalent for services; must be a thorough needle woman, have some knowledge of dressmaking and sewing machine; answers must state experience in sewing, nationality and age; satisfactory reference required. Address L. LENOX, box 129 Herald office.

WANTED—A GIRL 14 YEARS OLD, TO TAKE CARE of children and assist in light housework. Apply at 246 West 4th st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN (A Protestant) to take care of an invalid lady. Apply from 10 to 1 at 66 Union place, northeast corner 18th st. and 4th av.

WANTED—A RELIABLE JEWISH WOMAN AS nurse to young children; one who has some experience and can furnish first class city references absolutely required. Apply for three days, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., at 31 West 49th st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of two persons at Morrisania; must be a good cook, washer and ironer and willing to take care of furnace. Also a first class seamstress, willing to do light chamberwork; must understand cutting and fitting dresses and underclothes. Address, with references, W. S. C., box 8,446 Post office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A thorough laundress; also a chambermaid and waitress; must have good recommendations. Apply at No. 148 West 54th st.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WILLING TO WASH AND iron; Jewish girl or one who has lived in a Jewish family preferred; city references. Apply at 459 West 23d st.

WANTED—A STRONG GIRL, AS NURSE FOR AN invalid child; must be able to sew neatly and embroider and willing to make herself generally useful; American or German preferred. Apply at 115 East 46th st.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF THREE PERSONS, A girl to cook, wash and iron; must be fully competent and well recommended. Call at 343 West 27th st.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL TO DO CHAMBERWORK and waiting; one who understands the business perfectly. Apply, between ten and two, at 49 East 29th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

23 CHRYSTIE ST., ROOM 13.—A STEADY MAN AS cook or baker in a restaurant or hotel; good city reference. Call or address.

143 6TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG SWISS man as waiter or footman in a private family; good city reference. Address.

172 3D AV.—AS TRAVELLING SERVANT TO A gentleman; speaks several languages. Address G. G.

340 EAST 29TH ST., ROOM 14.—A RESPECTABLE married man, English, as waiter in a private family; willing and obliging; city reference. Call or address until suited.

A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMPETENT WAITER; no objection to make himself otherwise useful; first class references. Address E. D., Herald office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, MIDDLE aged man, as porter or in any way where trustworthiness and attention is wanted; salary not much object, as he has a night charge the year round. Address N. M., box 152 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 22, excellent character and respectably connected in the city; well educated; good accountant; fair writer and bookkeeper; best references. Address box 5,819 Post office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A LEGITIMATE business; would lend his employer a few hundred dollars on good security. Address M., Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN SOME WHOLESALE warehouse by a young German; good references; city or country. Address box 163 Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ACCOUNTS INVESTIGATED, ERRORS CORRECTED, bankrupts' books examined and executors' accounts closed; books accurately kept. J. F. BURROW, box 2,777 Post office.

A LIVE PENNSYLVANIAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE desires a situation in a wholesale shoe house as travelling salesman. For particulars call on H. C. LEET, 335 Broadway.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, HAVING FIVE YEARS' experience, wants a position as bookkeeper; can furnish good reference. Address VIDEX, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, A GRADUATE OF PACKARD COLLEGE, wants a situation in a wholesale house; is a good penman; best references. Address N., box 115 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, HAVING HIS EVENINGS TO HIMSELF, desires copying or writing at home. Address E. F., box 1,531 Post office.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A MAN OF SUPERIOR ability to assist in the charge of the sales of their retail upholstery department; one having an extensive city experience preferred. Apply by letter, with references. Broadway and Tenth st.

APOTHECARIES.—A RESPECTABLE YOUTH, WITH four years' experience in England and excellent surgeons' references, wishes a situation as junior assistant; salary immaterial. Address PATTERSON, 224 West 53d st.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—IN A CLOTH HOUSE; only those capable of promptly attending to the collection of accounts and ordinary office duties will address, with age, references and salary expected, R., Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE WITH A YEAR OR 18 months' experience apply at 337 6th av.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL bookkeeper; a first class penman. Address H. J. W., box 215 Herald office.

EXPERIENCED SALESMEN WANTED—IN OUR white goods and linen departments. WECHSLER & ABRAHAM, 297 and 299 Fulton st., near Johnson, Brooklyn.

IMPORTANT TO COAL AND WOOD DEALERS. I have superior facilities for procuring orders for all kinds of coal and wood, and desire to take an agency. Address, stating terms, T. FRANCIS GIBBONS, House Agent, 737 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

IS THERE ANY PERSON IN BUSINESS WHO WANTS a young man of superior general business experience?—I am willing and competent to do almost anything, and will work for the interest of my employer; first class references. I am in want of a situation and mean business. Address NECESSITY, box 121 Herald office.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A NOTION HOUSE. Address, with reference, ABILITY, Herald office.

TO BANKERS AND MERCHANTS.—A GENTLEMAN having five years' experience in American banking and bookkeeping is open for an engagement. First class testimonials, with leading city references. Address BALANCE, Herald office.

TWO FIRST CLASS ENTRY CLERKS WANTED—IN A jobbing house. Address, with references, JOBBING HOUSE, Herald office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN AN UMBRELLA MANUFACTORY; one who has some trade in that line preferred. Apply at 563 Broadway.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE AND importing house, familiar with druggists sundries. Address, with name and reference, box 1,3[illegible] Post office.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE IMPORTING HOUSE, a person capable of taking charge of the druggist sundries department. Address box 6,322 Post office, with name and reference.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO SELL GOODS BY sample to the retail trade in the city and do the collecting; he must deposit $200 in cash; salary $60 per month. Inquire at 172 Water st., second floor, 10 to 4.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 20 YEARS OF age wishes a situation in some wholesale store where he could become a salesman; salary not so much an object as a permanent place. Satisfactory reference. Address H. M. A., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER in a wholesale house; one having filled the position before preferred. Reference must be A No. 1. Address box 1,712 New York Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD BUSINESS man, as salesman in some dry goods or notion jobbing or commission house; his trade lies in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas. Address BOYD, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER, BY A practical, experienced man. References first class. Address H. H., Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN WANTS A SITUATION Call on or address for two days M. WALSH, 50 4th av.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN WOULD ENGAGE WITH A colt breaker or horse dealer; can ride and drive well; or would engage as coachman to a small family. Apply to ROBERT DAVIS, 685 Broadway.

A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR GROOM WANTED—By a young colored man, who has had long experience in the care of horses and everything connected with them; has the best reference from his late employers. Call on or address R. D., at 709 7th av., in the harness store, for three days.

A COLORED YOUNG MAN (SINGLE) AS COACHMAN and groom; good driver and understands the care of horses thoroughly; best city reference. Call at 149 West 22th st.

A SCOTCH GARDENER WANTS A PLACE ON THE 1st of March; no place without glass need apply; first class references. Address R. C., Herald office.

AS COACHMAN—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business and can come highly recommended; five years' reference. Address C. B., box 131 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS single man (Scotch); thoroughly understands his business; is an experienced city driver; excellent groom; best city reference. Address W., Coachman, box 138 Herald office.

GARDENER WANTS EMPLOYMENT IN THE ABOVE capacity; a middle aged man of long experience, full knowledge of graperies, greenhouse, fruit, vegetables, laying out grounds, propagating, &c.; no incumbrance. Address L., gardener, 150 East 28th st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED PROTESTANT, of temperate habits, as plain gardener and coachman. Address R. N., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS GARDENER, acquainted with every branch of the business; good references from last employers. Address W. G., care of Charles Ringel, Morrisania Post office.

WANTED—ON A STOCK FARM IN IOWA, A FIRST class farm hand and his wife; middle aged preferred. Apply at No. 3 Tryon row, room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom; willing and obliging; best reference from last employer; country preferred. Address T. C., box 174 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A SINGLE man; is a practical worker; understands gardening, especially greenhouses and graperies, as will be seen by testimonials from last place. Address for two days S. R., box 171 Herald office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, TO GO TWENTY MILES in the country; one who understands the culture of onions and other vegetables for market on the field plan. Apply from 10 to 12 in the morning to HENRY C. ACKER, 37 Barclay street.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Scotchman who can produce the best city reference. Can be seen for two days at Baldwin's carriage factory, 785 Broadway, corner 10th st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AT THE LEXINGTON AV. TURKISH BATHS, CORNER of 25th st.—An honest, healthy, large, strong, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate American; age, about 20; must be well recommended.

A STUDENT, OR A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS RECEIVED a thorough Catholic education, wanted. To such, and none other, a fair salary is offered. 117 Nassau street, office 21.

BOY WANTED.—GOOD HOME AND SALARY. Apply, in writing, with reference, to JOHN LOMAS, Brooklyn Post office.

BOY WANTED—AGED FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS, WHO can write a good hand and come well recommended. Address BROKER, Wall st., box 3,661 Post office.

DIRECTORY CANVASSERS.—WANTED, TEN GOOD men; salary and commission paid; none but experienced directory canvassers need apply. Two good advertising agents will be liberally dealt with. Address, with full name and references, PUBLISHER, box 180 Herald office.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY for this favorite branch of the service, unmarried able bodied men. Further information given at Marine Barracks, Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR THE BLEES SEWING machine; part salary and part commission. 135 3d av.

WANTED—A COLORED WAITER, WITH BEST CITY reference. Apply at 233 5th av., before 1 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A RETAIL BROADWAY STORE, A smart young man as porter. Address, in handwriting, STORE, Herald office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN TO TRAVEL IN SELLING machinery and belting. Address B & D., Herald office.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY. APPLY, WITH reference, at 349 Hudson st. One living with his parents preferred.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO GO TO A NEIGHBORING State as general agent. R. H. FERGUSON & CO., Publishers, 138 Bleecker st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, 14 OR 15 YEARS of age, in the office of a wholesale establishment; one who resides with his parents. Address, in own handwriting, with reference, box 3,499 Post office.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE LAD, ABOUT FIFTEEN years of age, as errand boy in a wholesale house. One who lives with his parents and can come well recommended only need apply; salary $2 per week. Address PORTER, Herald office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MAN, TO take charge of a meat market; experienced cutters, with undoubted references as to ability and honesty, address S. J. W., Herald office.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL A STAPLE ARTICLE used in every family; none but those who mean business need apply. Call, between 9 and 4, at 339 Broadway.

WANTED—BOY IN AN OFFICE, TO MAKE HIMSELF generally useful; must reside with his parents. Address for three days, stating age, residence and references, in handwriting of applicant, box 4,007 Post office.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, TO GO OF ERRANDS and make himself generally useful. Apply to W. W. SWAYNE, 25 Fulton st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

THE TRADES.

A GENTLEMAN, FULLY COMPETENT, DESIRES employment in furnishing occasional editorial articles, or a permanent engagement as editor of a daily or weekly city journal. Address TICKNOR DRAYTON, station D, Bible House.

JEWELLERS.—DIAMOND MOUNTERS AND POLISHERS of diamond work wanted; none but first class workmen need apply. TIFFANY & CO., Union square and 15th st.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.—A GOOD OPERATOR WANTED, at 96 6th av. An interest in the business would be given if desired.

WANTED—FOR NEW HAVEN, CONN., A FIRST class plumber. Permanent employment and good wages. Address, with references, box 737 Post office, N. Y.

WANTED—WATCH-CASE MAKERS AND SPRINGERS. Call on or address, to-day, M. W. EVANS, French's Hotel.

WATCHMAKER WANTED—TO GO TO PENNSYLVANIA; a good workman. Apply to CROSS & BEGUELIN, 21 Maiden lane.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CUSTOM CUTTER FOR fine trade; a German preferred. Address K. & CO., Herald office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of a blank book manufactory in a Southern city. None but those fully competent need apply, with reference, to J. G. SHAW & CO., 263 Pearl street.

WANTED—A GOOD DIE SINKER OR EMBOSSER; one who can do all kinds of emboss work; none but first class workman need apply. Address W. H. FORBES & CO., 159 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH MECHANIC, A SITUATION; great experience in cotton machinery and railway cars. Address A. B., Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS PRESSMAN FOR CAMPBELL cylinder press; a good man will find a permanent situation and good wages. Apply at the office of the "Aldine," 23 Liberty street.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE JEUNE FILLE FRANCAISE DESIRE UNE place comme bonne d'enfants. S'adresser au 130 25me rue, entre la 6me et 7me avs.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT SATIN BROCATEL DOUBLE PARLOR Suit, made to order for $675, for $225; one do. for $150; one do. $65; one walnut reps Suit, $40; rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, from $35; Velvet, Brussels Carpets, from 50 cents; Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, Curtains; Dining Furniture, at great sacrifice for cash. Private residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A RARE CHANCE FOR PARTIES COMMENCING housekeeping.—Magnificent Drawing Room Suit, covered brocatel, cost $550, for $250; do., $50; Etageres, Marqueterie Cabinet, Paintings, Velvet Carpets, Pianoforte, rosewood, walnut, Chamber Furniture; Mattresses, Linens, Chinaware, half original cost, property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING. Housekeepers supplied with the above on easy terms. Payments weekly or monthly. KELLY & CO., Corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

MAGNIFICENT INLAID BEDROOM SUIT—COST $600, for $250; rich Parlor Suits, cost $500, for $175; Rep Suits, $70; Carpets from 50c. per yard upwards. Private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street.

ASTROLOGY.

A CLAIRVOYANT WHO HAS NO EQUAL IN America.—All who are sick or in trouble should consult her; no likenesses or love powders; but will cause speedy marriages and allay the most serious trouble. Office 123 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

DR. AND MRS. BROUGHTON TELL TRUE AND ARE perfectly reliable. Fee $1 to $5. No. 431 Broome st.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT, tells the past, present and future, shows likeness of husband. 182 West Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

MADAME CLARA A. ALMA, DE PARIS (CLARA ANTONIA, late of San Francisco), business and medical Clairvoyant. Consultations in English, French and German. 1,229 Broadway, opposite Grand Hotel.

136 THIRD AVENUE.—MADAME WIDGER, MEDICAL, business Clairvoyant, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, medicines for all diseases.

MEDICAL.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROFESSOR of midwifery (25 years' practice), guarantees certain and speedy relief to ladies complaints, with or without medicine; elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing. Residence 130 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 130 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 152 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeit.

A TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE.—Private diseases successfully cured inside of 48 hours or no fee. Dr. FRANKLIN, 151 Bleecker street.

A.—MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nursing. 42 East Eighth street. Consultations free.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY without mercury. Manhood restored. Office very private. Dr. HARRISON, 149 Bleecker street.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief, sure and safe. Notice—No pay until perfectly satisfied. Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, Laurens street. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 115 East Tenth street, cures and furnishes ladies with medicine.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. CORBETT, member of New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

A CURE GUARANTEED BY DR. AND MME. WILLETT at one interview. Their French Pills are infallible. Elegant rooms before and during confinement. 34 West Forty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONSULTED on private diseases; 34 years' practice enables him to make perfect cures or no charges made.

DR. LEWIS, AUTHOR OF MEDICAL COMPANION and Guide to Health offers restoration to the debilitated and diseased. Forty years' private practice. No. 7 Beach street, New York.

DR. KING, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 32 AMITY street; 25 years city practice enables him to give immediate relief. Consultation free.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantees certain relief to married ladies; female restorative, $5; electricity applied. 144 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ADVICE.—ADDRESS box 37, Athens, Tenn. To secure prompt attention fee should accompany application. K. D.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview. Their French Pills never fail. Rooms provided before and during confinement. 144 West Fortieth street and 588 Seventh avenue.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER. Lease, Stock and Fixtures of the "Salon du Haut Ton," 393 Sixth avenue.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on Friday, February 10, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, 393 Sixth avenue, the Lease, Stock and Fixtures of a first class Restaurant, known as the "Salon du Haut Ton." The stock consists of Plated Ware, Linen, Gas Fixtures, &c. Will be sold in one parcel for cash. Terms, 25 per cent on day of sale, balance the following day.

ARTIST SALE.—B. F. THOMAS, AUCTIONEER.—Attractive sale of over 500 Oil Paintings, richly framed, without regard to cost, embracing some of the finest works of the best foreign and American artists. Dealers will do well to attend, as they must be sold to close the concern, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of this week, at 7 o'clock, at 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER. Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

Office Furniture, Sewing Machines, &c.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Friday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street,
10 standing and sitting Desks.
30 Sewing Machines.
10 Feather Beds.
50 French Pillows.
Household Furniture, &c.

AARON CRISTALAR & CO., AUCTIONEERS—WILL sell at auction Friday, Feb. 10, at 10½ o'clock, that well known Hotel Transatlantique, No. 182 Bleecker street. Contains 14 rooms, furnished; billiard room and bar. Parties looking for business attend; also buyers, speculators and dealers.

AN EXTRA LARGE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALE at the elegant private residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue, this (Thursday) morning, at 10½ o'clock precisely. E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer, will sell to the highest bidder, without reserve, Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain Carpets; elegant rosewood Pianoforte, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Mirrors, Curtains, rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, covered with brocatel, reps and haircloth; Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Tables, Etageres, Bookcases, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, spring and hair Mattresses, Lounges, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Sideboards, Dining Table, Glass, China and Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, 118 Chambers street, Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, French Tinned Ware, &c., in lots to suit city and country trade. Also attractive sale of AMERICAN "SECONDS" CUTLERY, comprising Table and Dessert Knives and Forks, Carvers, Butcher Knives, Forks, &c. Catalogues on morning of sale. R. T. HAZELL & CO., Auctioneers, 118 Chambers street.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL THIS day, at salesroom 111 Broadway, by order of Executor, the brown stone House No. 149 West Twenty-third street.

ART NOTICE—IMPORTANT SALE. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PICTURES. One of the finest collections offered this season WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, February 14 and 15, by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street. The collection will comprise some of the finest examples of our native and resident artists, and also some of the finest specimens of the modern European schools. Every picture will be guaranteed original. Lovers of art, come and see. We have arranged in the rear of our spacious salesroom a COSEY LITTLE ART CABINET, where many of the pictures ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION. The entire collection will be on exhibition, with descriptive catalogues, in our large salesrooms on Saturday morning.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER. BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER, late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER (established 1847), salesrooms 56 Chambers and 77 Reade streets, Leeds' Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.

TUESDAY, Feb. 14, at 10½ o'clock, At the Marble House Nos. 10 and 12 Union square East, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, valuable Lease of Hotel as above, including Good Will, Furniture and Fixtures, stock of Wines and Liquors, &c., &c., without reserve, to close the concern. Particulars hereafter. Catalogues ready on Monday.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AUGUSTUS A. SCHULZ, AUCTIONEER.—Magnificent Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Mirrors Paintings, Bronzes, this day, Thursday, at the elegant brown stone mansion 5 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, commencing 10½ o'clock. The house furnished less than 6 months at a cost of $15,000. Drawing Room Suit, covered green gold, crimson gold brocatel; rosewood Pianoforte, Etageres, Encoignures, Tables, Bookcase, Marqueterie Cabinet, Velvet, Medallion Carpets, Curtains, Clocks, rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Extension Table, Sideboard, Chinaware, Glassware, Silverware, Cutlery, Tureens, Basement, Kitchen Furniture.

AUCTION NOTICE.—113 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH street, near Sixth avenue. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell this day, Thursday, commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant and costly Household Furniture, many rare and costly works of art, contained in above private brown stone mansion, viz.:—Magnificent brilliant toned 7¼ octave rosewood Pianoforte, four rich Parlor Suits, rep Suits, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Lace Curtains, Centre Tables, Etageres, Mirrors, Bookcase, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, &c.; Bedroom Suits, Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture, in lots to suit purchasers. Sale positive, rain or shine.

BY ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER. Office, 2 West Fourteenth street, corner Fifth avenue. Will sell Stock, Fixtures, and Three Years' Lease of Restaurant, Bar and Oyster Saloon, 592 Sixth avenue, near Thirty-fourth street, This day (Thursday), at 11 o'clock, on the premises. May be examined at any time before sale.

BY JAMES M. MILLER, OFFICE 58 PINE STREET—On Friday, February 10, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, foot of 115th street, East river, all the Personal Property of the United States Iron Works, consisting of Furnaces, Ranges, Plumbers' Pipes, Sinks, &c.; Patterns and Flasks, Engine and Boiler, Tools, Shafting, Lathes, Pig Iron, 100 tons Coal, Sand, &c. Catalogues at the office.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER. Will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room 73 Nassau street, superior Parlor Suits, in rosewood and walnut, Bedsteads, Bureaus and Washstands to match; Hair Mattresses, Spring Palliasses, Bedding, Curtains, Mirrors, Hall Stands, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Lounges, Extension Tables, Sideboards, Gas Fixtures, China and Glassware, Clocks, Stoves, Office Furniture, Desks, &c. Sale positive, without reserve.

BY J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER. JOHN A. DUNN & CO., salesroom 233 Bowery, will sell, this day, at 1 o'clock precisely, at 155 West street, in lots, all and entire, the Stock and Fixtures of that liquor store, viz.:—Magnificent four-pull rosewood English Beer Pump, black walnut Counter, Shelving, Stove, Engravings, Mirror, Clock, Glassware, Gas Fixtures, Screens and general assortment of Liquors, &c.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. (LATE LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co.), Clinton Hall, Astor place. Elegant English Books at auction, Monday and Tuesday evenings, February 13 and 14, at 7¼ o'clock. Sale of a large consignment of elegant English Books, comprising choice editions of standard and illustrated works in fine bindings. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—MORTGAGE SALE this day, February 9, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, one Iron Safe. JOHN H. HILLIER, Attorney for Mortgagees. Saturday, February 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, a large assortment of Household Furniture.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, at 10 A. M., at the salesroom, Willoughby street, corner Pearl, Brooklyn, good assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, Mattresses, China, Mirrors, Bookcases, velvet and other Carpets. Also rosewood Pianos, &c.

LEWIS E. WOOD, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL AT Master's sale, this day, February 9, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, a good Farm House and six lots of Ground, on Hudson avenue, running through to Monticello avenue, near the Mersele's Homestead, Bergen avenue, Jersey City, late Bergen City. THOMAS W. JAMES, Special Master.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER. Valuable Property on Monroe street (Rutgers place) and Cherry street, at auction. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, February 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York. Monroe and Cherry streets—The 19 valuable Lots on Monroe street (Rutgers place) and Cherry street, between Jefferson and Clinton streets, together with the three story brick and stone Dwelling, known as the Crosby Mansion, covering one of the above lots, each lot 25 feet front and rear, by about 100 feet deep. Terms of sale—60 per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent interest. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, by JOHN MORTIMER, 11 East Broadway, of 500 lots Men's and Women's choice Clothing, Beds, Bedding and other valuable goods. Worthy the attention of dealers and others. Order I. Aaron, Grand street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THOMAS KEYWORTH, Auctioneer, will sell this day, at 160 Ninth avenue, at 1 o'clock, a large assortment of Unredeemed Goods, consisting of Coats, Pants, Dresses, Remnants, &c. By order of William Weaver.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THIS DAY, JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 19 New Bowery, 500 lots women's Clothing, Blankets, Quilts, Pillows, Shoes, &c. By order Mark Levy, 72 Grand street.

STAR GLASS WORKS. Sheriff's Sale. At Norristown, Pa., on Monday, February 13, 1871, the Star Glass Works, in said town, fronting 200 feet on the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad, about the same on the river Schuylkill, by 450 feet in depth, the most of which is covered with buildings with slate roof. The Works are about three years old, in good order, with fine furnaces and a good local and city trade; have been idle about six weeks. They will probably sell very cheap. Time can be had upon half the purchase money. Sale at 2 P. M. at the Court House.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL FRIDAY, Feb. 10, at 10½ o'clock, No. 12 Bowery, two elegant 7¼ octave rosewood Pianofortes & Piano Stools; round and square, elegant instruments; warranted. Also six marble top Bureaus. Sale positive.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL FRIDAY, Feb 10, at 11 o'clock, No. 12 Bowery, to pay storage and advances, 35 bbls. Liquor, consisting of bbls. choice old Bourbon, from two to four years old; casks Gin, Brandies, Port and Sherry Wines; cases Martel, Renault and Hennessy Brandies; cases and baskets Champagne. Sale positive, in lots to suit buyers.

PROPOSALS.

GAS, GAS, GAS.—By an order of the Honorable Common Council of the City of San Juan Bautista de Puerto Rico, dated on the 21st of December, 1870, proposals are invited for the supply of Gas for the public use in that city for six years, from the 15th day of April, 1871, to the 15th day of April, 1877, according to specifications to be seen at the office of the undersigned; the contract to be awarded by the Common Council to the lowest bidder at their meeting of March 21 next. S. MICHELANA, 24 South street. New York, February 7, 1871.

DENTISTRY.

$1.00 PER TOOTH FOR FULL SETS OF THE finest continuous gum work, plating, mounting; warranted; gas $1.00. Dr. L. PRESTON, 139 Bowery.

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BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.—A MAGNIFICENT Parlor on first floor, with Pimpton bed; house and table first class, use of piano. Also single front Room. 16 West Fourth street.

1 LARGE SECOND FLOOR ROOM—HOT AND COLD water, grate and register, large closets, &c., with Board, for gentleman and wife. 53 West Thirty-third street. References required.

1 DOOR FROM FIFTH AVENUE.—ELEGANT DOUBLE and single Rooms, with excellent Board, terms moderate; no moving in May. Apply at No. 2 West Forty-third st.

1.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PRIVATE ROOMS FOR ladies in delicate health, with Board; first class doctor in house. Address box 18, No. 26 Bible House.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 173.—LARGE PARLOR AND BEDroom, nicely furnished, to let together or separate, with first class Board, at reasonable price; references exchanged.

$5 50 AND UPWARDS FOR FIRST CLASS BOARD and single Room per week; Lodgings 35c. to 50c. per night. Day Board and Room $1 25. Dupont House, 166 Hudson street.

$2 TO $5 PER WEEK.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with or without Board, and for light housekeeping. American family. 59 Hudson street, corner of Harrison.

8 EAST NINTH STREET.—AN ENTIRE FLOOR, CONsisting of four rooms, to let, with Board; references.

8TH STREET, 159, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND Fourth avenue.—Well furnished Rooms, with or without Board, to families or single gentlemen; house first class.

14TH STREET, 251, WEST.—HANDSOME ROOMS TO let, suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Table unexceptionable.

14 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—SUIT OF handsomely furnished, pleasant second floor corner Rooms, fronting Broadway; also two Rooms for single gentlemen, with or without Board. Terms reasonable.

17 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—A HANDsome Room to let, with first class Board, to a gentleman and wife with good references.

17 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, one large Room on third floor, front, handsomely furnished; also side Room on first floor. House first class.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—TO LET, with or without Board an elegant Parlor and Bedroom on second floor, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

20 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen or a gentleman and wife can obtain a handsomely furnished third story front Room, with hall Room adjoining, with first class Board.

21ST STREET, GRAMERCY PARK.—ONE LARGE, handsomely furnished Room on second floor, to let, with first class Board; best reference given. Call at 137 East Twenty-first street.

22 EIGHTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN SECOND and Third avenues.—Front and hall Rooms, on same floor, nicely furnished, with Board. Fine location; modern improvements; terms reasonable; references required.

28 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—WITH BOARD, handsomely furnished Rooms for a party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife; house and table first class.

39 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Single Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen.

48 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—WITH BOARD and fire, a large Room, second floor, for two gentlemen; $24 per week; house has modern improvements.

50 IRVING PLACE, CORNER OF SEVENTEENTH street.—Two large adjoining Rooms, handsomely furnished, to rent, with Board.

50 NINTH STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY.—FURnished communicating Rooms, parlor floor, southern exposure, to let, with first class Board, for a family or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

51 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—TWO GENTLEmen or a gentleman and wife can have a furnished front Room, with Board, fire and gas, for $20 per week.

68 EAST FOURTH STREET, NEAR SECOND AVEnue.—Furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board.

109 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—A hall Room, with good closet, to let, with Board, to a gentleman; small family; references exchanged.

113 EAST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue, short block from Broadway.—A handsomely furnished Room on second floor, with first class Board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; gas, fire, &c. References required.

114 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—First class Board, in private family, where every home comfort can be had; single and connecting Rooms.

115 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fourth avenue and Irving place.—Elegant suit of Rooms, with superior Board or private table; also other Rooms; references.

122 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—TO LET, with Board—two communicating Rooms, second story front, separately or together; closets, hot and cold water, &c.; references exchanged.

132 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET.—A GENTLEman and wife of refinement, without children, can be accommodated with pleasant Room, closets and bathroom, on second floor, with Board, in a private family, where the comforts of a Christian home may be enjoyed. Terms $25 a week. Address.

137 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family have two or three handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board; references required.

142 EAST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—ROOMS TO let, with Board, to gentlemen or family; house first class; references exchanged; Fourth avenue cars pass the door. Call for three days.

176 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—TO LET, IN A private family, a large sunny Room, on second floor, with Board. Accommodations suitable for two persons, and well appointed, with modern conveniences.

186 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-FIRST street.—A gentleman and wife can find nice large Rooms, well furnished, with Board, in private family; house and location first class.

200 AND 202 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—Two nice front Rooms for gentlemen and their wives; house and board first class. JOHN F. MORSTELL.

217 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—NEATLY furnished Rooms, with Board; hot and cold water; furnace heat; all modern improvements; home comforts; terms $5 50 and $6.

241 EAST FIFTIETH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a well furnished Room, with Board, in a private family. References exchanged.

243 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOME Rooms and excellent Board, at moderate prices.

344 SECOND AVENUE.—TO LET, PARTLY FURnished; possession immediately; suitable for boarders; rent $75 monthly, with board for owner and wife, who retain two rooms.

A LADY WILL LET HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, for husband and wife, with Board for wife. Address ST. JOHN'S WOOD, Herald office.

AT 116 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR Fourth avenue, a nicely furnished hall Bedroom, for a single gentleman, may be had, with Board.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Madame WEST, 148 West Fortieth street; also at 853 Seventh avenue.

A WIDOW LADY, LIVING ALONE, WILL LET A choice of Rooms to gentlemen or lady boarders; board for lady only; good location; near Sixth avenue; reasonable terms; private table if desired. 109 West Twenty-ninth st.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 164.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with heat, gas and attendance; Breakfast if desired. Rent reasonable.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT Board; house first class; unexceptionable reference, exchanged. 46 West Fifteenth street.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH GOOD TABLE, TO SINGLE gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, at moderate prices. 185 Depau place, one door from Bleecker street.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TWO LARGE NICELY FURnished Hall Rooms; location very desirable. 278 East Fourteenth street.

TO LET—DOUBLE PARLORS, WITH FIRST CLASS Board; private table if desired. Also other Rooms. 103 West Thirty-second street, near Broadway and Sixth avenue.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A YOUNG SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES PERMAnent Board in a small family; pleasant, though not [illegible] room; one that can be warmed by grate fire preferred; breakfast at 8 o'clock, dinner at 6. Terms not to exceed $12 per week. Location between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets, Lexington and Sixth avenues. Parties preferred who own house in which they live. Address, with full particulars, J. S. A., box 352 Herald office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES A CONVENIENT Room and Board, in a refined, social family; location between Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets, Irving place, Lexington and Sixth avenues. Terms $50 per month. Address PRINCIPLE, Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A BED AND SITTING Room, comfortably furnished and heated, on the first or second floor, in a private house, having no other lodgers. Address, with terms, BRUNO, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES BOARD AND SINGLE Room in a quiet private family. References exchanged. Address, stating terms, &c., H. W., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN a private family where there are no other boarders; ten minutes' walk from [illegible] street, Madison avenue [illegible] comforts of a home desired [illegible] a good table. References exchanged. Address TURMAN, 25 and 27 East Twenty-ninth street.

BOARD DESIRED—FOR A YOUNG LADY, CONvenient to Third or Fourth avenue cars, between Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets; fire and gas. Address, with full name and terms, C. L. TWIN[illegible], room 2, [illegible] House.

BOARD WANTED—PERMANENTLY, FOR FOUR adults, [illegible] and three [illegible]; good location [illegible]. Address PLAIN FAMILY, Herald office.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN WANT ROOM AND Board, if possible in a private family. Terms not to exceed $20 a week. Address, stating particulars, GERMAN, Herald office.

TWO GENTLEMEN ARE WILLING TO PAY LIBErally for a Suit of Rooms and partial or full Board, provided they can meet with a private family (German preferred) where [illegible]. Address BROMILLER, box 211 Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD, BY JOHN, IN GOOD LOCATION, for gentleman, wife and four children; second floor; private family preferred; good table, nothing fancy. Address, stating terms, [illegible], box 4346 Post office, New York.

WANTED—A ROOM, WITH BOARD, BY A GERMAN gentleman, in a respectable private family; location [illegible] Twenty-third st. Address, stating terms, box 718 Herald office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR TWO, A Room [illegible]; references exchanged. Address [illegible] J. F., Herald office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITTING AND BEDROOM, with Board, in a private family, where there are no other boarders preferred; moderate terms. Address, stating locality and terms, C., Herald office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE ROOMS AND BOARD for three persons, in a small family, between Fifteenth and Thirty-fifth streets and Third and Sixth avenues. Address C., box 5,040 Post office, New York.

SPORTING—DOGS, RIFLES, &C.

PIGEON SHOOTING.
Pigeon Shooting.
The great match between Ira A. Paine and Captain A. H. Bogardus, at 100 single birds, 1 oz. shot, for $1,000, will take place at Captain Sealy's Woodruff House, L. I., this day, February 9, at 12 M. I. R. SEALY, Proprietor.

STALLIONS.

FOR SALE—THE STALLION TWO BITTS; ONE OF the best blooded Horses in the country; kind and gentle, good for double or single harness; will be sold cheap as the owner has no use for him. Inquire of C. L. SMITH, 237 Railroad avenue, Newark, N. J.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &C.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF TWO FINE LARGE, YOUNG and fast trotting Horses.
The special attention of gentlemen is called to special auction sale on Friday (to-morrow), 10th, at 10½ o'clock, prompt, at stable No. 43 Great Jones street.
Handsome, stylish and genteel brown Patchen Horse, 15¾ high, 7 years old, sired by Patchen, dam by May Day, raised in Huntington county by John Hill, Esq. He trotted at Edentown when 5 years old in 2:42; he has greatly improved in speed since then, and is warranted to beat 2:45 to road wagon, and is warranted sound and kind; is fine, free, stylish and easy driver, is handsomely and purely gaited, has no vices, can be driven by a lady with safety, and has style and size enough for a first class coach or park Horse.
Also the handsome, fine and fast trotting Mare Lady Woodford, by Alexander's Mambrino, dam a thoroughbred; is beautiful dark chestnut, 16¼ high, 7 years old; was raised in Woodford county, Ky., where she trotted at fair in 2:36, distancing her four competitors. She was then purchased by her late owner, who never trotted her in a public race, using her exclusively for road purposes; she is pure and honest gaited; free, easy and pleasant driver; stylish and well behaved, and an every day 2:40 reliable trotter to road wagon, and when in train can trot low down in the thirties; is warranted sound and kind, and as represented in every particular.
This sale is positive and unreserved, without limit or restriction, and is worthy of special attention, as two finer styled and handsomer trotting horses are seldom offered. Stock can be seen and examined at any time prior to sale at stable.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.

THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH
of our business is conducted at our
HORSE AUCTION MART,
112 AND 114 EAST 13TH STREET, NEAR 4TH AVENUE,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.
Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.
Liberal advances made on consignments.

A VERY FINE COUPE HORSE FOR SALE—BAY; 16 hands; young, kind and sound; warranted. 127 West Fiftieth street.

AT COST—SLEIGHS, BELLS, ROBES, BLANKETS, Harness, suitable for all purposes; a fine assortment of Wagons of all kinds, &c., at the cheap stand, corner of Hudson and Spring streets. LITTLE & TURNER.

AT PRIVATE STABLE 124 WEST NINETEENTH street—A very fine Coupe, all in perfect order; one Top Wagon, one Open Wagon, one set Double Harness, one set Single Harness.

A—EXPRESS, BUSINESS, GROCERS', DEPOT AND Jagger Wagons; Rockaways, top and open Road Wagons, Park and Pony Phaetons; also a few Sleighs, below cost; also Single and Double Harness, Blankets, Robes, Bells, Whips, &c., at 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street. Will sell at public auction on Saturday, 11th inst.

A SECOND HAND TOP WAGON, NEARLY NEW—By Dusenbury & Van Duser, $175; Coupe, $390; Coach, $500; also good assortment, all styles Carriages; Harness, $12 up; Sleighs, $20 up; Blankets, Robes, &c. W. H. GRAY, 20 to 26 Wooster street.

AT 58 LIBERTY STREET, NEAR NASSAU STREET.
REMEMBER, AT 58 LIBERTY STREET
You can buy the best leather top Buggy for less money than any other place in the world.
Harness, Robes, &c., do. do.
Come and see—seeing is believing.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL.

AT GREAT BARGAINS—SECOND HAND COUPE, light Rockaway, Coupe Rockaway, top Buggy, Depot Wagon, Dog Cart, Pony Phaeton, light Brett; several slightly soiled Carriages cheap. WITTY, 633 Broadway.

ALDERNEY COW FOR SALE—ABOUT CALVING: A superior family cow. Address box 5,565 Post office.

A FINE BAY COUPE OR COACH HORSE, 16 HANDS high, 6 years old, warranted sound and kind. Also one of the finest Breed Mares in the city; speedy. No. 5 West Thirteenth street.

COUPE FOR SALE—CHEAP, FOR CASH, WITH POLE and shafts, made by Brewster & Co. and in fine order. Call at NIX'S, 1,302 Broadway, corner Thirty-ninth street.

CHEAPEST, NEATEST, LIGHTEST FOUR AND SIX seat Coupe Rockaways in city; assortment new and second hand Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, &c., selling off cheap, to close out. TAYLOR'S, 59 Cedar street.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE HORSES, WAGONS AND Harness, the property of the late Jacob Cowert, deceased, will take place at the store of J. A. WOODHULL, Huntington, L. I., on Saturday, February 11, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M. If stormy, the first fair day. Take Long Island railroad from Hunter's Point at 10 A. M.

FINEST TIGER SKIN SLEIGH ROBE IN THE COUNtry, 7x5½, elegantly trimmed, $70; also Leopard Robe, 6½x5, very fine, $50.
WEBBER, Sixth avenue and Thirty-first street.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR PAIR OF CARRIAGE BAY Horses, 15¾ high, warranted kind and sound in every respect; sold for want of use. Apply at private stable on Twenty-sixth street, adjoining the Union League Club.

FOR SALE—PAIR GOOD CANADIAN PONIES, sound and kind, 6 years old, 14½ hands high; also Wagon and Harness, cheap; separate or together. 272 Ninth avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUPE HORSE, 16 HANDS high, coming 7 years, perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every respect; color bright bay. To be seen at 326 West Twenty-second street, until sold.

FOR SALE—NINE LOW PRICED HORSES AND Corporation Carts and Harness, some with cellar boxes. Apply for one week at 54 New Chambers street.

FOR SALE—15 SUPERIOR WORK HORSES, JUST ARrived from Cincinnati; suitable for all purposes; will be sold cheap. Apply at 45 Wooster street.

FOR SALE—THREE TEAMS AND TRUCKS AND GOOD paying Business, or a good Farm for sale, as the owner cannot give attention to both. Apply to S. F. HEWETT, at W. J. Wilcox & Co.'s, 417 Washington street.

FOR SALE AT 226 WEST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET—One very stylish high bred, brown Horse, 15¾ hands high, 6 years old; can trot in 2:45; one pair of carriage Horses, one of them dapple gray, the other bay; 16¼ hands high, 6 years old; very stylish; one bay Ethan Allen, nearly 15 hands; can beat 2:40.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE LARGE, POWERFUL roan Horse, 15½ hands, 8 years old; suitable for any heavy work; must be sold. 185 Perry street, in store.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR HORSE OR TOP Buggy, a close Coach, in good order.
P. B. MASTERSON, Fifty-ninth street and Seventh avenue.

HORSE OR MARE WANTED—15¼ TO 16 HANDS; blocky built; that can trot in 3:10. Address, when and where seen, J. L., box 4,920 Post office.

ROBES, BLANKETS, &C.—$4 FOR BUFFALO, $8 FOR fancy Fox; rich wide Wolf, Fox, Kangaroo, Lynx, Leopard and Plush Robes at low prices. 103 Chambers street.

THREE SPLENDID CART OR TRUCK HORSES FOR sale; young, sound, kind and gentle; have been trained to carts; will be sold cheap. Inquire 200 West Twelfth street, corner of West.

$75—$85—TWO HORSES, SOUND AND KIND; SORrel Mare, 15½ hands, sore forward, can show 3:50, $100; one coupe Horse, $150. 241 West Thirty-first street, for two days.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY STREET, OVER Importers and Traders' National Bank, entire Floor (25x100) to lease; light, air, steam heat; short, easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A STORE AND BASEMENT TO LEASE—53 MYRTLE avenue, Brooklyn; size 25x22; large plate glass windows and in the most central location. For terms apply to JOHN F. MASON & CO., corner Myrtle avenue and Bridge street, Brooklyn.

A—DESIRABLE FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—West Thirty-sixth street, near Fifth avenue, $425; West Fourteenth street, $325; Lexington avenue, $250.
HASTINGS, COLTIN & SCOTT, No. 4 Pine street.

A—STORE 28 BEEKMAN STREET, WITHOUT LOFTS and basement, to rent; 30 feet deep; entire and side light; admirable location for leather, paper or metal trade.
JAMES FRICE, 210 Hudson street.

A—TO LEASE, NOS. 25 AND 28 UNION SQUARE, east side, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A—TO LEASE, THE LARGE STORE AND DWELling, southwest corner Thirtieth street and Tenth avenue; 20x60, 4 stories. Apply to T. BERRINGHAM, 41 East Twelfth street.

A—BUILDING NO. 17 NASSAU STREET TO LEASE. Apply to S. B. FIELD, room No. 4.

A FIVE STORY BUILDING TO LET OR LEASE—ON west side of Broadway, near Twenty-third street. Inquire at W. H. GIBSON'S, 823 Broadway.

A FACTORY TO RENT, LEASE OR FOR SALE—Building 75 feet front, five stories high, with or without steam power; will be [illegible] to suit tenants; [illegible] thoroughfare [illegible] Wall street and Grand street ferries, New York. For particulars apply to KELSEY & CORNWELL, 128 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

A—TO LET—THE ELIGIBLE STORES NORTHEAST corner [illegible], well adapted [illegible] the offices of an insurance company [illegible]. Apply to FLOYD SMITH, [illegible] the Manhattan Gas Company, No. 4 Irving place.

BARCLAY STREET, NEAR THE ASTOR HOUSE—TO rent, the [illegible] Store and basement [illegible] No. 34 Barclay street [illegible]. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 210 Hudson street.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES AND HOUSES [illegible]. FINLAY'S, 243 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

CANAL STREET, NO. 259, NEAR BROADWAY.—FIVE Lofts to let, together or separate, in the six story marble building. Apply to A. TUSKAR, 200 Canal street.

DESK ROOM TO LET—IN T. FRANCIS GIBBONS' real estate and law offices, 737 Broadway, second floor, front, opposite Astor place.

FOR RENT—
the spacious and well lighted
Stores
Nos. 9, 11, and 13 Greene street; 76x100.
Apply to GEORGE A. CLARK & BROTHER,
337 and 339 Canal street.

INSURANCE COMPANY OFFICES TO LET—262 Broadway (Basement), 25x150; also Lawyers' Offices, from $200 to $1,000. Inquire on premises, room 10.

STEAM POWER.—THE SECOND FLOOR OF PREmises 125 Macdougal, corner Amity street, to rent; 65x22; well lighted; steady power. Apply on the premises.
F. W. COOPER.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, FIVE STORY AND BASEment Building, 85x41; good light and power elevator. Also large and small Rooms; 158, 160, 162, 164 West Twenty-seventh street.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, LARGE AND SMALL Rooms, with or without power (wood workers allowed), at the Eureka Machine Carving Works, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street.

STORE KEYS FOUND—IN CORTLANDT STREET. Apply to GEORGE SCHMOLZE, 54 Howard street, and pay advertisement.

TO LEASE.—J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
late
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL
(Plain and Ornamental Iron Works),
having decided to unite their manufacturing department in Centre street with their extensive works on Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, now offer
to lease
their substantial Iron Building,
with the exception of the office and wareroom, on Centre street, together with Lots on Elm and Walker streets. Apply at the office, 141 Centre street, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TO LET—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS OF 113 AND 115 Leonard street, four doors east of Broadway, with or without steam power; size 45x45. Apply to GRIFFITH & BYRNE, on the premises.

TO LET—THREE STORES, FOUR STORIES AND CELlar, in West Eleventh street, between West street and Thirteenth avenue; front on the water; suitable for grain or storage purposes. Inquire of G. B. LAWTON, on the premises.

TO LET—ON GRAND STREET, A RETAIL DRY goods Store, 80 feet deep. Inquire of J. E. ANDREWS, 288 Broadway.

TO LET—AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, OF AN ELEgant Corner Store, suitable for every business; best location; in Bleecker street, west side; possession immediately. Inquire at 105 Bleecker street.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25X100 FEET, NEAR Broadway. Rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White street.

TO LET—A LARGE STORE, EXTENSION AND FRONT basement, No. 39 Grand street, Williamsburg; a good business location; possession immediately; rent reasonable. Apply to C. ENGELHARDT, 29 avenue B, New York.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID NEW IRON FRONT BUILDing 108, 110, 112 and 114 Wooster street, between Prince and Spring streets; six stories and basement, 100x100 feet, well lighted front and rear, and finely finished throughout, suitable for any large mercantile or manufacturing business, being near Broadway and in the immediate vicinity of the principal hotels; steam engine, eight horse power; Otis patent elevator; water and gas throughout. Can be divided into two stores 50x100 feet, or four stores 25x100. Immediate possession. Inquire on the premises, or of BRUNER & MOORE, 75 and 77 King street.

TO LET—A FINE STORE, SITUATED IN THE BEST location in this city for a barber's shop or oyster saloon; rent $25 per month. Apply at the store, 297 Delancey street.

TO LET—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE front House, West Twenty-seventh street; stabling for six horses and a loft suitable for a light manufacturing business. Apply to the owner, 134 Reade street.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE BUILDING 959 BROADWAY, corner of Nineteenth street; also Store and Basement, 454 Broadway, and Building No. 403 Broadway. Apply to ROBERT GOELET, 537 Broadway.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A THOROUGHLY FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—Rent $625; Furniture for sale, price $1,750. Inquire on premises, No. 4 Cottage place, after 10 A. M.

A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE—CONTAINING ALL modern improvements, to let, for $150 per month; beautiful order; 13 rooms; 8 beds and bedding; immediate possession. 215 West Fifteenth street.

HOUSES TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished, in various locations throughout the city. For printed lists apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, IN DEsirable locations, to let.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM MAY 1, THE BROWN stone four story high stoop House 542 Lexington avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, elegantly and newly furnished; paintings, library, velvet carpets, French bronze timepieces, &c.; price $350 per month; to a small, neat and responsible party less rent. For permit and information apply at 86 Beekman street, in the store.

TO LET—THE LARGE HOUSE 23 AMITY ST......$2,000
Also the two Stores and Dwellings, 187 and 189 Wooster street, next door to Bleecker, $800 each.
WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FOUR STORY high stoop brown stone House, located on Madison avenue, near Forty-seventh street; price for term of years, $600 per month.
KILPATRICK & HOLMES,
46 East Twenty-third street.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, A VERY COMpletely furnished four story high stoop brown stone House, on Thirty-third street, near Fifth avenue. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TO RENT—ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, FURNISHED, a beautifully located Cottage House, containing 14 rooms, with all the comforts of a home; has three acres of ground; fine greenhouse, stable and garden; rent $3,000. Apply to Mr. PEPPARD, 232 Mercer street.

Unfurnished.

A THREE STORY BROWN STONE, WEST FORTY-sixth street, north side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to let for a term of years to a small, first class family; $2,500. Apply to P. FITZPATRICK, owner, 842 Sixth av.

A HOUSE TO LET—$1,100 PER ANNUM; LARGE garden, gas, Croton and range; 114 Bank street. Apply, between 11 and 1, to B. T. MARTEN, 19 Broad street.

HOUSES TO LET—DESIRABLY LOCATED, WITH ALL modern improvements; Nos. 22 East Washington place, 11 East Thirteenth street, 61 West Fifteenth street, Seventh avenue, near Forty-fourth street; West Fifty-fifth street; West Sixty-first street and Fifth avenue, near Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway, Seventh avenue and Forty-fourth street, or 50 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE 65 WEST NINTH, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues; high stoop two story and attic. Apply to SAMUEL LAWRENCE, 62 West Thirty-sixth street.

TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE NO. 19 WEST Twenty-first street, 20 rooms, recently painted and papered; all in good order; is to let or lease. Apply on the premises, from 11 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET OR LEASE—ONE TO FIVE YEARS—NO. 256 West Twenty-third street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; three story brown stone high stoop, 25x56x100; will be painted and put in thorough order for a private family or altered for a boarding house. Apply to D. D. ORRELL, 291 Broadway, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET CHEAP—FROM NOW TO MAY 1, THE THREE story and basement brown stone House 227 East Forty-eighth street; house in good repair and neighborhood first class; privilege for another year can be had. Apply to CHAS. H. PAISNY, 53 Maiden lane.

THREE OR FOUR NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, together or separately. No objection to light housekeeping to a small family. All modern improvements. Call at 519 Lexington avenue, near Forty-eighth street.

$6 50 WEEKLY.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, HANDsomely furnished, suitable for housekeeping; closets, bath, hot and cold water; gas included. Apply to owner, 436 West Thirty-third street.

85 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—A HANDSOMELY furnished back Parlor or a large Room on second floor, front, by a private family. Suitable for two gentlemen. References required. Terms very low.

101 WAVERLEY PLACE (WASHINGTON SQUARE).—Partially furnished; rent $85 per month. Apply to A. D. SELLECK, 27 Pine street.

237 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—NICELY furnished Rooms to let, on first and second floors.

258 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR Eighth avenue.—Apartments to let, in suits of three rooms, in the most comfortable dwelling in New York; $14, $16 and $18 per month. Mrs. JEROME.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT 42 WEST WASHINGTON place will let a splendid large front Room, elegantly furnished, to a gentleman of quiet habits; without board.

FURNISHED PLEASANT FRONT ROOM TO LET—ON third floor; cheap and [illegible]. 451 Broadway.

IN SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO WELL FURNISHed third story Bedrooms, together or separately; all conveniences; $20 and $25 a month. 114 West Eleventh street, corner Waverley place.

TO LET—FRONT PARLOR ON SECOND FLOOR, FURnished; also Hall Bedroom. 224 East Twenty-third st.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, NEATLY FURNISHED, FOR housekeeping; plenty of pantry room; rent low. 358 [illegible] avenue.

27 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms to let, without board; the entire second Floor, together or separately, consisting of two large Rooms and one Bedroom, cheap.

235 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET—TO LET, nicely furnished Rooms for housekeeping or single gentlemen; gas and water; terms moderate.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE FIRST Floor of 26 Renwick street; parlors with folding doors, all in good order. Apply on premises.

TO LET—THREE FRONT ROOMS, LATELY PAINTED and in good order, [illegible]; every convenience. Apply at 157 West Thirty-first street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

THE OWNER AND OCCUPANT OF A NEW BROWN stone house, European plan, would let a Floor of six well lighted Rooms [illegible] and all modern improvements. None but parties of respectability, small family and good habits. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, corner of [illegible] avenue and Forty-fourth street.

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OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
and every evening during the week and
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES,
GEO. L. FOX
will appear as
G. L. ARMAND, JEAN DES ETATS UNIS,
with all the cardinal virtues, in the
RICHELIEU
of the Period,
presented, after careful preparation, with
SPLENDID SCENERY, APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS, COMPLETE COSTUMES, MAGNIFICENT MUSIC, ALL OF THE PERIOD.
FIRST RICHELIEU MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SPECIAL NOTICE. SPECIAL NOTICE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE BLACK CROOK REMODELLED.
THE BLACK CROOK REMODELLED.
Introduction of an
ENTIRE NEW GRAND BALLET,
entitled
THE DEMONS' REVEL,
with new and elegant Costumes,
wonderful and startling effects,
beautiful and original music,
and embracing in its performance the entire ballet force of this establishment.
THE CELEBRATED RIZARELLI BROTHERS,
the Gymnasts of the world.
MONS. SIEGRIST
and his
TWO BEAUTIFUL BOYS,
aged 3 and 4 years, in their
FAMOUS SCENA DE SALON.
EIGHTH WEEK OF THE GREAT MAJILTONS
and
MOE AND GOODRICH, THE GREAT SKATERS,
with all the superb scenery,
brilliant effects.
magnificent tableaux.

MATINEE—BLACK CROOK—NIBLO'S, SATURDAY.
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MATINEE—BLACK CROOK—NIBLO'S, SATURDAY.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
West Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway. Begins at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EIGHTH WEEK
of
SARATOGA.
*** In consequence of the continued demand for "SARATOGA," all novelties are postponed for the present, and this BRILLIANT LOCAL COMEDY will be acted, in all its ORIGINAL INTEGRITY, till further notice.
Last nights of "SARATOGA."
CHARACTERS by Miss Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Clara Morris, Linda Dietz, Mrs. Gilbert, Amy Ames, Lizzie Winter, Mr. D. H. Harkins, James Lewis, W. Davidge, George Parkes, G. F. Devere, D. Whiting, Bascombe, Mattison and others.
ELEVENTH MATINEE
"SARATOGA,"
SATURDAY AT 1½.
*** Seats and boxes secured 12 days ahead.

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Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.
BUTLER & GILMORE.................................Managers
THE BEST BILL OF THE SEASON.
Audience in ecstacies, screams of laughter.
Lauri's original pantomime as performed by them upwards of 500 nights at the Lyceum theatre and Cremorne Garden, London.
TOT. TOT. TOT. TOT.
All the Lauri Troupe appear.
HUGHEY DOUGHERTY HUGHEY DOUGHERTY
ON THE CRISIS. Conflict between the authorities.
BISMARCK AND FAVRE OUTDONE.
LEOPOLDS LEOPOLDS
in their terrific mid air flight.
ASHCROFT and MORTON.
All the Immense Star Company appear.
100 DIFFERENT ACTS NIGHTLY.
Doors open at 6¾; curtain rises at 7¾.
Seats secured in advance. Children half price.

SEEBACH DRAMATIC SEASON.—STADT THEATER.—To-night, TAEUSCHUNG AUF TAEUSCHUNG; Veneta, Princess Orsini. To-morrow, LOVE AND INTRIGUE (Kabale und Liebe): SEEBACH, Louisa Miller; Veneta, Lady Milfort. Saturday, KATCHEN OF HEILBRONN; SEEBACH, Katchen; Veneta, Kunigunde.

GUITAR, PIANO, VIOLIN, SINGING.—LESSONS PRIvate, day and evening. Music, Strings, Books, Circulars mailed, postage free. 592 Sixth avenue, corner Thirty-fifth street. J. JAY WATSON, Director.

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WOOD CUTS,
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A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (185 Fourth avenue).

A BEAUTIFUL PIANOFORTE, ONLY $75; A 7 OCtave rosewood, four round corners, carved legs, Chickering Pianoforte, a bargain for cash. J. BIDDLE, 13 Amity street, near Broadway.

A NICE 6¾ ROSEWOOD UPRIGHT PIANO FOR sale—Price $125, in perfect order, at DALY'S Music Store, 179 Eighth avenue.

A—$130—ROSEWOOD PIANO, IN GOOD ORDER; elegant 7 octave, carved legs, &c., $200; splendid 7⅓ octave, four round corners, at a sacrifice.
PEEK & SON, 146 Bleecker street.

A BRILLIANT TONED ROSEWOOD FOUR ROUND corner Pianoforte; cost $500; will be sold for $260. Satin brocatel Parlor Suits for $150; one do., $50. Residence 12 East Tenth street, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR sale—Property family leaving city, made to order, celebrated maker, fully guaranteed, used five months, cost $650, for $250; Parlor Suits, covered brocatel; Paintings, Bronzes, Carpets, Statuary, Silverware, Chamber, Dining Furniture. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A FAMILY ABOUT LEAVING FOR EUROPE ARE desirous of disposing of their magnificent, brilliant toned 7¼ octave rosewood Pianoforte; in use 8 months; cost $675, for $250; Parlor Suits, Bedroom and other Furniture; half cost. Private residence, 112 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue. Professor BARRON BRICKLY.

LADY WILL SELL, FOR $120, A ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, Stool and Cover; modern style and improvement; celebrated maker; in perfect, sweet, powerful tone. 28 Third street, near Second avenue.

MAGNIFICENT 7¼ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, having four round corners, overstrung bass, carved legs, with every improvement; great sacrifice for cash.
JAMES GORDON, 185 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS, OF NEW AND most beautiful styles, of different makers, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent, at WATERS' 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

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A LADY OF ASSURED MUSICAL ABILITY AND EXperience, whose method guarantees rapid progress and thorough instruction, would like two more piano pupils; best of references. Address D. G., at Ditson's music store, 711 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE pianoforte at pupil's residence for $10 per quarter; best of references given. Address, with residence, TEACHER, box 124 Herald office.

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A—SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES MASONIC HALL, 114 East 13th st., and Brevoort Hall, 154 East 54th st. PRIVATE Lessons at any hour, day or evening. Call for circular. Residence, 237 East Tenth street.

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LYRIC HALL, 723 Sixth avenue, Reservoir square.
Mr. TRENOR will form new classes all this month.
Classes meet Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 and 8 P. M.

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AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—Highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

A—AT 7-3-5.—$75,000.—LOANS TO ANY AMOUNT ON Diamonds, Emeralds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Velvets, Laces, Valuables, &c., or bought; utmost value paid. J. H. BARRINGER,
735 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT FIRUSKI & WOLFE'S, 599 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, room No. 2, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Silks and Life Policies. Business strictly private.

AT THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE OFFICE IN the city, any amount to loan on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. ISAACS, 87 Thirteenth street, near Wallack's theatre.

AT HYMAN'S, 732 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT THE JEWELRY STORE, 257 AND 259 GRAND street—Cash paid for Diamonds, Watches, Gold and Silver. Loans negotiated on the same.

AT 607 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET. Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and personal property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AT WOLF BROTHERS, 439 BROADWAY—MONEY loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry; more particularly on Pianos; business strictly confidential; same bought and sold. N. B.—Sealskin Jackets bought.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE, 66 NASSAU street you can obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, &c., or will purchase them at their utmost valuation. A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (INCA'S Building).—Business established 15 years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

DO YOU WANT MONEY? CALL AT L. BERNARD & CO.'S, 603 Sixth avenue. Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of goods, or the same bought.

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The glorious pantomime of
SEE SAW,
concluding with
CHARLES FOSTER'S
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NECK AND NECK,
or the
HANGMAN'S NOOSE,
with all the grand effects.
Friday evening—Annual benefit of
Mrs. W. G. JONES.
Saturday, at 2 o'clock,
LAST GRAND SEE-SAW MATINEE.
Saturday night,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF THE HERNANDEZ FOSTER TROUPE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
LAST PERFORMANCE BUT THREE
OF THE HERNANDEZ FOSTER TROUPE AND
THE ROUSING PANTOMIME OF
SEE-SAW,
WITH ALL ITS GRAND EFFECTS.
LAST NIGHT OF
NECK AND NECK.
TO-MORROW EVENING, ANNUAL BENEFIT OF
MRS. W. G. JONES.
SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
LAST GRAND SEE SAW MATINEE.
SATURDAY NIGHT, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF THE
HERNANDEZ FOSTER TROUPE.
MR. J. C. CAMPBELL, THE COMING MAN.
POMP. POMP. POMP.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, FEB. 9,
(Third time) Lord Lytton's play
MONEY.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10—MONEY.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11—LAST MATINEE,
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and
USED UP.
SATURDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 11,
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, will be presented,
FIRST TIME
this season, T. W. ROBERTSON'S charming comedy,
HOME,
as originally performed in this theatre, by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss HELEN TRACY and others.
After which will be presented Colman's charming comedietta (for the first time in this theatre), entitled
BLUE DEVILS,
which has been for some time in preparation.
TUESDAY EVENING,
LAST NIGHT OF
ROBERTSON'S MILITARY DRAMA
OURS.
WEDNESDAY (Third time)—CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
Mr. ROBERTSON'S NEW COMEDY,
BIRTH,
is also in active preparation.

WALLACK'S.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11,
LAST MATINEE
of
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and
USED UP.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
FIFTH WEEK.
Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
as
"RICHELIEU."
EVERY EVENING (Except Saturday),
and SATURDAY MATINEE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 11,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as RAPHAEL, in
"MARBLE HEART."
Seats secured six days in advance, at the Theatre, or at its Branch Ticket office, at Ditson & Co.'s Music Store, 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
JAMES M. WEHLI'S
MATINE MUSICALE,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 15,
AT 2 P. M.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE
LAURA KEENE
IN
HUNTED DOWN.
HUNTED DOWN.
PEOPLE TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
This bijou theatre represents a
PARTERRE OF BEAUTY AND FASHION.
The most beautiful and pathetic play of the day.
Sunday Times.—There has been nothing in New York for a long time more affecting than this gifted lady's impersonation of Mary Leigh.
MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
THE LADIES IN ECSTACIES.
THE LAST SENSATION.
WHAT WAS WANTED.
YOUTH, BEAUTY, TALENT, WIT, NOVELTY.
THE FEMALE MINSTRELS
THE FEMALE MINSTRELS
and the great comic drama,
THE FEMALE HIGHWAYMEN.
TONY PASTOR'S MONSTER STAR TROUPE.

MISS GLYN'S SHAKSPEARIAN READINGS
at Union League Theatre.
Miss Glyn will give a course of four readings, commencing MONDAY EVENING, February 13, at 8 o'clock precisely, from "Macbeth." Wednesday matinee, February 15, at 2 o'clock, from "Merchant of Venice." Readings will occupy about two hours. Tickets $5 the course; single tickets $1 50 to be obtained at Randolph's and Putnam Brothers' and at the door. Letters addressed to Mrs. DALLAS GLYN, care Messrs. Benedict & Boardman, 123 Broadway.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.
Hooley's and Kelly & Leon's Minstrels.
THE ONLY LEON, IN PAR EXCELLANCE.
AIMEE IMITATIONS. TEDDY McCARTHY.
TROUBLES IN CAMP. SPECIAL SESSIONS.
LOVE IN A BASKET. TWICE MARRIED.

DR. KAHN'S MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,
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THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
None to equal it.
SHOULD BE VISITED BY ALL.
"Instructive," Amusing, Scientific and Artistic.
Forming a complete Palace of Wonders. Open daily for gentlemen only. Admission 50 cents.

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618 Broadway. 618
618 (Established 1818.) 618
618 We are fearfully and 618
618 wonderfully made. 618
618 The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of 618
618 the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at 618
618 one visit. 618

COSTUMES FOR THEATRES, BALLS AND TABleaux now open for inspection, at SEYMOUR'S, 19 West Eleventh street, near Broadway.

FOUNDLING ASYLUM BENEFIT TO-DAY.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,
commencing at 2 o'clock. The entire proceeds to be devoted to the
FOUNDLING ASYLUM FUND.
DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS TO-DAY.

BANJO, SONG AND DANCE, JIG AND CLOG DANCING taught, by JOHN BROGAN, 100 East Houston street, near Bowery. Pupils fitted for the stage. Ladies taught.

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A SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, FIFTH AVENUE, TWENty-second street and Broadway.—Madison Park Hotel. Table and accommodations first class, boarding house rates. References required. J. W. WADSWORTH, Proprietor.

A—WASHINGTON PLACE HOTEL, ONE DOOR from Broadway, European plan; Rooms in suites and single, newly and elegantly furnished, at the lowest rates.
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NEW ENGLAND HOTEL—NO. 30 BOWERY, CORner Bayard street.—200 airy Rooms, newly furnished; 50c. and 60c. per night; $3 to $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

CLOTHING.

AT 11 SIXTH AVENUE, ONE DOOR FROM WATERley place—Ladies and gentlemen will receive the highest prices for their Cast off Clothing and Carpets. Please call on or address F. HARRIS. Ladies attended by Mrs. Harris.

A LARGE ORDER.—$25,000 WORTH OF CAST OFF Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry wanted, for the Western and California trade. Ladies and gents wishing to dispose of the above articles to a fair and honest dealer, at a fair cash price, the best they can do is to call on or address a note to F. MINTZ, 453 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-ninth street. Ladies attended by Mrs. M. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.
W. M. HOLLAND..................Lessee and Manager
Engagement of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1871,
and every evening except Saturday,
KING LEAR.
SATURDAY MATINEE AND EVENING,
THE ELFIN STAR,
MISS EFFIE JOHNS..........................FANCHON

GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY. SUCCESS.
GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY. SUCCESS.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF
THE GREEN BANNER;
THE GREEN BANNER;
THE GREEN BANNER;
OR, THE HARP OF ERIN.
JOSH HART AS FITZMORRIS.
JOSH HART AS FITZMORRIS.
BESSIE SUDLOW AS BIDDY O'BRADY.
THE WALHALLA TROUPE.
THE WALHALLA TROUPE.
LITTLE BO PEEP.
LITTLE BO PEEP.
LITTLE BO PEEP.
PRISMATIC FOUNTAINS.
PRISMATIC FOUNTAINS.
HART, RYMAN, BARNEY,
RICKEY, FOLEY, SANDS, and 50 others.
BROWN, WOODS, EIGAN,
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
NOTICE.
MONDAY NEXT THE WORLD RENOWNED ARTISTS,
DELEHANTY AND HENGLER,
DELEHANTY AND HENGLER,
DELEHANTY AND HENGLER,
CHARLES HOWARD,
CHARLES HOWARD and
ROBERT HALL make their first appearance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Miss LUCY RUSHTON.
The management begs to announce, in consequence of prior engagements, the
LAST THREE NIGHTS
of the great drama, RED HANDS.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, BENEFIT OF
MISS LUCY RUSHTON,
on which occasion, the first time in America, the new Comedy, entitled
GLITTER,
and RED HANDS.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE
TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.
The celebrated COLEMAN CHILDREN,
LITTLE LOUIE, LITTLE CLARA,
LITTLE ALICE, MASTER WALTER,
who will perform and introduce Instrumental and Vocal Solos, Songs and Dances, in the amusing Comedy and Farce of MILLY, THE PRETTY MILKMAID,
and NAN, THE GOOD-FOR-NOTHING.

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A REMARKABLE EVENT.
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NOVEL EXPERIMENT
FOUR (4) OPERAS EVERY NIGHT.
FOUR (4) PRIME DONNE EVERY NIGHT.
THREE (3) FIRST TENORS EVERY NIGHT.
THE FINEST BALLET in the world EVERY NIGHT.

2 Act.	LES BRIGANDS,	Silly—Thal.
2 Act.	BARBE BLEUE,	Silly.
2 Act.	LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,	Persini.
2 Act.	LA PERICHOLE,	Aimee.

A GRAND BALLET IN EACH OPERA.
Reappearance of Mlles. LUPO, ALBERTINA, ROZE GIOVANI, MAZZERI, LOUISE MAZZERI, GAUGAIN, RACHEL FRANCISCO, MARIE FRANCISCO, MONS. AJAX (the famous grotesque), Coryphees and Full Corps de Ballet of 24 beautiful young ladies, under the supervision of the celebrated Maitre de Ballet,
SIGNOR COSTA.
TIME TABLE.

OVERTURE	7:50 P. M.
LES BRIGANDS, Ballet Divertisement	8:09 P. M.
BARBE BLEUE, Grand Ballet	8:55 P. M.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, New Can-Can	9:30 P. M.
LA PERICHOLE, Ballet Espagnola	10:45 P. M.

SATURDAY MATINEE—LES BRIGANDS.
SECOND GRAND REHEARSAL MATINEE.
FISK JR'S
EXCELSIOR NINTH REGIMENT BAND.
THURSDAY AT 1 P. M.
SEVENTH GRAND CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 12.
In rehearsal, LES GEORGIENNES, by Offenbach.

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L. B. LENT......(Fourteenth street)......DIRECTOR
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
EXTRAORDINARY ATHLETIC SKILL,
THE TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS,
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DOUBLE SOMERSAULT FEATS.
THE UNRIVALLED CORPS OF VOLTIGEURS.
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MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
THE GREAT MELVILLE AND INFANT SON,
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ACROBATIC AND GYMNASTIC FEATS.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
THIS EVENING,
SECOND WEEK OF
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM'S
"THE RED LIGHT."
In rehearsal, "SARATOGA."

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D STREET,
between Sixth and Seventh avs., near Booth's theatre.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Every evening at 8 and Saturday matinee at 2.
First time of John F. Poole's Comic Monkey Sketch,
COCO, THE MONKEY OF THE PERIOD.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE BRIGANDS.
McANDREWS' PASTIMES ON THE LEVEE.
Roars of laughter at the popular comedians, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, McAndrews, Tommy Sully, Theo. Jackson, W. H. Brockway, Little Mac, Dan Bryant.
The brilliant vocalists, Messrs. Dempster, Norman, Stanley, D'Albert, Foster.
ON THURSDAY, FEB. 9, SPECIAL MATINEE,
BENEFIT OF THE FOUNDLING ASYLUM.
FAMILY MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2 O'CLOCK.
BRYANT'S, TWENTY-THIRD STREET, BRYANT'S.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
585 Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF WAMBOLD'S NEW BALLAD,
"GOD BLESS THE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER."
BILLY BIRCH, CHARLEY BACKUS,
W. BERNARD, BILLY WEST,
ROLLIN HOWARD, JOHNNY QUEEN,
BILLY EMMETT, J. T. OBERIST,
IN FAVORITE ACTS.
BURLESQUE OPERA OF LES BRIGANDS.

IRELAND IN SHADE AND SUNSHINE.
APOLLO HALL, EVERY EVENING.
The most beautiful Irish scenery in the world.
Illustrated by Descriptive Lecture, Songs, Dances and Sketches. Commence at 8. Admission, 25c. and 50c.

BROADWAY UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.
260 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN.
Open 10 to 5.

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L. A. STEIN.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ
ANNUAL
GRAND
MASQUERADE
BALL,
February 14,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets to be had of members only.
J. F. POGGENBURG, Secretary, 155 Broadway.

DEW DROP INN AT 555 BROADWAY, AND BEHOLD the finest looking ladies, dressed in gorgeous costumes, from 6 till 12 P. M. Admission free. N. B.—See photographs in doorway.

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WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
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97 Nassau street.
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THE LECTURE SEASON.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED BY T. W. M. MARSHALL, LL. D., author of "Christian Missions" and late editor of the "London Tablet," in aid of the poor of St. Francis Xavier's parish, Sunday evening, February 12, 1871, in the college hall, Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Subject—"St. Paul and Protestantism." Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

DR. G. D. POMEROY WILL LECTURE BEFORE THE Women's Institute, at the Mott Memorial Rooms, 64 Madison avenue, on Thursday, February 9, at half-past three P. M. Subject—"The Ear," illustrated by enlarged models. Ladies interested are invited.
Miss J. E. HAVILAND, Secretary.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what to live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 618 Broadway.

JAMES PARTON, ESQ.,
will lecture at
ASSOCIATION HALL,
Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue,
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 9, 1871.
ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
Admission 50c. Reserved seats 75c.
Tickets at all the principal book and music stores and hotels and at the hall.

JOHN P. GARRISH, M. D.,
Fellow Academy Medicine, Historical Society, Surgeon and Founder of the New York Cosmopolitan Eye and Ear Hospital, will deliver a lecture upon
"The Art of Prolonging Life,"
at the Church of the Strangers, Mercer street, between Clinton and Waverley places, Thursday evening, Feb. 9, 1871, at 8 o'clock. At the close of the lecture the doctor will exhibit some interesting views under the microscope. Tickets 50 cents. Children half price. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets can be obtained at the door on the evening of the lecture.

LECTURE COURSE, WESTERN BRANCH YOUNG Men's Christian Association, 285 Hudson street.—Dr. Thomas S. Lambert will deliver his Lecture on "Causes and Indications of Long and of Short Life," Friday evening, 10th inst., at 8 o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

PRIVATE LECTURES BY DR. O'LEARY.—GREAT Hall, Cooper Institute, Thursday, at 2½ P. M., for ladies only, on Physiology of Woman, Female Weaknesses, &c.
Thursday evening, at 8, same place, men only, on the Origin of Life and Death of the Sexual Organization, Bowels, Kidneys and Bladder. Both lectures very amply illustrated. Admission 25 cents.

THE HON. HORACE GREELEY WILL LECTURE ON Co-operation before the Co-operative Manufacturing and Land Company of Pennsylvania, Thursday evening, Feb. 9, at 8 o'clock, at Cooperative Hall, 214 Bowery. All desirous of hearing a masterly exposition of the subject are invited. Reserved seats for ladies. Dr. F. Seeger will preside.

Y. M. C. A.—W. C. PRIME, ESQ., WILL DELIVER a lecture on the above subject at the hall of the Y. M. C. A., Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, on Friday evening, February 10, at 8 P. M. The lecture to be properly illustrated by splendidly illuminated photographs of scenery in the Holy Land. Admission 50 cents.

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THE HUDSON HOLOCAUST.

GRAPPLING FOR THE DEAD.

Twenty-One Known Victims—Nineteen Bodies Recovered.

ALL THE BODIES FULLY IDENTIFIED.

The Coroner's Inquest Commenced—Very Conflicting Testimony.

Scenes and Incidents About the Drawbridge.

The Speed of the Ill-Fated Train a Disputed Point.

Harrowing Appearance of Some of the Bodies.

The mingled feelings of sadness and terror which the railroad accident near New Hamburg spread over this city have not yet subsided. A thousand conjectures as to the cause of the fatal occurrence are floating about, and every one seems doubtful as to whether he ought to censure the employés connected with the Pacific express or those in charge of the oil freight. Many persons have come to the village of New Hamburg and on here to discharge a duty which made many hearts, unprepared for suffering, shudder and become appalled

BY THE SUDDEN AND AWFUL CHANGE

which the fate of a single night had wrought in the young and fair, in the manly and stalwart. It was heartrending, indeed, even to look on a son, father, brother or a bosom friend of some of the dead seeking out the remains of the once familiar form among a heap of grim, disfigured, burned and mangled corpses.

To-day the surroundings of

THE ILL-FATED DRAWBRIDGE AT NEW HAMBURG

are even more indicative of the awful ruin than when your reporter, on the morning of the accident, looked upon the huge pile composed of torn iron fittings of railroad cars and the broken planks of the bridge and fittings of the railway track. To-day the ice around the bridge is bestrewn with trunks, valises, bedding and portions of garments, which are being gathered as soon as possible by the authorities and sent on here. Those who are employed

"GROPING FOR THE BODIES"

sit astride the long timbers broken from the bridge and embedded in the débris around it. Scarcely a minute passed during the day without one of the searchers for the bodies still believed to be under the ice announcing that his hook was burdened with something that may be a body, and crowds at once gathered about eager to behold the recovery of another victim to fire and water; but when the burden was raised to the surface of the water it was found to be a piece of timber, an overcoat, a blanket or a pillow upon which, a few short hours before, some weary head sank to rest, to think—perchance to dream—of home and the glad welcomes that awaited them—welcomes that, alas, were never to be realized this side of eternity! As night fell upon the workmen engaged in the search they turned away disappointed and disheartened, and the eager, gaping crowd sought their homes in the village to await the revelations of another day.

THE REASON FOR THE PROLONGED SEARCH.

The railway employés profess to believe that all the bodies of passengers have been recovered, and they take but very little interest in the search, which is chiefly conducted by the citizens, who are convinced that under the icy blanket that envelops the river are six or eight more bodies. This belief seems to be strengthened by the evidence that the car was filled with passengers; that it is capable of holding over twenty-five, and that none escaped so far as are known.

THE VICTIMS.

To-day I paid a hurried visit to the rooms where the bodies of the victims still remaining here are located. The first place visited was the store of Coroner Andreas, where the bodies of Rev. Monnell Fowler, his wife and three little children were laid out in elegantly mounted rosewood coffins. From their appearance it would seem that death was not characterized by severe pain, as the features present tranquillity and repose. At the undertaking house of Mr. D. S. Mallory, No. 395 Main street, the other bodies were encased in burial caskets of the same costly character. An examination of the bodies of Mr. Cury, of Erie, and Mr. Lovell, of New York, explodes the theory that the occupants of the ill-fated car died suddenly and without experiencing much pain. The left arm of the former, who was a portly gentleman, is raised and bent and the hand closed, as though he died in excruciating pain. The left leg of Mr. Lovell is drawn up and twisted into an unnatural position that clearly shows that his last moments must have been of the most agonizing character and the torture prolonged.

All the victims are now believed to have been identified. Their names are:—

1. George A. Benedict, editor of the Cleveland *Herald*; body sent home.
2. H. J. Gillet, Buffalo: body sent home.
3. William F. Pease, Buffalo: body sent home.
4. Mrs. Pease, wife of above: body sent home.
5. Roland Germain, 35 Park row, New York; body sent home.
6. Rev. Mr. Fowler, Buffalo; body here.
7. Mrs. Fowler; body here.
8, 9 and 10. Three children of above; bodies here.
11. W. H. Forbush, Buffalo; body sent home.
12. Dr. Nemrede, New York; body sent home.
13. Robert Vosburgh, Brooklyn (colored), porter of sleeping car: body here.
14. Thomas Stafford, New York, fireman of Hudson River Railroad; body here.
15. George H. Thompson, of 74 Wall street, New York; body still here.
16. P. Vosburgh, conductor, of Buffalo, sleeping car: body still here.
17. L. A. Root, Geneva, N. Y.; body still here.
18. William C. Curry, cashier of the Second National Bank, Erie, Pa.; body sent home.
19. Captain R. H. Lovell, of the house of J. & J. Johnston & Co., 473 Broadway, New York.
20. Engineer D. Simmons: body not found.
21. Laurence Mooney, brakemen; body not found.

THE INQUEST.

Coroner Andrus, of Poughkeepsie, convened an inquest in the Court House at noon. The names of the jurors are John McCandee, dry goods merchant; W. W. Smith, tobacconist; John Flegler, farmer; Henry A. Southerland, shipper; Eli Sutcliffe, George H. Battys, foreman, and Ben Van Lone.

After the jury had been sworn Coroner Andrus put the following questions to Walter Stafford, of New York, brother of Junius Stafford, one of the victims:—

Q. Did you see the bodies lying at the undertaker's? A. Yes.

Q. Are you related to James Stafford who was found? A. Yes.

Q. Where did you see the body? A. At the undertaker's last night.

Q. Did you recognize it as your brother's? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you there when it was exposed? A. I first recognized him taken out of the water.

Q. When did you last see him alive? A. In New York, some days ago; he did not intend to come on the Pacific express.

Q. What was his occupation? A. He fired a dummy engine of the Hudson River Railroad Company.

Foreman to Coroner—Did you discover anything on the body of deceased that would lead to his identification? A. Nothing but a roll of money.

Coroner to Witness—Where was your brother going to? A. To attend a law suit in Albany, and he came up as help to the baggage master in the baggage car.

William J. Thorne, ex-District Attorney of Dutchess county, sworn—I was a passenger on the express train, in rear car, which left New York at five minutes past eight Monday evening; we were a little

BEHIND TIME STARTING,

say five minutes; other passengers remarked that we were behind time; I can't say, however, that we were behind time on starting, but only judge by my own watch; I was in the rear car; when the first crash came I was asleep; there was much confusion; the first thing I recollect was losing my hat; I had no time to find it; dread and consternation pervaded the car;

EVERYBODY WAS GIVING ORDERS;

there were very few ladies there; there was an awful rush, but I don't think any one among those who escaped was injured in leaving the cars; there was a great glare of light above the bridge; when I leaped out of the train I ran up the river side; all my ideas of this time are very indistinct; they might not have been so had I been awake when the train struck off the track; I could learn very little of those in the cars; don't know whether the freight engine ran past us, but some engine did; there were several oil tanks on board, but really I saw nothing but fire and oil, which were in every direction; I could see cars on the bridge before they fell into the water; I believe the engine struck the car which was off the track when the collision occurred; after the collision the oil floated and ignited; my first impression was that the oil flowed down towards the west portion of the river; I first thought that the ice was on fire, but after reasoning I did not hold that idea; I think

THE FLAMES ENVELOPED ALL PARTS OF THE BRIDGE;

when they spoke of the tanks having been broken I for the first time learned that some damage had been sustained; I was bewildered; there were many cars north of the fire—I think four in number; I thought there was a necessity to place a slide under the wheel of the third car to prevent it moving briskly and forcing others, so I placed a stone there; this occurred near the drawbridge; I was under a misapprehension as to the number of cars in the passenger train; when I got out I went back over the road; I believe there were three cars burned beside the one that went off the track; I was on the fourth car from the rear, and can't account for its being uncoupled; I think it would be difficult for any one to give his definite impressions of what took place; after the fire I repaired to the ice; the

FIRE WAS EXCEEDINGLY INTENSE;

I was of the impression that the flames rose 100 feet; when I saw the glare of the flames rising so high I was mystified, and did not know the cause, but soon found it was the wreck in flames; did not see the engine leave the track; but believe it and several cars left it together; the engine, tender and baggage cars were off the track, I believe, nearly a minute before the explosion; noticed streaks of black smoke arising from the fire; could not tell whether there was a house or cars there; some of the exploded oil cars were on the west side of the bridge, the oil igniting as rapidly as it flowed; the flames enveloped everything; they were so large and vivid that nobody could distinguish the material that was feeding them; I think there was an axle broken by the tearing of the ties after the oil train got off the track; the train was uncoupled so as to prevent the fire spreading; my impression is the cars were uncoupled near the last tank; I am almost convinced that

THE AXLE WAS BROKEN

by the tearing of the wheels through the sleepers; after the down cars got off the track they kept bearing to the east all the time; I believe the cars commenced to run off the ties at the depot; some say they went off the track far above that, others say below, but the conductor says that he noticed the jumping of some cars and signalled immediately for down brakes; I do not know whether the up train was on the track or not; they say that it went on solid; I can't tell whether it was the rear or the front of the car which was struck by the up train; I gather from all I have learned that it was either

FRICTION OR ABSOLUTE CONTACT OF FIRE

with the oil which caused the explosion.

Mr. Thorn was here asked to explain what he believed to be the course in which the cars ran after jumping the ties. He could only state what he had judged from his investigation yesterday of the ruts made in the sleepers by the wheels off the track. A copy of yesterday's HERALD was here produced by the Coroner, and a diagram explaining the scene of the accident was given to the witness.

Being further examined, he said:—My impression on seeing the splintered sleepers was that the cars of the down train struck off the ties near the depot;

A PIECE OF ONE RAIL WAS BROKEN;

I believe that my own notions of every circumstance connected with the sad affair were indistinct; but I think that those more accustomed to railroad travelling may have had clearer ideas of the matter.

Israel Bulson was next examined, and said, on oath:—Among the bodies I have taken charge of was that of James Stafford; I believe we got all the bodies of those who were killed, burned or drowned in the baggage car, for I have been informed from authentic sources that the only man in that car was James Stafford: that was his body which the jury examined which you saw this morning. Here Mr. Tristram Collin, the District Attorney of Dutchess county, appeared for the people and examined the next witness.

CHARLES COSSUM,

conductor of the express train, sworn, says:—We left New York at six minutes past eight o'clock Monday evening; we should have left at eight P. M.

Here Tristram Collin, District Attorney, appeared for the people and conducted the proceedings.

Witness continuing—I was sitting in the rear end of the second sleeping car with Mr. Scott, the conductor; he heard the first whistle that was blown; passed Fishkill fifteen minutes past ten; the whistle was probably blown at twenty-six minutes past ten; was seventeen minutes behind at Fishkill (our time there is two minutes before nine); I heard the second whistle, and went out on the platform and commenced putting on the brakes; Mr. Scott followed me out and put on the brake on the other car; as I got my brake on and turned to take hold of the other I felt the engineer reverse his engine; in a short time, two or three seconds, I felt a shock, and the car then went on fifteen or twenty feet and then came to a dead stand; there were but two sensations; I saw a glare of light, and, looking out, saw a mass of flames; I was on the river side; the instant the train stopped the light flashed like gunpowder; there was no fire till the engine struck; the oil from the oil car then entered the fire box of the engine and became ignited; the line of fire sprang up like a wall of flame; the fore part of my car was then in the fire; I heard no explosion; I suppose the oil tanks were burst by the engine running into them; you could see nothing because of the fire; Mr. Scott and myself then got all the passengers out of the car; the car was then all on fire; it was the second sleeping car; there was only one in front of it; the train consisted of the locomotive, express car, baggage car, five sleeping cars and one coach; when we went out of the second car I thought the flames would follow back; all the passengers were then out of the third car, and that part of the train was uncoupled and shoved back; part of the oil train had broken loose and gone south, and the other part was further back; when I got to the third car the forward platform was on fire; that was the car Mr. Scott had put the brake on, and then found we had saved all we could, that the three sleepers had gone, and then went forward to see what was the matter; I could see nothing all the way up to the bridge for the flames, which seemed to rise solidly twenty-five or thirty feet; I knew nothing more about the accident except I did the necessary telegraphing; I have no absolute knowledge as to the first car going off the track, only conjecture; the first and second sleepers were on the bridge and the flames were burning under the bridge on the ice; I heard no sound of anything but the roar of the flames; Peter Vosburgh was conductor of the first sleeping car; I don't know whether the patent brakes were used; I am certain no lines were behind the first sleeping car; if the ropes had been pulled my brake would not have been affected after I had put it on; the engine was reversed after we had run about ten rods; we were not trying to make up time; in cold weather our orders are not to make up time; the engineer was considered a good man; there is a flagman at the draw; the engineer said he told him to put out a red light as he passed; the first signal we got was forty yards from the bridge; the engineer of the oil train had jumped off to give a signal; I think that the cars on the oil train which ran off were rather back of the centre of the train; as a rule we are on time; if we had not been behind time the accident would not have occurred; the night was perfectly clear; the curve south of the bridge would prevent an engineer from seeing a car off the track on the bridge; I had taken up all the tickets in the sleeping car; you could put thirty passengers in the sleeping car, but twelve could occupy the whole; there were two staterooms in the first sleeping car, but only one was occupied; I should judge there were sixteen or seventeen in the first sleeping car; I made the statement which appeared in the Poughkeepsie *Eagle* relative to having sixty-five sleeping car tickets; I found one or two more persons who said they were in the first sleeper, but when I came to sift them down they could not tell; I had in my car forty-seven passengers who told me they were in the sleeper; there were three persons who went to bed at New Hamburg—that made thirteen missing; there was one child somewhere in the sleeping car that I got a half ticket from; I got no tickets from two small children; I found no one to respond to a half ticket; there were three brakemen on the train.

Here the witness described the patent brakes, but could not say whether they were applied; they might have been and he not know it; trains run at full speed over all the bridges.

The inquest was then adjourned until half-past two P. M.

James D. Scott, conductor of South Shore sleeping car, sworn—I first heard a whistle; I was in the last seat of the second sleeping car, talking to Conductor Cossum; heard the signal for "brakes down" a second time, about twenty seconds after the first; at the second time we jumped to the brakes, I crossing over and taking stand on the next car; after tightening them as much as possible I passed over to my car, when the crash came, and got my passengers off; it being impossible to get off the bridge they went through the next; got out the passengers of the next car, uncoupled the fourth car and then got out blankets; I felt there was a collision to come when I heard "brakes down;" the train was not going at a very fast rate of speed; there was merely a slight jar from the first "brakes down" signal until the train stopped about five minutes elapsed; we were not running as fast as forty miles an hour; the passengers of my car were put into the fourth sleeper; there were only four of them who had retired; never timed any train in stopping; one man got out without stockings, shoes and pants; three ladies were in the car, one of whom had retired; she left without her dress; the first, second and third sleepers were consumed; when I looked at the fire I could see nothing but the flames; I should judge

WE RAN A MILE AFTER THE FIRST WHISTLE

before we struck the wreck of the oil train; I don't know how quick an engineer can stop a train; all my passengers were comfortably cared for; the lady who was undressed came on up here; there were five in the car who had retired and nine sitting up; heard no cries of distress from the front car; did not hear a sound of any kind except the roar of the fire; the Buffalo car takes passengers for Buffalo and Rochester, and as a general thing is usually full; there were patent brakes, but they were not used on my car; from the time I heard the first whistle until I applied the brakes about thirty seconds elapsed and about a minute before I got the brakes on; the patent brakes may have been applied, and I have no doubt they were applied on the entire train, but this is a mere matter of opinion; the porter of my car was in about its centre.

Hammond V. Grant, sworn—I am conductor of the North Shore, or last sleeping car on the train; we were five or six minutes late leaving New York, I think; we reached the bridge about half-past ten; we were running about

THIRTY MILES PER HOUR,

I should judge; we were not making up time lost; I was sitting in the car; heard brakes blown three times very quick, in succession; twice is the number of whistles for danger, but the engineer blew three whistles; heard some men halloo, and directly we struck; I felt the speed of the train slackened; I saw my car brakeman at his post; I think there were but three brakemen on the train; the rule is that one brakeman manages two cars; about five minutes passed from the time the engineer whistled "down brakes" until we struck; if properly managed, when running at thirty miles per hour, the train should be brought to a stand while running its own length; I think the train did not run two miles before it was stopped; I hardly felt the concussion; on going to the platform I saw the front sleeping car on its side, inclining to the east; I disconnected my car and pushed it away from the burning cars; have no idea as to the cause of the collision; it was between the water tank and the bridge I heard the men halloo; when I saw the car turned over on its side on the ice it was all in flames; the second car was on the track; the Buffalo car settled down gradually through the ice.

J. D. Scott, on being recalled, said that there was a patent coupler between his car and the ill-fated one, which becomes easily detached.

The inquest was adjourned until two o'clock to-morrow, when the conductor of the freight train and others will be examined.

THE STORY OF A PASSENGER.

One of the Narrowest Escapes on Record.

A gentleman named Walter A. Lyon, who resides in Cincinnati, and who has been stopping in this city for a few days, bought a ticket on Monday for Buffalo, and at the same time secured a berth in the ill-fated sleeping car. Upon reaching the depot the train was about ready to start, pretty much all the passengers having arrived ahead of him, and were quietly sitting in their seats or preparing to retire to their several berths in the sleeping cars. Wending his way through the crowd of dersons who had assembled on the platform to take leave of their friends—many of them, alas! for the last time on Earth—he reached the Buffalo sleeping car and presented his ticket to Mr. Vosburg, the conductor, for berth No. 10 in that car. Mr. Vosburg told him that owing to his having arrived so late some one had gone to bed in that berth, but he could give him berth eight in the next car behind, which was quite as good as the Buffalo car. Mr. Lyons assented to this arrangement, and in a few moments had laid off his clothes and gone to bed. The train moved off out of the depot in a few minutes and very soon he fell asleep, little dreaming of the rude waking he was so soon to receive. The first intimation he had of the disaster was two rather severe shocks which the car received and which threw him all in a heap at the head of his berth. All in the car, said he, as he was relating the story to a HERALD reporter yesterday, at once deserted their berth and rushed pell-mell toward the door at the rear end of the car. He, supposing the car had only run off the track and would soon be replaced, determined to lie still rather than get out in the cold air. Settling himself down in bed again he was about to turn over for another nap when some one rushed in and seizing him by the arm, cried, "Save yourself; the car is on fire." He looked up and saw the check rope which ran through the top of the car on fire and began then to think it was about time for him to "get out of that."

At the same time thick volumes of black smoke rushed in through the far end of the car from him. He jumped up in his shirt and pants, seized a coat and one shoe and rushed from the car. On his way he managed to pick up his other shoe, and dressed himself on the track outside. All his other clothes and luggage were destroyed. Not a moment, he says, could have elapsed between the collision and the bursting forth of the flames. The gentleman who occupied the berth which he bought, and for which he showed our reporter a ticket which he calls his death warrant, was burned to death. Had he been a second or two later he himself must have perished, as the flames seized his car almost instantly.

ALMOST ANOTHER HORROR.

A Locomotive Thrown Across the Track—Narrow Escape of Another Fast Train.

At Yonkers, Westchester county, yesterday morning, an accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad which almost culminated in another frightful disaster, and which, for a few moments, occasioned great consternation among a crowd of passengers who were waiting around the dilapidated depot in order to be conveyed to the city. It seems that about a quarter-past nine o'clock a locomotive attached to the paymaster's car, while making what is known as "a running switch," jumped the track, blocking the passage of all down trains. At this moment it occurred to the station master that the Poughkeepsie through express was already due, and that without being signalled at the drawbridge, some 300 yards above, a catastrophe would be inevitable. The terror of those present was intensified to an ineffable degree on hearing the hoarse whistle of the express train, which was then rushing round a sharp curve at a speed of thirty miles an hour, and within, perhaps, 500 yards of certain destruction. The station master had meanwhile flown, as it were, to the signal and reversed the indicator, when in an instant the wary engineer applied the patent brakes and checked his train, which one minute later must have been annihilated. The accident caused an interruption of travel for nearly two hours.

STILL ANOTHER CALAMITY AVERTED.

In view of the deplorable accident which occurred on the Hudson River Railroad last Monday, the trite adage "misfortunes never come singly" narrowly escaped a shocking verification on the same road yesterday morning. It has transpired that the Yonkers special train, which left the city at a quarter past ten A. M., on approaching the drawbridge over Spuyten Duyvil creek, found the signal displaying "all right" in its usual place, and, as a consequence, speed was not slackened. On nearing the bridge, however, the engineer discovered that the draw was actually wide open, and by an instantaneous application of the patent brakes stopped his train within a few feet of the chasm, thus preventing a wholesale destruction of human life, including his own. Those in charge of the above bridge ought to be reconstructed; for, as a brakeman remarked to a HERALD reporter yesterday, "they are wholly unfit for the place."

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Why Trains Jump the Track and Break the Rails—A Remedy Suggested.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Any person conversant with our railroad system must see, if he will look, that the cause of the terrible accidents that occur from trains leaping the track or the breaking of rails is entirely owing to the faulty running gear in use, and is susceptible of remedy. American cars are supported on trucks, which are free to swivel or turn. These trucks have usually two pairs of wheels, each pair being secured to the same axle. These wheels have flanges and are slightly bevelled on the face, giving the wheel a larger diameter near the flange than at a distance from it. With this arrangement when the wheels on the one side of any truck are rolling on their larger circumference then those on the opposite side of the same truck are rolling on their smaller circumference, being connected to the same axle. The first mentioned roll further in a revolution than the latter, which causes the truck to turn from the direct line of the rails, and it crosses over until the flange strikes the rail, which causes the truck to straighten again for a moment, or until the same cause produces a similar result. Any observant person travelling by rail can feel how frequently these blows are given, and it is easy to understand that a trifling abrasion or irregularity of the rail where the flange strikes may cause the car to jump the track or break the rail, involving, perhaps, the destruction of the train.

This being the cause, it suggests the following simple and certain remedy. Let each wheel be keyed to a small, separate, independent steel axle, secured to the truck so that each wheel has its own inside and outside bearings. Beside this, each truck should have a tongue like a common wagon tongue, projecting from it under and toward the centre of the car, the end of the tongue to be kept precisely in the centre of the track by the wheels running diagonally against the inside of each rail. This tongue would always have the effect to steady and steer the truck, preventing at all times its turning so far that the flanges could strike the rails. If railroad gentlemen would condemn, as they should do, the existing faulty system, and go back to the road, wagon and adopt from it the independent wheel and the tongue, we would hear no more necessity for costly steel rails, and no more of cars leaving the track with such dire results. Trains being relieved of the great holdback in the friction of clumsy axles and connected wheels and the friction caused by striking damaging blows to the rails, a much higher rate of speed could be attained with entire safety, or a much longer train moved at the usual speed with the power now required to move a shorter one.

This subject is worthy of attention; railroad men have in it a gift of no ordinary character, and the public a boon of inestimable value. J. E. C.

Another Opinion on the Subject.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Years ago I addressed you in regard to what I thought would be a prevention of railroad calamities to a certain extent. Now will you please, for the sake of humanity, call the attention, through your journal, of the Legislatures of our different States, to enact a law to the effect that every train of cars, passenger or freight, shall have, according to the number of cars composing the train, a sufficient number of competent brakemen, said brakeman or brakemen to be in communication with the engineer by a small rope or such other contrivance attached to the train, so that he could instantly signal the engineer in case of a car being off the track, and that in making up a train of cars laden with inflammable or combustible materials extraordinary care shall be exercised as to the manner and quantity shipped. Now, my opinion is, that the late horrible catastrophe on the Hudson River Railroad would not have happened if the oil train, which caused all the trouble, had been provided with sufficient brakemen, for the simple reason that the brakeman would have seen that the car was off the track and he could have signalled the engineer to stop the train. Also in coming around a deep curve the speed should be lowered and due caution used; and further, all passenger cars should be provided with lanterns and axes and two doors opening on each side of the car.

VANDERBILT'S VERSION.

What the Vice President Thinks and Says About the Occurrence.

The public mind is at present so deeply absorbed with the dreadful collision and conflagration upon the Hudson River Railroad on Monday night that any additional light that may be thrown upon it will doubtless be most welcome to the readers of the HERALD.

A HERALD reporter called yesterday evening on Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, the Vice President of the road, and upon whom at present devolves its management. This gentleman readily complied with his wish for further information. Mr. Vanderbilt gave a frank and very straightforward account of the whole affair as he knew it, and did not attempt to evade any of the reporter's questions.

It appears from his statement that the engine coming in collision with the oil car, was knocked off the track, and consequently ran off the side of the bridge. The baggage car followed immediately after, resting on the top of the engine, and drawing the passenger car along with it. Thus the space below was filled up, and only part of the passenger car was submerged in the water. The coupling between the first and second passenger car broke, which left the other cars on the track. The two passenger cars became enveloped in flames and were burnt. The remaining cars were saved by the exertions of the passengers, who uncoupled them and pushed them down the track, out of the way of the fire. The breaking of an axle

CAN HARDLY BE PREVENTED

in winter time, when iron is so excessively brittle, by any ordinary exertion of care or foresight. The bridge was not an old structure, and the statements of several papers to the contrary are entirely unfounded; neither did it break down until the timber was weakened by the flames. All the bridges are tested from time to time, and as soon as the management think that the wooden bridges are not sufficiently strong to bear the strain of the traffic they are replaced by iron structures of the best manufacture. Within the last year several iron bridges have thus been built, and others are in the course of construction.

The rails along the entire length of the road, with the exception of about fifteen miles on the upper division, are made of steel. The axles of the trucks are made of wrought iron, and are subjected to two or three hammerings. It is not improbable that the oil car with the broken axle, which caused the accident, belonged to

SOME OTHER RAILROAD

which connected with the Hudson River Railroad.

One of the officials stated to the HERALD reporter that nearly all the ordinary accidents on this road resulting from broken axles or broken wheels happened on the cars of other companies.

On all those places where flagmen were formerly stationed at intervals along the line it was for the purpose of opening and closing draws, but at the present time there was no occasion for their services. There was probably

NO FLAGMAN NEAR THE BRIDGE,

but even if he was there he could not have averted the accident, as the engineer of the oil train, who was nearest to the express train, gave the signal, but without avail.

Mr. Vanderbilt stated that all cars on the road have the brake which is the best in use; a train going at the rate of forty miles an hour can be stopped in going 500 feet.

According to the following list, made out by Mr Chambers, auditor of the company, the number of the victims is twenty-one, and it is believed that no more have perished. A sleeping car, he says, has accommodation for twenty-five passengers, but generally it does not carry more than fourteen or fifteen. Twenty-one passengers are considered a large number for one sleeping car.

THE LOSS TO THE COMPANY,

Mr. Vanderbilt says, will probably amount to $200,000. A bridge over the channel was completed last night, and trains will run to-day as heretofore. Parties have been to the scene of disaster and have removed most of the bodies to their homes. The remainder will be brought to the city this morning for interment. Every care, he says, has been rendered by the officers of the company to facilitate the identification of the killed and to the wants of the other passengers. He also states that the stories regarding the depredations of marauders have no foundation. The baggage is either under water or burned.

MORE RAILROAD SLAUGHTERS.

Three More Human Beings Done To Death on the New Jersey Railroad.

About five o'clock yesterday afternoon a shocking accident occurred on the New Jersey Railroad, at East Brunswick, this side the Raritan river, by which two men were killed. The milestone freight, it appears, backed down on them unawares, killing them almost instantly. One of the men was John Teelan, a switchman, and the other his friend. Both reside in the neighborhood and leave families.

It is also reported that a man was killed just this side of the Bergen cut, through being struck by the locomotive. The unfortunate man's back was broken in two. His name and identity have not yet been ascertained.

Pair of Horses Killed and Driver Fatally Injured.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1871.

Isaac Watt, of Stephentown, Rensselaer county, while on his way to this city with a load of charcoal, in crossing the railroad track across the river was run against by a train of cars and fatally injured. His horses were instantly killed.

WEST SIDE ASSOCIATION.

The Great Rapid Transitists in Their Regular Convention.

A largely attended meeting of the West Side Association was held last evening at the Harvard Rooms, Sixth avenue, corner of Forty-second street. Mr. W. R. Martin presided over and addressed the meeting on what is at present the pet project of the association—rapid transit between the business and dwelling portions of the city. After speaking some time on the subject of a Broadway railroad, underground or otherwise, both of which are opposed by the property owners on that thoroughfare, he said the plan of a central railway is rudimentary; there should be a system of railways diverging from a common centre. Then, recurring to Broadway and the kind of railway best suited to it, he said rapid transit is desired, and any good plan for a railway should be accepted; to decide as to the plan a concentration of public opinion is needed. The gentleman who leads the opposition to an underground railroad on Broadway admits the value, and is in favor of the construction of one in any street in which it will not, as he says, injure his property. Mr. William B. Ogden, having an intense and unconcealed disgust at the promise of the arrangements for commerce in this city, sketched the history of what he hopes will be the Central Underground Railway, and stated the probable cost of the project at $16,000,000; then, to give an illustration of the need of rapid transit, he said 100,000 of the travelling public of this city lose an hour each day owing to the poorness of our means. This in the aggregate is 100,000 hours, and averaging ten hours each, there are 10,000 working days, which at two dollars a day makes as the amount of money lost in time $20,000 each day, and in a working year of 300 days $6,000,000. This, with the amount of money in time lost in other ways, would more than pay for the construction of the underground railroad. He then referred to the many improvements made in other cities while this city has been idling. He wound up by saying that our metropolitan position was retained because of the concentration of finance here and the good situation of our city, and not by any enterprise of our people.

AID FOR THE FRENCH.

The Meeting To-day at the Produce Exchange—Contributions for the Sufferers.

A meeting, under the auspices of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce having in charge the contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the war in France, will be held this afternoon at the Produce Exchange. Addresses will be made by the President of the Chamber, William E. Dodge, Dr. Bellows and others. The following contributions have already been received by the committee of the Chamber of Commerce having charge of the collection:—

Winslow, Lanier & Co.	$1,000	Taylor & Co.	$500
Charles H. Marshall	1,000	M. K. Jesup & Co.	500
Phelps Dodge & Co.	1,000	Edward Mathews	500
Mrs. Charles L. Spencer	1,000	R. W. Weston	500
Brown Brothers & Co.	1,000	Haviland & Co.	500
		Duncan & Sherman	500
Tuck & Hatch	1,000	R. J. Livingston	500
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	1,000	H. Baker	250
M. Morgan's Sons	1,000	Theo. Roosevelt	250
Schuyler, Hartley & Graham	500	A. M. Bruen	250
		Hendricks Brothers	250
Henry Jewes	500	Charles B. Wood	250

The proprietors of elevators in the city have offered to place all the grain that may be contributed on shipboard free of charge, and the Western Union Telegraph Company have offered to transmit free all messages relating to this business.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Joy of the Democratic Majority Over the Return of Jacobs.

Honors to That Too Convivial Companion.

Scenes at the Election for Regents.

A Blow at Legislative Railroad Deadheads.

ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1871.

The Legislature has entirely recovered from the terrible excitement into which it was thrown yesterday by the disaster on the Hudson River Railroad, by which it was supposed that at least one of the majority had been sent, much against his own sweet will, to that bourne where the "ways and means" of this life are of no avail. Jacobs is himself again! He took possession of his seat bright and early this morning, and was, as a matter of course, the "observed of all observers." There was a good deal of

HEARTY HAND-SHAKING

when he came in and a good deal of hard drinking when he went out. But as a severe snow storm was prevailing at the time it is charitable to believe that the latter would have been postponed on account of the weather had the day not been a stormy one. Seriously, the relief of the majority when they discovered by ocular demonstration that they were not to be short-handed for all the coming session was perceptible in every movement they made. They laughed more heartily every time Tom Fields made an attempt to get off a joke and didn't succeed; talked more glibly about everything and anything that came into their heads, good or bad; stirred themselves about more actively in the lobbies, and allowed themselves to be buttonholed by the railroad agents with less show of opposition than they have done on any one day since the first of the year.

"REGENTS, MY LORD!"

The formality of choosing two regents of the University was gone through with in the Assembly Chamber to-day according to all the stilted usages which were made necessary long ago, no doubt, by technical rascalities that, when lawyers were smarter than ordinary people, were wont to bungle matters of state importance in a serious way. It is a very comfortable thing for a man when he does get appointed to a lucrative position to feel that some rascally devotee of Kent and Blackstone may oust him high and dry, on the ground that the appointment was made void by the omission of a word here or the putting in of a wrong sentence there by the authority that gave him the comfort when he wrote it, or announced it, or told it, or in what ever way he did it. Certainly the two gentlemen who were made regents to-day can have no fear of any such dreadful result, for the very words were

PRONOUNCED WITH DELIBERATION.

Sentences read as one would read a funeral sermon, and whole paragraphs repeated over and over again would of itself scare out of his wits any man who would dare to think that a "break" in the appointment might be discovered, if one searched long enough, hard enough and maliciously enough. Of course the caucuses of both parties had fixed upon the candidates the night before, and it only remained for the two houses to put their heads together to-day and try to make the occasion one that would give the gallery people the most solemn idea they ever had in their lives of what a thing it is to be a member of the Legislature! When, this morning, Warren and Lewis were officially declared to be the successful nominees of the House, the resurrected Jacobs and that butt of everybody, Bignall, were told to go as a committee and tell the honorable folks up stairs what the other folks down stairs had accomplished. They did this in double quick time, and, on his return, the Resurrected told, in the usual stereotyped way, what the committee had done. Now, it was just here where

THE SOLEMNITY OF THE OCCASION

was to begin. The Senate committee had returned to its sky parlor; the Senate, in a body, were on their way down stairs; the yellow cane-bottom chairs were ranged in front of the first row of Assembly seats, ready to receive them, and the Speaker was trying to put on a very solemn face. But Tom Fields had *to put in his oar after Jacobs had made his report of* their visit to the regions above the level of the Assemblymen, and did so by exclaiming, "I'd like Mr. Bignall's opinion on that subject." This put an end to solemnity, and a loud roar of laughter was the first thing that greeted the ears of "the honorable the Senate" when the doors were flung open. An effort was made by every member to look serious, though, as he stood up and the Senators marched in two by two and took their places. Mike Norton, in his hurry to get down stairs, forgot that he had his hat in his hand, and had as much as he could do, while the two clerks were reading the proceedings in relation to the vote, to hide it from the public gaze, because it was black and shiny and the only one visible. Tweed sat next to Mike and looked as

INNOCENT AS A CHILD

with its eye teeth uncut. While Bradley, having got euchred by Harry Genet out of a middle chair, had to run before the speaker's chair with his head respectfully bowed down, to get hold of an end one, which the rural Kennedy was also making a dead set for. When Harpending had succeeded in getting two legs of his chair out of two troublesome knot holes, and Lord had discovered, after careful inspection, that his son was in his seat, looking as solemn as a Quaker meeting house, Lieutenant Governor Beach got up beside Hitchman, hemmed three times; put his left hand in his pantaloons pocket so as to leave its delicate thumb exposed to view, and went on with his part of the technicalities. It was then the Senate clerk's turn to perform his part, and he did his very best to read well, knowing that the Assembly clerk was to follow him, and might do a great deal better than he if he didn't mind his p's and q's, his commas, his full stops, and likewise his pronunciation. He did well, very well, and he looked quite pleased with himself when he had done, and stared up at the galleries, as much as to say, "You fellows couldn't have done it better." The Assembly clerk had the advantage of knowing the compass of his rival beforehand, so he cleared his throat when the proper time came for his reading, and went at it with a will. There was evidently a word mis-spelled after the name of each of

THE TWO DEAD REGENTS,

in whose illustrious slippers the two new nominees are destined to strut about and be happy, for he yelled it out "diseased," voicing it so emphatically on the first syllable that one would almost have been led to believe, if one didn't know any better, that the word had a "z" in it. The Senate, however, seemed to have been told beforehand that the two defunct regents had some kind of a disease at the time they died a natural death, and so were not surprised that they were "diseased" instead of deceased. The Clerk's reading over Mr. Beach again put his left hand gracefully into his pocket and leaning on the Speaker's desk with his right, declared Lewis and Warner the nominees. "I declare this joint sitting dissolved," said he, looking solemn.

"THANK YOU,"

exclaimed Harry Genet. There was a loud laugh, and the serious Senators rose to take their leave. They started to go out as they had come, by pairs, and would no doubt have been satisfied with the funereal aspect of the occasion that had called them from their own room had not a voice in the gallery cried out as they were marching slowly along, "Strike up the Dead March." This was too much for good nature, and the Senate bustled out, the galleries tittered, the Speaker hammered with his gavel and the Sergeant-at-Arms went in search of the musically-inclined Gallerian. Thus ended the ceremony of the election of the regents.

DEADHEADING FOR CONSCIENCE SAKE.

Governor Alvord believes that there are some people high in power who have souls small enough to be bought up by a railroad pass, and, having a liking for people in power, he wants to remove from them the temptation of selling themselves too cheaply. With that view he intends, to-morrow, to introduce a bill entitled, "An Act to secure independent action on the part of the several departments of the government of this State, and to prevent undue influence by corporations." It is as follows:—

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State of this State to issue a certificate under the seal of his department to each of the members of the Assembly and State Senators of this State, and to each of the judges, justices or Commissioners of Appeals of the State of New York, as follows, viz.:—The Justices of the Court of Appeals, the Commissioners of the Commission of Appeals, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the city of New York; the Judges or Justices of the Superior Court of the city of New York; or of the Recorder's Court of said city; the Judges or Justices of any Superior Court or Recorder's Court of any of the cities of this State; the County Judges of the respective counties of this State; and the City Judges of the city of New York, and to each of the State officers of this State for the time being, showing the office held and the time when his official term will expire, and such certificate of the said Secretary of State shall entitle the person named therein to transportation within this State on all railroad cars and all steamboats and other vehicles for the transportation of persons owned by any railroad company, transportation company or corporation in this State, in the same manner and with the same rights as tickets for passage issued by any of said companies or corporations during his said term of office.

SEC. 2. Any such company or corporation, or any lessees of its franchises, violating the provisions of this act, or refusing to recognize such certificates as tickets, as herein provided, shall forfeit $200 for each violation, to be recovered by action in the name of the person who shall prosecute for the same. One-half of such recovery shall be paid into the treasury of the county where the same may be recovered, for the use of the poor of said county, and the other half shall be paid to the party who shall recover the same, for his use.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1871.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. TWEED—Amending the act appointing commissioners of fisheries, by prohibiting persons from setting or drawing nets for taking fish between Saturday evening and Monday morning; owners of wears, ponds, &c., shall keep the same open during the same period under a penalty of $400. The sum of $10,000 is appropriated for the expenses of the commission for the year 1871.

By Mr. BANKS—Providing that it shall not be good cause of principal challenge to a juror in a civil or criminal trial or examination that he has formed or expressed an opinion in the case if it be made to satisfactorily appear that such opinion no longer exists.

By Mr. HARDENBURGH—Amending the resolution relative to minors; authorizing investment of legacies for minors in certain cases. Also amending the act extending the jurisdiction of surrogates' courts which makes provision for the disposition of surplus moneys after sales of real estate to satisfy debts of deceased persons; also amending the Revised Statutes making provision in regard to the sale, mortgage or lease of land, and the disposition of moneys arising from them.

By Mr. CREAMER—Providing for copying mutilated records in the New York County Clerk's office.

BILLS REPORTED.

Incorporating the East River and Bushwick Underground Railroad Company, to construct an underground railroad from the East river at South Seventh street, in the direction of Jamaica.

Amending the act to protect persons travelling on the Fourth avenue, New York.

To prohibit the throwing of carion, &c., in the East river, New York Bay or Raritan Bay.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the Long Island Club; amending the charter of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad; incorporating the Westchester County Trust Company; amending the charter of the Loaners' Trust Company of New York.

THE LOWER CALIFORNIA COMPANY.

Mr. GENET introduced a bill amending the charter of the Lower California Company, allowing the directors, by a majority vote, to increase the capital stock by the issue of not more than five million dollars of new stock, to be a preferred stock, and bearing seven per cent interest, to be paid before any dividend is declared on the common stock. The company may issue and dispose of said stock in payment of any debt of the company, or for cash at par value or under, for the purpose of promoting the objects of the company, and especially for the purpose of sending emigrants to the property of the company.

Mr. CREAMER, from the Printing Committee, reported in favor of supplying each member of the Senate with ten copies of the Code of Procedure. Adopted, by 15 to 13.

PAVEMENT JOBS.

Mr. GENET gave notice of a bill to grade, pave and curb 125th street, New York, from the East river to Manhattan street, and through Manhattan street to 130th street, and through 130th street to the Hudson.

RECESS FOR WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Mr. TWEED called up the joint resolution for the adjournment of the Legislature from Saturday, the 18th, to the 27th, in the evening.

Mr. CREAMER moved to make it from the 17th to the 27th. Carried, by 18 to 12, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Banks, Bradley, Cauldwell, Creamer, Frost, Genet, Graham, Hubbard, Lewis, Morgan, C. F. Norton, M. Norton, Parker, Pierce, Thayer, Tweed, Winslow and Wood—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Bowen, Brand, Chapman, Edwards, Hardenburgh, Harpending, Kennedy, Lord, Mincier, Murphy, Sanford, Woodin—12.

Adjourned.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1871.

BILLS PASSED.

Extending the provisions of the Railroad Town Bonding act to certain towns in Erie county; amending the charter of the Troy and Cohoes Railroad Company; amending the charter of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Lockport; amending the charter of the Mutual Savings Bank of Troy; incorporating the Troy Security and Trust Company; authorizing the construction of a railroad from Vincent square to Wolf street, in Syracuse.

VOTING FOR THE REGENTS.

Both houses, at twelve o'clock, noon, met in joint convention and elected two Regents of the University.

The vote for John L. Lewis and Horatio Warner was 79. The vote for Horace Greeley and D. W. Bristol was 78. In the Senate the vote stood 16 to 13, and in the House 63 to 60, on each of the two sets of candidates respectively. Messrs. Lewis and Warner were declared duly elected.

Adjourned.

ENGLAND.

Severe Industrial Losses by Fire.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 8, 1871.

I regret to have to report a heavy industrial loss by fire, which will be followed by severe suffering among the working hands.

Messrs. Owens' extensive thread mills, at Manchester, have been destroyed by conflagration, and nine hundred operatives are thrown out of employment in consequence.

AUSTRIA.

The Reorganized Cabinet—Ministerial Confidence and an Enlarged Programme.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, Feb. 7, 1871.

The *Official Gazette* of to-day says:—"The new *Austrian Ministry is thoroughly united* and possesses the confidence of the sovereign. It will give fair play to all legitimate provincialism; but there will be no more compromise with separatism at the expense of unity. It will uphold the constitution, but will propose to Parliament the enaction of laws partially extending the legislative and administrative autonomy of the empire, and will introduce a bill providing for direct elections and enlarging the rights of electors. The Ministry will offer a decided opposition to all obstacles in the way of its success."

Imperial Amnesty.

VIENNA, Feb. 8, 1871.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has by an autograph decree granted full amnesty for all political and press offences committed to the 7th inst.

ITALY AND THE BEY.

Cabinet Report of the Relations with Tunis.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FLORENCE, Feb. 8, 1871.

The aspect of the foreign relations of the kingdom still engages the anxious consideration of the government.

During the session of the Legislative Chambers to-day the announcement was made by the government that negotiations were still pending with Tunis. Italy insists upon the satisfaction of her just demands as well as guarantees for the future against the depredations of the pirates of the Riff.

GREECE.

Turkish Diplomacy in Athens.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 8, 1871.

The appointment of his Excellency Blacque Bey, lately Turkish Minister in Washington, as Ambassador of the Sublime Porte to the Court of Greece, is said to produce a "painful sensation" in Athens, in view of the present aspect of the Roumanian and Eastern questions generally.

Personal Intelligence.

Mr. J. J. Gleason, member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, has arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General Burnside has returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General John S. Kavanagh, of St. Louis, is staying at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ben Field, of Albion, N. Y., is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Congressman C. W. Kendall, of Nevada, arrived yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General N. B. Forrest is sojourning at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commodore Stemble, United States Navy, is among the late arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Governor James English, of Connecticut, is a guest at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Galusha A. Grow, ex-Congressman, of Pennsylvania, has arrived at the Astor House.

Rev. Dr. McLeod and Albert Keep are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Captains Frank Ernst, of Ohio, and Eli Beach, of Pennsylvania, are at the Astor House.

Colonel J. M. Williams, of Salem, N. Y.; R. B. Buckle, of England; Thomas H. Canfield, of Vermont; John J. Knox, of Washington, and George H. Creamer, are among the guests at the Fifth Avenue.

Miss C. S. Lester, of Saratoga, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE—LECTURE IN BROOKLYN.

Laura C. Holloway, who achieved such a success in her debut as a lecturess last winter, will deliver her lecture on the subject of "Charlotte Bronte" in Brooklyn, at the Twelfth street Reformed church, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, this evening. Miss Holloway is a pleasant talker and her lecture is very entertaining.

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WASHINGTON.

Heroism of the West Point Cadets at the Burning of the Barracks.

INCREASE OF THE NEGRO POPULATION.

New York Nominations Confirmed by the Senate.

Africa on the Rampage in Congress.

The Abolitionists of the Old School Heard From.

Bill in the House for the Removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Speech of General Slocum in Support of the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1871.

The Burning of the West Point Cadet Barracks—Heroism of the Cadets Complimented by the Commander.

The vexatious problem now troubling the minds of Congressmen—what shall be done with West Point?—came very near being settled outside of Congress, and in the most summary manner, by the fire that broke out early last Sunday morning in the Cadet Barracks, a large and imposing structure, in the Elizabethan style, and valued at $200,000 or more. From particulars just received at the War Department it appears that the fire broke out at two o'clock in the morning in the Dialectic Hall, a lofty room over the entrance to the barracks, reaching to the top floor. By a fatal error of judgment, not until now discovered by the present authorities of the Academy, the fireproof construction of the building stopped at the third story, so that the ceiling of the Dialectic Hall and the ceilings of all the cadets' rooms on the top floor were of lath and plaster only, along which, from end to end of the building, the flames ran rapidly, and, burning away the wooden supports of the slate roof, reduced the upper story of the building to ruins. This is the story in which the youngest or "Plebe" class are quartered, and these unfortunates lost all their property, three of them being rescued by ladders after the fire had enveloped the stairway. The thermometer was about four degrees below zero, the wind fresh and the water appliances all frozen. With a little stronger wind to have carried the flames to other buildings, or less pluck and devotion on the part of the cadets, who have a fire brigade organization, the destruction effected and the bill for damages might have reached a sum total equivalent to the breaking up of the institution. Several of the cadets had their ears and feet frozen, and the clothing of all was frozen stiff to their bodies. There is a feeling among the authorities here in favor of Congress taking the conduct of the corps of cadets on this occasion into account when the report of the Military Committee upon the cases of Baird, Barnes and Flickinger comes up for action in the House. The following order has been issued by General Upton, commanding in the temporary absence of Superintendent Pitcher, who hastened back to his post on receiving the news of the calamity:—

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, }
WEST POINT, Feb. 6, 1871. }
SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 14.

First.—It is with pleasure that the Acting Superintendent announces to the corps of cadets his own and the general commendation elicited by their action at the fire yesterday morning. No higher proof of their discipline could have been given. In the perfect order that prevailed during the whole fire, in the cheerful obedience to every order, in endurance under extreme cold: in the very energy, determination and bravery with which they fought the flames for three hours, resulting in averting a great disaster to the Academy, the cadets have given a pledge of gallant devotion to duty which the government cannot fail to appreciate. As a slight recognition of the soldierly conduct of the corps, the Acting Superintendent directs that all cadets in arrest, except those awaiting the sentence of a court martial, be released, and also that all confinements and punishments, except those mentioned in Special Orders, No. 3, of January 16, 1871, from this office, and those resulting from a court martial, be cancelled down to date.

Second.—The Acting Superintendent desires also to express his appreciation of the zealous co-operation and efficient services rendered by the Steam Fire Engine Company and the enlisted men of the engineers, artillery and cavalry detachments. In consideration of their services all men confined in the guard house, not under or awaiting sentence by court martial, will be released from confinement and restored to duty. By command of

Lieutenant Colonel UPTON.
EDWARD C. BOYNTON, Brevet Major and Adjutant.

Commercial Intercourse With Canada—An Interesting Document.

A report on the state of trade between the United States and the British American provinces, prepared for the Secretary of the Treasury by J. N. Larned, of Buffalo, was transmitted to Congress a few days ago and 5,000 copies were, yesterday, ordered to be printed for distribution. The report exhibits strong reasons in both countries for desiring more intimacy and freedom of commercial intercourse; but from its showing of facts the conclusion is deduced that no arrangement of really reciprocal free trade is practicable except the arrangement of a Zollverein, or Customs Union, which would involve the independence of the provinces. By an extended comparison of the state of things in the two countries, embracing wages, cost of living, industrial savings, accumulated wealth of banking capital, immigration, population, resources and capabilities, it is shown that the provinces have everything to gain from such an assimilation of their condition to that of the United States, and that, wholly by reason of their present isolation from the free circulation and interaction of the diversified energies of the Continent, they are placed far behind the United States in growth and prosperity. The purchasing value of average wages is twenty-eight per cent greater in Maine than in New Brunswick, sixty-five per cent greater in New York than in Quebec, and a little over 200 per cent greater in New York than in Ontario. In an investigation of the operation of the reciprocity treaty the fact appears that the tonnage of American vessels employed in the mackerel fisheries actually declined during the period of the treaty, notwithstanding the supposed value of the fishing privileges that it secured. The present state of our trade with the provinces is shown to be very unsatisfactory—a balance against the United States of nearly twenty-two million dollars appearing in the statistics of the last fiscal year.

Congressional Representation from Arkansas—The Election Imbroglio.

The question of the representation of the Third Congressional district of Arkansas in the next Congress promises a contested election case. Up to this time Governor Clayton has declined to issue a certificate to General John Edwards, the democratic candidate, or to Hon. Mr. Boles, present Representative, who claims to be re-elected. The difficulty grows out of the alleged illegal votes polled in Pulaski county, in which two sets of judges received ballots. Throwing out the returns of this county, the rival candidates have nearly a tie vote, Boles, however, claiming his re-election by about 200 majority, and, counting in the votes of Pulaski county, by a majority of 2,000. The anti-Clayton journal at Little Rock publishes a card from General Gantt, a prominent democratic lawyer of Arkansas, in which that gentleman charges that the Governor promised himself and another democratic candidate for the State Legislature within Boles' district that he would issue a certificate of election to Edwards for Congress if he (Gantt) and his colleague would, although elected, withdraw their claims to seats in the Legislature and permit the Clayton republican candidates to have the seats, so as to vote for Clayton for the United States Senatorship. Gantt alleges that Clayton has failed to issue the certificate to Edwards pursuant to agreement, and therefore Gantt and his colleague deem themselves justified in demanding the rights of office which they had yielded under the contract. Private advices from Little Rock state that the anti-Clayton men cannot conceal their joy at the publication of this card by Gantt, whose reputation for integrity is respected by all parties alike, as it is regarded as one of a number of proofs of their charges that Clayton had effected a bargain with the democracy to secure its support in the contest for the Senatorship.

Maritime Reciprocity with Great Britain.

A chart prepared by Mr. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., illustrating the practical workings of our relations of maritime reciprocity with Great Britain, has just been printed and will accompany his report upon our maritime interests. This chart has been compiled from the commercial statistics of the United States and of the British empire from 1856 to 1870, the most recent statistics of the British empire having been furnished by Mr. Adam Badeau, United States Consul General at London, for the purposes of this report, in compliance with an order of the Secretary of State. The following are the statistical results stated:—

Year.	*Total American Tonnage Entered at Ports of the British Empire.*	*Total British Tonnage Entered at Ports of the United States.*
1856	2,316,280	985,189
1857	2,184,380	965,570
1858	2,207,406	918,992
1859	2,124,537	1,098,047
1860	2,039,397	1,250,453
1861	2,721,384	1,148,092
1862	2,142,137	1,152,685
1863	1,553,778	1,353,476
1864	1,394,378	1,909,712
1865	1,096,388	1,785,663
1866	1,105,857	2,410,209
1867	1,231,875	2,406,300
1868	1,215,060	2,346,741
1869	1,200,000	2,652,797
1870	—	2,789,656

Thus it appears that prior to 1862 the tonnage of American vessels entered at ports of the British empire was double the tonnage of British vessels entered at ports of the United States; but that since 1865 the tonnage of British vessels entered at ports of the United States has been double the tonnage of American vessels entered at ports of the British empire. The report states that the prominent and persistent cause of this complete inversion of the relative shipping interests of the two countries is attributable solely to the changes which steam and iron have wrought, both in the vehicles and in the modes of commerce. He therefore raises the question whether the relations of maritime reciprocity which were established especially for the purpose of meeting the requirements of the random sort of trade pursued by sailing vessels, should not be very materially modified in order to subserve our interests in the direct commerce pursued by steam vessels. Practical results thus far show that our present relations of maritime reciprocity are all in favor of British steam navigation and all opposed to American steam navigation.

Sale of Indian Lands.

The President to-day transmitted to Congress an extract of a paper addressed to him, to the Secretary of the Interior and to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by the Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs having charge of the Northern Superintendency, in relation to a desire of certain Indian tribes to sell a portion of the lands owned by them, with a view of locating on other lands that they may be able to purchase, together with a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs thereon and a letter of the Secretary of the Interior approving the report of the commissioner. The President submits the draft of a bill which, it is believed, will effect the object desired by the committee, and requests the consideration thereof by Congress. The Sacs and Foxes have in council expressed a desire to sell their reservation of 16,000 acres at its fair value, which is probably ten dollars an acre, provided they can buy a small portion of the land belonging to their neighbors, the Iowas, and the Iowas have also in council expressed their willingness to sell a sufficiency for this purpose. The bill provides for the survey and appraisement of lands by three competent persons—one of them the agent of the tribes to whom the lands belong—and their sale, after their advertisement for sealed proposals, to the highest bidder for cash. The above provisions are also to be made applicable to all similar cases.

Smallpox in Savannah.

The Collector of Customs at Savannah, Ga., has written to the Secretary of the Treasury giving the following account of the ravages of confluent smallpox *on board an American ship recently arrived at* that port from Liverpool. The Collector states that on the 28th ult. the American ship Southern Rights, of Richmond, Me., arrived at Savannah, having left Liverpool on the 24th of December last, with a clean bill of health and with a crew of twelve men, eight of whom were colored. Soon after leaving Liverpool six of the colored seamen were prostrated with smallpox. Three died during the trip and three were removed from the ship upon arrival for hospital treatment, where one has since died. As the disease seemed of a peculiarly malignant character the ship was ordered in quarantine and the Health Officer of the port notified, who instituted proper measures for the care of the patients and the disinfection of the ship, so as to prevent the spread of the contagion, which, owing to a large proportion of the population being colored, was peculiarly to be dreaded. In describing the peculiar malignity of the disease with which the crew was attacked the captain states that the flesh of the men would cleave from the bones in large flakes and drop off, after which the patient would soon die. One of the men thus attacked had one-half of the flesh on his head drop off in this manner, leaving the bone exposed and presenting a ghastly spectacle.

Report on the Montana Indian War Claims.

The report of Inspector General Hardie, of the Military Division of the Missouri, upon the so-called Montana Indian war claims of 1867, has been submitted to Congress by the Secretary of War. It seems that in the year named the people of Montana took alarm at an apprehended Indian raid into the Gallatin valley, and when, at last, one man was actually killed the excitement ran so high that General Meagher, the acting Governor, in a long and soul-stirring proclamation, called out volunteers, who, for six months, in various numbers and with varying fortunes, kept the field, being finally disbanded by the new Governor, Green Clay Smith. As they were without money, and the United States military authorities refusing to recognize the necessity for these volunteers or to muster them into the government service, the Territorial officers supplied and kept them afloat by purchases made from the merchants and traders in the Territory, whom they paid by vouchers issued in the name of the United States. These vouchers the War Department refused to pay, but during the last session of Congress an act was passed requiring the Secretary of War to ascertain the value of the supplies furnished by parties in good faith and in the belief that the proceedings were sanctioned by the government and report the amount to Congress. General Hardie, formerly on duty in the War Department, was entrusted with the necessary investigation, and, after four months of labor in the Territories and at his station in Chicago, has presented a report admirably covering every point of interest and fixing a little over $500,000 as the amount necessary to settle on a fair basis these claims, amounting to nearly $1,000,000. Efforts will be made by the claimants to have that sum appropriated.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:—

Samuel R. Harlow, to be Marshal for the Eastern district of New York; Jabez A. Frank, of Massachusetts, to be Agent for the Tabaquache Utes, of New Mexico, now located in Colorado; J. S. Littlefield, of Massachusetts, Agent for the Grand River, Yampa and Quintas Indians in Colorado; A. J. Curtis, of New York, to be Indian Agent in Terry, New Mexico; Charles B. Lines, Pension Agent at Topeka, Kansas; Jerome Brigham, Appraiser of Merchandise for Milwaukee; Ebenezer T. Wells, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado Territory; Joseph W. Fisher, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming Territory; First Lieutenant John R. McGinness to be captain of ordnance; George C. Stevens, Collector of Customs, Milwaukee; Marshall B. Blake, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Thirty-second district of New York, vice Alfred Pleasonton, resigned; Munson H. Treadwell, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second district of New York, by consolidation of the Fourth and Sixth districts; Benjamin Devoe, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-sixth district of New York, vice Wells, resigned; Isaac H. Duval, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First district of West Virginia.

Postmasters.—S. M. Norton, at Bristol, *Conn.*; Ira Godfrey, Lima, N. Y.; Edwin R. Brink, Washington, N. C.; John M. Trumbull, Monmouth, Ill.; Joseph Taylor, Fort Howard, Wis.; H. W. Fleetwood, St. Johnsburg, Vt.; John S. Clemmer, Salem, Ohio; H. S. Gates, Litchfield, Conn.; R. A. Cameron, Greeley, Col.; H. M. Oralford, Blackhawk, Col.; Edwin Shaw, Fall River, Mass.; Josiah Pickit, Worcester, Mass.; Henry Massie, Charlottesville, Va.; James Howard, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Negro Census Returns.

It appears from the census returns for 1870 that in 503 counties of Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia, designated old slave-breeding States, the colored population was 1,370,473, or near 11,000 more than in 1860. There were gains in the percentage only in North Carolina and Tennessee. In Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas, designated old slave-consuming States, in 417 counties, the colored population in 1870 was 1,775,402, or 95,562 more than in 1860. There were losses in the percentage in Louisiana, South Carolina and Texas.

The New York Central Scrip Dividend Case.

The hearing in the case of the New York Central Railroad scrip dividend tax has been postponed until the 16th inst., in consequence of the absence of Solicitor Smith, who has been summoned to Ohio on account of the death of his father.

Rumored Loss of the Tennessee.

A startling rumor was in circulation here to-day that the United States steamer Tennessee had been lost, but inquiries at the Navy Department dissipated the fear that originated from the report.

Transportation of Unbonded Merchandise.

The Boston and Providence Railroad Company have filed their application to bond under the provisions of the act authorizing the transportation of imported goods without appraisement.

Exportation of Whiskey.

The Committee of Ways and Means have before them a bill to facilitate the export of whiskey and highwines. It is looked upon with favor and will probably be reported in some form.

Banquet at the Russian Minister's.

An official dinner was given last night by the Russian Minister and wife. There were present the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Interior, with their ladies; Attorney General, Senator Chandler and lady; Representatives Banks, Brooks and Hooper, and Mrs. Cramer, sister of President Grant.

The Taney Fund.

It was announced from the bench of the Supreme Court to-day that there would be a meeting of the bar of that court on Saturday morning, at eleven o'clock, with reference to the proposed Taney fund.

The Morse Monument.

The Committee of the National Telegraph Memorial Association, appointed to select a site for the Morse monument, have decided upon erecting it on the vacant space occurring at the intersection of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Personal.

Commissioner Capron, of the Department of Agriculture, returned from Kenosha to-day from a short visit to his son, who was so fearfully injured at the disastrous fire there last week. There are strong hopes of his son's recovery.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Third Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1871.

CALIFORNIA JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Mr. RICE, (rep.) of Ark., from the Judiciary Committee, reported, with an amendment, the bill to create the Southern Judicial district of California.

Mr. COLE, (rep.) of Cal., asked present consideration of the bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., chairman of the Judiciary Committee, objected, remarking that he would oppose all bills creating additional districts, as breaking down the whole judicial system of the United States. The present was one of a series of measures looking to the creation of a dozen new districts, and had received the assent of the committee against his own judgment.

Mr. COLE explained that the proposition was to re-establish a district which was necessitated in consequence of the inconvenience of travel.

Under the objection the bill went on the calendar.

BILLS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, with amendment, the House bill to provide for taking testimony for use in the department. Passed.

Also, without amendment, the House bill providing for the appointment of an additional Assistant Attorney General.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, from the same committee, reported adversely on the bill to allow criminals to testify in their own behalf in the District of Columbia.

Also, without amendment, the House bill to divide the State of Ohio into three judicial districts.

PROTECTING COLORED CITIZENS IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented a memorial from the Reform League of Philadelphia, constituting, he said, the old guard of the abolitionists in that city, *in favor of legislation by Congress to protect the colored people of the South from outrage.* Referred to the select Committee on Southern Outrages.

OATH FOR A GEORGIA SENATOR.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably a joint resolution prescribing the oath to be taken by H. B. M. Miller, as Senator elect from Georgia, providing for the same form of oath administered to the other Senator from Georgia (Mr. Hill), and members of the House who had been under disabilities.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BLAIR, (dem.) of Mo., introduced a bill to grant to the State of Missouri all the public lands within said State remaining undisposed of, for the benefit of the public school fund of said State. Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., introduced a bill to punish bribery at Presidential elections. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT IN OREGON.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, presented and had read a resolution of the Oregon Legislature rejecting the fifteenth amendment. It denies the right of Congress to interfere with suffrage within that State, and charges that the amendment is being forced upon that State by aid of the bayonet.

Mr. FLANAGAN, (rep.) of Texas, moved to refer the resolution to the special Investigating Committee on Southern Outrages.

Mr. FLANAGAN withdrew his motion to allow Mr. Williams to move to lay the subject on the table, which motion being agreed to ended the discussion.

REMONSTRANCES AGAINST REMOVAL—SENATOR VANCE'S DISABILITIES.

Mr. POOL, (rep.) of N. C., presented a remonstrance from qualified electors of the Third Congressional district of North Carolina against the removal of the disabilities of Senator elect Vance and Representative elect Waddell. He requested, as the paper was short, that it be read.

It was then read, the remonstrance declaring that the gentlemen referred to are in favor of depriving Union men of North Carolina of their civil and political rights, and establishing over them a system of terrorism and intimidation.

After a long and acrimonious debate the morning hour expired. The subject went over till the next morning hour.

THE UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The bill to pay Mrs. Shelby for cotton taken for the use of the United States forces was postponed, and, on motion of Mr. PATTERSON, the Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, the day was assigned to the consideration of business reported from the committee. A number of district bills of no general interest were then disposed of.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The bill to regulate the organization and conduct of the public schools in the District of Columbia was taken up.

A motion by Mr. PATTERSON, (rep.) of N. H., to strike out the fifth section, which prohibits any distinction on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude in the admission of children to the schools, or in the mode of education or treatment, gave rise to a long discussion upon the expediency and propriety of establishing mixed schools in the District. Mr. Patterson said it was thought best, for the interests of the schools, not to compel the mixing of the races, but to leave the question to be settled by the school authorities.

Without disposing of the bill the Senate went into executive session without taking a vote, and at five o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1871.

REMOVAL OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. TANNER, (rep.) of N. Y., introduced a bill to authorize the Farmers' National Bank of Fort Edward, N. Y., to change its location to North Granville, Washington county, and its name to that of the North Granville National Bank. Passed.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a similar bill in reference to the Worthington Bank of Cooperstown, N. Y., to be removed to the village of Oneonta, Otsego county, and to be called the First National Bank of Oneonta. Passed.

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., presented the petition of C. H. Marshall & Co.; Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; J. Thompson, Nephew & Co., and a hundred other merchants and shipowners of New York city, against the passage of subsidy bills, and for the right to purchase their ships in the cheapest markets.

RESTORATION OF A NAVAL COMMANDER.

On motion of Mr. SCOFIELD, (rep.) of Pa., chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the House joint resolution for the restoration of Joshua Bishop as lieutenant commander in the United States Navy, was taken from the Speaker's table, and the Senate amendments thereto concurred in.

REMOVAL OF THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

Mr. SCOFIELD, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., offered a resolution providing for the like removal of the Navy Yard at Charlestown, Mass., and Kittery, Maine, or either of them.

Mr. HOOPER, (rep.) of Mass., moved to amend by including in the bill all the other navy yards in the United States.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved to amend by providing that the land might be sold either at public auction or by sealed proposals.

After opposition by Messrs. Wood and Eldridge, Mr. Scofield's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VAN WYCK, (rep.) of N. Y., opposed the bill, and wanted to know why the committee should strike at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where millions had been expended in building a dry dock, from the sale of which nothing could be realized.

Mr. SLOCUM, (dem.) of New York, argued in support of the bill, and gave a history of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He argued that the private shipbuilding yards of England and France were superior to the public yards, and that for several years past much of the government work of both those countries had been done in the private yards, and more and more was being done every year. In proof of the fact that the work could be done more cheaply by the contract system, he quoted from the letter of the Secretary of the Navy, showing the relative cost of vessels built under the two systems. The screw ship Madawaska, of 3,281 tons, and carrying fifteen guns, had cost at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in 1865, $1,673,000, while the Chattanooga, of about the same tonnage and the same number of guns had cost by private contract, in 1866, only $850,759, being more than $820,000 in favor of a vessel built under the contract system. In England the relative difference in price were about the same. The reason for the great disparity in the cost of contract work and of navy yard work was well known. Men were placed in the navy yard and driven from it for political reasons. No man, however valuable he might be as a skilful workman, could hold his place unless he was willing to sell his vote and political influence to the party in power. The result was that few men sought employment in the navy yards except such as were willing to sell their votes; and such men seldom made faithful employés. They went there not to work, but to draw their pay and aid in carrying on political primaries. So well was this understood that no man who had been employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard could be employed in any private yard. The public yards were used as a means of purchasing votes and of corrupting politics. He was convinced that no government should ever attempt to do any work that could be done under contract with private individuals. There are now several bills pending proposing to aid the shipbuilding interest by money subsidies; but it would be far better for the shipbuilding interest for the government to aid it, as was done in France, by giving it a portion of the government work. He did not concur in the opinion of Admiral Porter, that the Brooklyn Navy Yard would sell for $20,000,000; but it would bring enough to buy a new and better site, and to pay for the establishment of one of the finest yards in the world, in which iron as well as wooden vessels could be built. He might appeal to the House to remove the yard in behalf of the interest of Brooklyn, but he refrained from this, believing that on this, as well as on all other questions, the House should be governed solely by regard for the interests of the people at large.

Mr. KETCHAM (rep.) of N. Y., offered a substitute for the bill to remove the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It provides to constitute a board consisting of the Secretary of the Navy, General Sherman, Admiral Porter, Brigadier General Humphreys, Chief-Engineer of the army, and Captain C. P. Patterson of the Coast Survey, to inquire whether it is desirable and for the best interests of the government to sell the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and, if so, to recommend a suitable place in the State and near the city of New York to which the works in the Brooklyn Navy Yard shall be transferred, and to report to Congress before December 15, 1871.

PROTECTION OF THE TEXAS FRONTIER.

At half-past one o'clock the bills went over until to-morrow, and the House proceeded to the consideration, as a special only, of a bill for the better protection of the frontiers of Texas, authorizing the Secretary of War to organize and call into service detachments of mounted men in each county, consisting of the inhabitants thereof, for defence against Indians, and appropriating $100,000 therefor.

Mr. DEGENER, (rep.) of Texas, who had charge of the bill, yielded to Mr. BUTLER (Mass.), who introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit the duties on such imported articles of merchandise as are donated and actually sold in fairs for the benefit of the destitute and wounded citizens of France. Passed.

The House, having resumed the consideration of the Texas bill,

Mr. GARFIELD moved to lay the bill on the table. Agreed to by a vote of 75 to 51.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. REEVES, (dem.) of N. Y., presented the petition of James G. Bennett, Jr., and other prominent persons and merchants of New York city, for an appropriation to improve the entrance of Huntington harbor, Long Island Sound.

Mr. BIGGS, (dem.) of Del., presented the memorial of 150 citizens of Delaware for the establishment of a lighthouse at the mouth of the Mispillion river, on Delaware Bay.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The House then, at a quarter to three o'clock P. M., resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a system of national education.

The bill was argued by several members, and laid over until to-morrow.

The House then, at half-past five o'clock, adjourned.

THE REPUBLICAN COURT.

The Postmaster General and Mrs. Creswell's Reception.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1871.

Washington gayety is in the meridian of its splendor. Fashion, pomp and glitter prevail. The whole city is turned into a grand

VANITY FAIR.

Gay belles flutter from one gay, gorgeous scene to another, looking in at a half-dozen parties in the same evening, while day is often turned into night by darkened rooms and blazing gas jets. Late hours, overheated rooms, and a constant whirl of excitement are combining to rob youthful cheeks of their bloom, and in her dressing room alone and unadorned by the mysteries of the toilet many a Washington belle casts dissatisfied looks in her mirror at the reflection of her colorless, haggard looking face. Although heads are aching, feet are weary, and many of apparently the happiest, lightest hearts are heavy with anxiety, or haunted by regret, still the select circle of pleasure seekers were in quite a flutter of anticipation last night, for it was the occasion of the second card reception of Postmaster General and Mrs. Creswell. Persons who are so fortunate as to receive cards to these receptions seldom fail to avail themselves of the invitation, not merely because it is the fashion to go to the Postmaster General's, but because so much real enjoyment is found in his delightful residence. Although all the nice little points of fashionable life are observed, the visitors receive such a cordial welcome that they immediately

FEEL AT HOME;

and a nature must be frozen to its very core that would not thaw beneath the genial sunshine of

MRS. CRESWELL'S PLEASANT, GRACEFUL MANNER.

Mrs. Creswell's sister, Miss McIntire and her niece, Miss Lizzie Boynton, of Port Deposit, gracefully performed their part in entertaining the stream of people who poured into the brilliantly lighted rooms from nine o'clock until midnight. A rich, dark green silk fell in graceful folds around Mrs. Creswell's slender, elegant figure; black velvet ribbon was knotted on the shoulders of her low corsage and in her hair; pearls glimmered on her neck and in her ears, and a full blown pink rose was caught among the frizzled mass of hair which was rolled back from her forehead and fell in broad braids low on her neck. Pink roses on her breast, shoulders and hair formed a beautiful contrast with

MISS M'INTIRE'S

light blue silk, over which a fleecy cloud of illusion floated.

MISS BOYNTON

is a young *débutante*, and the delicate tinge of her rose-colored silk with its tulle and black velvet trimmings heightened the youthful charms of face and figure, whose freshness the gay world has not yet had time to destroy.

During the early part of the evening friends brushed against friends and delightful social converse was participated in.

SLY FLIRTATIONS

were indulged in cosy corners, and gay peals of laughter rang through the rooms and mingled with the music of the band; but as the evening wore on the crowd began to grow denser, the names of the guests no longer reached your ear, they surged in so rapidly—files of silks upon silks, laces upon laces and velvets upon velvets—that for the to call the names would have been an impossibility. Fashionable women were compelled to endure the unpleasantness of having their costly train appendages mistaken for the carpet, and the wiser among them made no attempt to extricate themselves, but made the best of their position. Very few were sensible enough to appear in short dresses, and if you were face to face with a woman you might be sure that

A YARD OR TWO OF GRANDEUR

was trailing behind her. Dancing was attempted in the back room, but it was so truly seeking pleasure under difficulties that few persisted. The refreshment room presented a fearful scene. Ladies were separated from their escorts, and in many cases were compelled to depend upon the kindness of any good Samaritan who chanced to jostle against them for a portion of the profusion of dainties of which one occasionally caught tantalizing glimpses but was unable to grasp. Bonbons were crushed beneath the heel of dainty satin slippers, and costly dresses bore the marks of ices and wines. Now and then the familiar face of a friend appeared, but, like the mirage of the desert, it seemed further and further off the more eager you were to approach it. Magnificent toilets were worn; almost every one was well dressed. Among those who attracted much notice were Mrs. Beal, in a crimson moir antique, its brightness toned down by soft, rich laces, and its elegance enhanced by coral ornaments of exquisite design; Mrs. General Babcock, in a pearl colored silk, with cherry trimmings and diamonds; Mrs. General Eaton, in a black velvet, with pearl ornaments fastening a cloud of tulle across her shoulders and a pearl crescent clasping a white ostrich tip in her hair; Miss Jennie Anderson, of New York, in a short white silk, with blue satin trimmings and gold filigree ornaments; Mrs. Representative Platt, in a white satin, with scarlet trimmings; Mrs. General Ricketts, in a pearl-colored moire antique, with cherry satin trimmings and diamonds. Miss Marvin, in a rose-colored silk, with broad bands of swansdown encircling the skirt and corsage. Mrs. Mayor Emory, in a lavendar satin, with diamonds blazing among her point lace.

BLANCHE BUTLER.

A half smothered murmur of admiration ran from lip to lip as

ONE OF THE NATION'S FAIREST FLOWERS

passed along, her heavy white corded silk, with its deep duchesse flounce sweeping around her, and right proud the gallant Mississippi Senator looked o' his peerlessly beautiful bride. Oriental pearls of softest lustre gleamed on her breast, and a long spray of wild white roses was wound among her golden tinged braids, and an antique necklace of valuable mosaics encircled her throat. Miss Chandler's high rolled powdered hair added a courtly grace to her stylish appearance. A filmy mass of white satin and tulle, with pale pink coral ornaments, softened the bloom of Mrs. Governor McCook's pretty, bright-tinted face.

One of the most Frenchy looking toilets that appeared was worn by Mrs. General Parker. The profusion of pink roses with which it was sprinkled contrasted beautifully with the blue tarlatan of which it was composed, and diamonds sparkled among the Valenciennes lace which covered the low corsage. Although there was so much crowding and pushing the universal acknowledgement was that a most delightful evening had been spent at the Postmaster General's.

MRS. MARISCAL'S RECEPTION.

Mrs. Mariscal, the accomplished and beautiful wife of the Mexican Minister, was at home to her friends on Saturday, from two to five o'clock. Her accustomed exquisite taste was displayed in the selection of her toilet, which consisted of a heavy black gros-grain, the front width trimmed with two wide plaited ruffles, lined with rose colored silk, and a court train with a garniture of black beaded lace; a heart-shaped corsage disclosed the dazzling fairness of her swan-like throat, and from the rose-colored lining of her flowing sleeves peeped ruffles of the richest white point lace. This lady is a Southerner by birth, and she possesses all the charms of person and grace of manner for which the daughters of the sunny South are noted.

SAD ACCIDENT ON STATEN ISLAND.

On Tuesday evening last, while two little children of Mr. Twyford (a boy and girl), of New Brighton, Staten Island, were coasting on York street hill, they ran into a coal cart containing a ton of coal, which was passing along the terrace, and the horse, becoming frightened, started, running over both of them. The little girl was also frightfully kicked by the horse, her jaw being broken in two places. She has since died of the injuries, and the boy lies in a critical condition.

THE CABINET.

HOW CHANGES ARE MADE

Politicians Pressing Questions Upon the Cabinet with a View of Creating Differences and Breaking It Up—A Case in Point—The Pacific Railroad Ring Engages in Cabinet Making—Probable Changes—Mr. Fish Likely to Retire and Senator Morton to Take His Place—Messrs. Boutwell, Delano and Robeson to Remain—Akerman and Belknap Doubtful.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1871.

HOW CABINET CHANGES ARE BROUGHT ABOUT.

The conflicting reports of Cabinet changes constantly being sent from here are too often regarded as mere inventions of correspondents hard up for news. The trouble is that those who have authority to give information very often lack the knowledge, while those who have knowledge lack authority.

While the President states that he is well satisfied with each member of his Cabinet and has no intention of asking either to resign, and each member announces his intention to remain, there are prominent politicians, better informed, who state with the fullest confidence that a change will be made within the next four weeks.

Strange as it may seem, the politicians are most likely to be in the right, while the high officials, for want of correct information, are probably in the wrong.

A CASE IN POINT.

Early last summer a leading politician informed the correspondent of a prominent journal that Secretary Cox would resign on or about the 1st of November. Wishing to hear all sides, the correspondent called successively upon the President and Secretary Cox, and was promptly informed by both of those officials that no change was even in contemplation. He, however, preferred to take the politician for authority, and accordingly telegraphed to his paper that Secretary Cox would retire early in November. Though a prompt semi-official denial, "from the highest authority," was immediately issued, time proved that the correspondent was right in his judgment that the politician was the best informer. Secretary Cox resigned on the 15th of November.

Now, how did it happen in this case, as in dozens of others, that the politician knew more of the matter than the President and his Cabinet? Nothing can be more plain. He knew that important questions would be raised in the administration of the affairs of the Interior Department upon which the President and Secretary could not by any possible means agree, and that one of them must, in consequence of the disagreement, retire. Thus it often happens that a Cabinet change is correctly foretold in the lobby when the President and retiring minister know nothing whatever of the matter.

The lobbyists interested in the McGarrahan claim and the privilege of assessing clerks for political purposes knew that the pressing of those questions upon Mr. Cox would eventually lead to his retirement from the Cabinet. They were even able to state confidently the time when he would retire, before the President or Secretary knew anything of the matter.

THE PRESIDENT

stated, in conversation with a friend yesterday, that he was well satisfied with his Cabinet, and did not contemplate the entire change that has been reported as about to take place. Now, on the other hand, the

PACIFIC RAILROAD LOBBYISTS

confidently declare that they will have Mr. Akerman out right speedily.

Mr. Boutwell has had some differences with his subordinate, Mr. Commissioner Pleasonton. Politicians at once seek by every possible means to widen the differences and increase the number of causes, to the end that an appeal being taken to the President the one who is not sustained will be compelled to retire and make room for an ever ready and expectant outsider.

There are so many different sources of information in relation to Cabinet changes, all more or less reliable, that it is very difficult to get at the exact facts. Indeed, it requires rare good judgment to sift all the reports and glean out the exact truth. At the present time every

CORRUPT LOBBY RING

is endeavoring to get Secretary Boutwell out of the Cabinet. He has made some mistakes in the administration of the affairs of the Treasury Department, but he has unquestionably been proved to be a man of the strictest integrity. No man can for an instant question his honesty.

Now, the ring managers are perfectly ready and willing to overlook his mistakes, but his unswerving integrity they can never forgive. They have no use for honest men in high places.

Now that their little game is exposed, it is not at all likely that the President will be used by them.

PROBABLE CHANGES.

Secretary Fish, when accepting his present position, did not intend to retain it during the entire period of President Grant's administration, and has from the first entertained a design of resigning it as soon as certain great national questions could be adjusted satisfactorily. It is now understood that he will retire early in March, and that Senator Morton will take his place.

Chorpenningism, envelope contracts, the franking privilege war and the utter inability to do anything for the administration in Maryland has rendered Mr. Creswell so unpopular that he will, doubtless, be glad to leave the Post Office Department next March. Messrs. Boutwell, Delano and Robeson will be likely to remain.

The Pacific Railroad ring will be likely to muster strength enough to unseat Mr. Akerman, in hopes to get a more pliable man in his place. The positions of Attorney General and Secretary of War are, however, both in doubt.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

The Removal of Aurelles de Paladines.

A correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD writing from Bordeaux under date of January 5 says:—General d'Aurelles de Paladines is constantly brought to the notice of the public, although his name has entirely disappeared from the list of commanders in active service. When retiring from the Army of the Loire the command of the camp at Cherbourg was offered to him, but he declined to accept on the score of ill-health. Another officer, General De Loverdo, who hitherto held a prominent position in the War Department, has been retired likewise under pretext of bad health. The opposition papers have availed themselves of the incident to attack the government. The *Patrie* especially is very bitter on the subject. It says:—"Never has there been so much sickness among the ranks of our generals until M. Gambetta's accession to

THE DICTATORSHIP OF FRANCE.

If this system be continued we shall soon have nobody else left in office except that proud young man of thirty-five. In addition to the functions of Minister he absorbs those of the head of bureau in the Military Department, and furthermore he assumes the position of Commander-in-Chief of all the three armies now operating on the Loire, in the North and in the East of France. But if we can accept the assurances of one of our contemporaries, there may be a limit to his career; there are certain indications which tend to lead to the belief that the state of the dictator's health is likewise on the decline; when the time draws near he may take advantage of that plea.

On the other hand it is maintained that M. Gambetta had substantial reasons which amply justified the removal of General d'Aurelles. It is, in fact, no longer a secret that the latter had received positive orders to assume the offensive, with the view to make a vigorous effort to cut the Prussian forces in two. Instead of carrying out these instructions d'Aurelles obstinately adhered to a previously conceived plan of his own. The advice offered to him by civilians was proudly refused, and the orders emanating from the War Department were ignored. D'Aurelles had extended his forces over a line which it seemed impossible to maintain against the superior strategy of the German generals. The result was that he weakened considerably the centre of his position. The Prussians did not miss the opportunity, and, taking advantage of the apparent blunder, attacked D'Aurelles' centre with superior forces, well knowing that the injudicious distribution of the remaining three corps rendered succor out of the question. Thus the Germans, although far distant from their base and short of ammunition, were enabled to occupy Orleans. Moreover, they succeeded in separating the different corps composing the army of the Loire. If, on the contrary, D'Aurelles had been less opinionated, he would, in all probability, have been able to break through the Prussian lines, he would then have placed himself in a position easily to effect a march toward Fontainebleau and co-operated with the generals who contemplated the sortie from Paris. The details relative to the latter movement were known to the War Department at Tours, but they were viewed in an unfavorable light—nay, it is even said, rejected—by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Loire. Subsequent events have very much favored the impression that General D'Aurelles has really been wanting in sound judgment. An officer who held a superior position in the Fifteenth corps has published a lengthy statement relative to the engagement near Orleans, and from it we learn that D'Aurelles has himself become aware of the fatal blunder he committed. It is stated on what seems to be excellent authority that he savored to retrieve the error when, unfortunately, it was too late. General de Pallières, who, under previous instructions of the Commander-in-Chief had been debarred from taking the initiative, received counterorders on the morning of December, 8, which reached him about the same time his corps was attacked by the Prussians. Whether the truth rests on this side or the other it appears tolerably clear that those controversies are extremely annoying and embarrassing.

CONFLICTING THEORIES.

The inquiry whether D'Aurelles has been in the wrong can just as well be carried on six months hence. The immediate necessity with which the people and the government have to deal is to drive the common enemy out of the country. For this purpose all parties ought to act in unison for the present. Yet it is painful to observe what a small number of persons can be found willing to sacrifice their own personal opinions. Rather than place their shoulders to the wheel many prefer to engage in party strife; others are standing aloof and remain listless spectators. M.

Why the Army of the Loire was Beaten at Le Mans.

One of the NEW YORK HERALD correspondents, writing from Bordeaux on the night of January 12, gives the following facts in relation to the last day's battle before Le Mans. He says:—At a late hour last night I met with a captain of Mobiles just returned from Le Mans. The information received through him filled me with misgivings that all was not right with Chanzy's army. There seems to be no doubt that the division under General de Curten had been badly beaten and that more than one regiment of Mobiles had taken to flight. Great was my surprise, therefore, when on rising this morning I heard the newsboy under my window proclaiming the victory of General Chanzy. Sure enough there it was. The *Moniteur* informed the public that General Chanzy had wired at half-past eleven last night the result of

THE DAY'S BATTLE NEAR LE MANS.

The tenor of his message did leave no room to doubt that considerable advantages had been attained, people connected with the War Department seemed in excellent spirits, and the general public highly elated at what appeared to be excellent news. However, at about two P. M. I began to suspect that we had been deceived in our hopes, and on inquiry I found that Chanzy had sent a second message, bearing date this morning (9th), and that this one put rather a different complexion on the matter. There was no victory, not even advantages, but the contrary. A portion of his army suffered a miserable defeat. My informant of last evening had stated the truth. The cable has, no doubt, given the full despatch. It will be seen that the General speaks of a panic, disbanding of Mobiles and a retreat of Admiral Taurequiberry. The latter incident, I hear, implies a heavy loss in artillery. The concluding words of the General are:—

"MY HEART BLEEDS. BUT I HAD TO YIELD."

The most positive assurances are given that the retreat has been effected in good order. Le Mans has evidently been evacuated, as the Prussians require shelter for their wounded, the number of which is reported to be enormous. The French headquarters are at Chateau-du-Loir—a station just half way between Tours and Le Mans—*i. e.*, about thirty to thirty-two miles from either city. A few days since I had heard that General Chanzy was seriously indisposed. I paid no attention to the statement at the time, but am now told that

THE MAIN CAUSE WHICH BROUGHT ON THE DISASTER

is attributed to the inability of the Commander-in-Chief to direct the fortunes of the day, owing to his indisposition. The fight lasted six hours between the river Huisne and the adjoining heights of Anvours. General Gongeard had a horse killed, two colonels killed, and the total losses are stated to foot up 3,000 to 4,000. The Prussians massed between Vendome, Le Mans and Chartres are supposed to be 150,000 strong.

Facts, Incidents and Personalia from Our Foreign Files.

Crows were among the other siege delicacies served up recently in Paris. The crows are now all on the German side.

The Germans report that of the French prisoners held at Dresden only about a twentieth can write and not a tenth can read.

Scene in a Paris café, not long since:—"Here, garçon, your horse meat is very black!" "Yes, sir; so it ought to be. The animal belonged to an undertaker."

Up to the very arrangement of the armistice people were detected daily in Paris making signals to the enemy outside and otherwise corresponding with them.

The workingmen of Germany, Switzerland, Belgium and England are again earnestly at work in co-operative societies. The social goes on both with and in spite of wars.

The sending of letters and packages from the German cities has been greatly increased by the war. In Berlin the package despatch has increased to nearly 50,000 per diem.

The scarcity of coal is greatly complained of throughout Germany. There is a lack of practical miners to take out the coal, and when it is out there is great lack of railroad transportation for it.

The siege of Paris has given the scientific geniuses who last year were investigating the practical usefulness of horse meat a far wider range of actual experiment than they ever before had anticipated.

The Hamburg papers estimate the export of arms to France from different ports of the United States at about 500,000 rifles and muskets, 50,000,000 cartridges, 75 cannon, 6 Gatling batteries and 2,500 pistols.

The export trade of Austria with Belgium sank from 5,706,000 francs in 1865 to 1,440,000 in 1869, or nearly to where it was in 1854. Belgian exports to Austria declined from 1,829,000 in 1863 to 1,821,000 francs in 1869.

During the financial year 1869-70 taxes were paid on 1,140,727 dogs in England, Wales and Scotland, while in Ireland there are 590,000 more of those ornamental animals. They consume food that would support scores of suffering, starving families.

Official reports show that in November last forty-two vessels passed through the whole length of the Suez Canal. Of these thirty-six were steamers and six sailing vessels, and of these all the sailing craft and twenty-four of the steamers were English.

Among the most zealous and active defenders of Paris was Mr. Jerome Patterson, the American Bonaparte, grandson of the former King of Westphalia. This young officer of distinction had already won golden opinions in service in the United States Army.

There were two regularly established balloon companies in Paris during the late siege. The one firm was Dartois & You and the other consisted of the two brother Julius and Eugene Godard. Godard engaged to construct a balloon of 6,000 metres girth, capable of carrying twenty persons, the price of a single passage rating at about $400.

The immense numbers of gay and handsome young French officers quartered as prisoners in the various large cities of Germany are consoling themselves by capturing the hearts of the fair in revenge for their own lost fortresses. They meet with greater success than they did on the sterner field of battle.

Australian preserved meat is rapidly becoming a great article of trade. The first shipment took place no longer ago than 1866, and amounted to but £521 in value. According to the *British Trade Journal* the total value had risen to £13,520 in 1867, to £43,748 in 1868, and to £80,585 in 1869, while for 1870 it is estimated as high as £250,000. Three-fourths of the ladings consist of mutton and the rest of beef.

Following is a list of the reigning princes who, while still living, were deprived of their thrones:—The Prince Gustavus Wasa of Sweden, 1809; the Count de Chambord, August 12, 1830; the Duke Charles of Brunswick, September 16, 1830; the Count of Paris, February 24, 1848; the Duke Robert of Parma, 1859; the Grand Duke Ferdinand of Tuscany, 1859; the Duke Francis of Modena, 1860; Francis II., King of Naples, February 13, 1861; the widow of King Otho of Greece, October 24, 1862; the Duke Adolphus of Nassau, 1866; King George of Hanover, 1866; the Elector of Hesse, 1866; the Princess Charlotte, Empress of Mexico, 1867; Isabella, Queen of Spain, 1868; the Emperor Napoleon III., 1870.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1871.

At the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society to-day the Treasurer's report showed the following footings:—

Receipts for the year, $24,365; on hand per last report, $17,971—total, $42,286.

Payments, $22,133—leaving on hand $20,152.

Mr. O. B. Gridley gave notice of an amendment to the constitution to be offered at the next annual meeting to change the time of meeting to the first Wednesday of January.

A resolution offered by F. D. Curtis, approving the action of the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, was adopted.

Resolutions that vagrant children could be better cared for in agricultural schools than in asylums or reformatory institutions were laid upon the table, after discussion.

The Nominating Committee reported the following list of officers, which was elected:—

President—Richard Church, of Allegany.

Vice Presidents—Thomas H. Faile, Jr., Edwin Thorne, Julian Winne, Frank D. Curtis, James Geddes, William U. Ely, Benjamin F. Angell and Horace S. Huntley.

Corresponding Secretary—Thomas L. Harrison, of St. Lawrence.

Treasurer—Luther Tucker, of Albany.

Executive Committee—Adin Thayer, Jr., Milo Ingalsbe, of Fordham; Morris Robert, G. Swan, Harris Lewis, George B. Brown, Joseph Julian and Joseph Cole.

The society then adjourned.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Movements of Sir John Rose.

[From the Montreal Herald, Feb. 7.]

Sir John Rose arrived in this city on Saturday last from Washington, and has passed his time since in the transaction of business and social intercourse with old friends. He was looking exceedingly well, and if he has settled the fishery question did not show any anxiety to take credit for it prematurely, so that whether he has or has not done so has received no elucidation from his visit to Montreal. We believe that he leaves this evening for Ottawa, and proposes, if possible, to catch the steamer at New York on Saturday next.

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